

THE
HISTORY
OF THE

Present Rebellion:

Collected from
Authentick MEMOIRS, LETTERS,
And INTELLIGENCES,
As well PRIVATE as PUBLICK:

Being a Genuine and Impartial

ACCOUNT

Of all the

Battles, Sieges, Enterprizes and Exploits, that
have been fought, undertaken, or executed during
the Progress of this Unnatural REBELLION; the Op-
pressions and Cruelties of the Rebels:

WITH

A particular Description of the several Actions at *Preston-
Pans, Cliefston and Falkirk*; the Sieges and Defence of the
Castles of *Edinburgh and Stirling*; the Surrender of *Carlisle*
to the Rebels, and the Retaking it by his Majesty's Forces,
under the Command of Prince *William, Duke of Cumberland*.

LIKEWISE

A succinct Relation of what has happened at Sea, rela-
tive to this Rebellion: With many other Incidents never yet
made publick.

By *JOHN MARCHANT*, Gent.
Author of the Exposition on the *Old and New Testament*,
Published by His Majesty's Authority.

L O N D O N :

Printed for the AUTHOR, and Sold by R. WALKER, in *Fleet-
Lane*, and at his Printing Office in *Cambridge*, 1746.

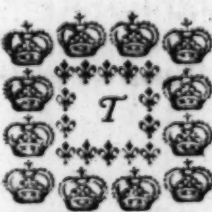
HISTORY

OF THE PRESENT REBELLION:

ACCOUNT



T H E
P R E F A C E.


 HE Rebellion that has been lately raised in these Kingdoms, from whatever Cause it took its Rise, has been attended with such Incidents and Circumstances, as have, some Way or other, affected every Subject, all Orders and Degrees of Men, from the Highest to the Lowest. If Religion, if Liberty, if Property, are the Concerns of every Man, (as they are undoubtedly the Birthright of every Englishman) who could sit tamely and see Attempts made to deprive him of all these? which must have been the necessary Consequence, if Success had attended this Expedition of the young Pretender and his Adherents. Rome has always look'd with an envious Eye upon the flourishing State of the Protestant Religion in these Kingdoms, and their Clergy would gladly embrace any Opportunity of repossessing themselves of those fine Revenues, which they here lost at the Reformation. The Court of France was, to the last Degree, irritated at the Loss of Cape-Breton, and the prodigious Havock made of their Trade, both in the East and West Indies; tho' it must be acknowledg'd, that their Reprisals upon us since have made them but too much Amends. And the Spaniards have no less Cause of Resentment against the English, for the Interruptions they have given, by Sea, to Don Philip, in his Acquisition of a Kingdom in Italy. Thus we see Grounds enough for our Enemies to be angry with us, and

Reason sufficient they have to set their Engines to work to annoy us in the most sensible Manner. This they have done; and tho' perhaps we were not appriz'd of their Intentions soon enough to defeat them, yet by their Behaviour, from their first Landing in the North of Scotland to the present Time, we may easily judge what a miserable Condition this Nation would have been reduced to, had their Arms and Councils prevail'd over those of Our Sovereign. Popery, that most unchristian Religion, must have been established here; and all its dreadful Train of Tortures, Burnings, and Cruelties of all Kinds, would soon have been seen triumphant in every Town and Village in the Kingdom. Frenchmen and Italians must have been our Governors, Ministers, Magistrates and Clergy; and how every true Protestant and honest Englishman, in such a Case, must have far'd, is easier for the Reader to imagine than for me to express.

Our Enemies, however, are no Strangers to the Temper of the English; they know, that there are no People under the Sun, more tenacious of their Rights and Privileges than they; therefore, that an open barefac'd Attack upon them, would never succeed; that the only Way to come at them, must be by a Side Wind; by striking in with the Humour of the People, to foment Disturbances, and to make Way for their own pernicious Projects. The Nation, to be sure, had for some Time before the breaking out of this Rebellion, been sadly divided into Factions and Parties; the Government was continually pelted by every paltry Scribler; our King then Abroad; our Army in Flanders; our Coasts undefended, except by a few of our Men of War, the most of 'em being then employ'd in distant Parts of the World; and, at the same Time, Legions of Popish Priests swarming in City and Country, poysoning the Minds, and debauching the Loyalty of the common People. They knew too, that we had not a few among us, that still adher'd to the Interests of the Pretender, and would readily join any Force that should appear in his Favour. France would not lose such a favourable Opportunity of satiating her Revenge upon a People that was always a Carb upon her Ambition;

The PREFACE.

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tion; and, under the stale Pretence, of restoring an exil'd Prince to his antient Hereditary Dominions, equips our young Quixote, fills his Head with chimerical Ideas of a Crown, gives him Money in his Pocket, a Vessel or two to convey him, and his Retinue, some Irish and Scots Renegadoes; and bids him go and try his Fortune in Scotland. In this first Transaction are seen manifest Traces of French Policy; for had they sent out the young Adventurer with the Parade of a grand Fleet, numerous Embarkations, with all the Apparatus of a hostile Invasion, the British Court would have been presently alarm'd, and proper Dispositions made every where for the Reception of their declared Enemy; but by sending him away in such a private Manner, and with so small a Retinue, scarce any Notice was taken of him; and it was some Time before any Credit was given to the News of his being landed in one of the Islands of Scotland. And to this first Step, and the Inattention of our Ministry to this small Beginning, seems owing, in a great Measure, the rapid Progress of this Rebellion, and the Success it met with for some Time afterwards: Because, by this Means, too much Time was given to the disaffected Clans to join their pretended Prince, to exercise their Men, to form themselves into Corps, and to plan out the Measures proper to render their Enterprize successful. They were wise enough to improve the Opportunity; and what has followed in Consequence thereof, the dreadful Ravages that have been made, and the horrid Scars that have defac'd the Northern Parts of this Kingdom, too visible, too sensibly felt to be palliated, or smoothed over with a Gloss of Words, is the Subject of the ensuing History.

It might, perhaps, be for the Honour of the British Nation, if this Part of its History should never find a Place in our Annals. Posterity, no doubt, will read with Pleasure the heroic Actions of their Forefathers, their Conquests of France, and the many Victories they obtain'd over that perfidious Enemy; the glorious Stands which in every Age they made against the Invaders of their Country and Liberties: But when they shall come to this Period, and read the Transactions recorded in the Year 1745, how will they be surpriz'd to find, that a small Company of
Despe-

Desperadoes, collected out of the Dregs of several Countries, the Rifraff of France, Ireland and Scotland, with a young Italian, a Bigot of the Church of Rome at their Head, should, in a few Months, be able to over-run the greatest Part of Scotland, beat an Army of regular Forces, take Edinburgh without a Blow, and Carlisle almost as soon as they appeared before it, and then be able to march unmolested into the Heart of England, with Banners display'd, and to threaten the Capital itself with a Visit, before the Career of their Progress could be stopp'd? Will they not say, our Ministers were insatuated, our Generals intimidated, and our Soldiers dispirited? But the Subject is too ungrateful to dwell upon; and therefore I shall now explain my Design in the following Work.

My View then in offering these Sheets to the Publick, is, to give a Genuine and Impartial Account of all the Battles, Rencounters, Sieges, Enterprizes and Exploits of the Rebels, since their first Landing in Scotland, to the present Time; their many Oppressions, Cruelties, Robberies and Excesses; their Flight before his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland; the Measures he took to defeat their Designs, and baffle their Efforts; also a succinēt Relation of what happen'd at Sea, relative to this Rebellion; with many other Incidents never before made publick.

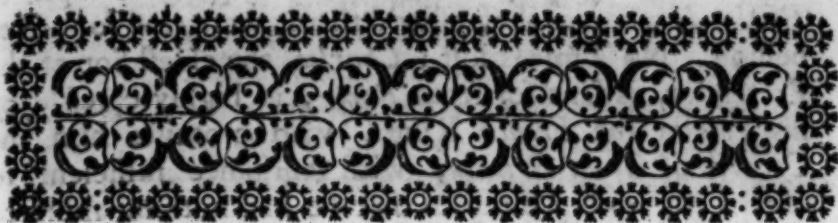
When I resolv'd to write this History, I impos'd upon myself, no doubt, a very difficult Task. Our Ministry, all the World must allow, are Men of able Heads, and have the true Interest of their Country at Heart; yet they are fallible, and may, possibly, be over-reach'd by a Court whose Ministry has always been famous, or rather infamous, for its Finesse and Chicanry; and if ours, who, it is just to suppose, always act with upright Intentions, without any Design to deceive; or, if they have been impos'd upon by the crafty Politicks of their Enemies, I don't see how such a Deception can cast any Slur on their Characters, as honest Men and true Patriots, altho', in some Things they may not have been a Match for their Adversaries. Since it is the indispensable Qualification of an
Histo-

Historian to be impartial in his Account of Things, and Characters of Persons, he must not flatter any Man, because in a high Station, nor be afraid of speaking the Truth tho' it should offend the Great. Again, it is charitable to suppose, that our Generals and Officers have acted all along according to the best of their Judgments; yet if any of them, for want of Experience, or any other necessary Knowledge, have been guilty of Errors, which have been follow'd by mischievous Consequences, a faithful Historian must not palliate their Faults, but set every Action in its true Light. If our Soldiers have misbehaved in the Day of Battle, and cowardly deserted their Standard, would it not be reckon'd an unpardonable Partiality to one's own Country, to commend such Men for their Courage and Bravery? No honest Writer will do it; we have Examples in Abundance, even in these Times, to emblazon the Courage of a true Englishman, to which the others are only as so many Foils to set off and illustrate their Merit. Cowards and Poltrons are the Growth of every Nation; the Romans, renowned for their Prowess and Bravery, were beat more than once, by the victorious Hannibal; and Rome itself had her Catalines and Syllas, &c. who aim'd at the Subversion of the Liberties of their Fellow-Citizens, and the Slavery of their Countrymen. No Government, no State, was yet ever so happy as to be entirely free from Traytors and Enemies to its Constitution. Some Men are of a Disposition so volatile, that nothing can please them long. Let a King be never so happily form'd for swaying the Scepter, be his Government ever so wise, just and upright, or his Ministers ever so able and honest, there will be Murmurers; nay, the more Perfections the King has, the more displeas'd are they, because they have the less Opportunity of indulging their natural Propensity of finding Fault. In short; we have a King on the Throne who studies the Happiness of his People, and it is our own Fault, and the Result of our own Levity, if we are not what He desires us to be.

To conclude: I have taken all imaginable Care to relate Facts with the greatest Perspicuity and Exactness, and

to treat Gentlemens Characters, of whom I may be oblig'd to speak, with the utmost Tenderness; no ill-natur'd Reflections shall be found; nothing offensive, unless the Truth should happen to be so, and even then I shall only give a bare and impartial Narrative, and leave the Reader to make his own Remarks. In fine; it has been my Endeavour to conduct myself thro' the Whole with Modesty and Candour; Truth has been my Aim, which I have not only sifted from Heaps of Rubbish in the publick Papers, but what I have likewise gleaned from Letters of Correspondents, whose Veracity I have no Reason to doubt; and from all which I have been enabled to compile the following History.





THE
HISTORY
OF THE
Present Rebellion, &c.

IN the Summer of the Year 1745, while his Majesty was abroad in his *German* Dominions, labouring with all his Might to re-establish the Tranquillity of *Germany*, by advancing the Grand Duke of *Tuscany* to the Imperial Throne, which must effectually disconcert all the Measures of *France* on that Side; the *French* Court were busy in forming Schemes to deprive him of his *British* Dominions; or at least so to embarrass his Government, as to take off his Attention to the Affairs of the Continent. They knew, that so long as the *English* Nation enjoy'd Peace and Tranquillity at Home, the King would always be at Liberty to assist his Allies, and to act with Vigour in the Common Cause; which if they could prevent, by diverting his Arms and his Views to some other Object, a very considerable Point would be gained, altho' Success should not attend the Enterprize which they might undertake for that Purpose. The best and only Means, as they judg'd, proper to obtain this End, was, by taking Advantage of the ill Humours which, their Emissaries inform'd them,

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were every where predominant among the People of *England*, who, as they assur'd them, were ripe for a Rebellion. No Time is lost; *Charles*, the eldest Son of the Pretender, is sent for from *Rome*; is highly carefs'd by his Patron the *French King*; who promises him the Crown of *Great Britain*, with Assistance sufficient to obtain it; with Assurance that he had nothing more to do, but to take a short Voyage to *Scotland*, where a Multitude of his Friends were ready to join him, and that he would send him Supplies of Men and Money, enough to enable him to reduce his three Kingdoms to their Obedience to him their lawful Sovereign.

This Project, it is said, was the hopeful Issue of the prolifick Brains of Card. *Tencin*, who is more famous for his Invention in forming Schemes, than for Judgment in executing them. For, how plausible soever this might appear, either to him or the *French Ministry*, their Design might easily have been render'd abortive, before it had ripen'd to any Maturity, if our Court had given due Attention to the Intelligence which they first had of this intended Invasion. For, if I am rightly inform'd, there were two Persons arriv'd from *France* several Months before the breaking out of the Rebellion, who offer'd to make a Discovery of the whole Scheme of the intended Expedition to *Scotland*, and to take their Oaths to the Truth of the Facts they should relate. But their proffer'd Service it seems was disregarded, even by those by whom it ought to have been encourag'd and rewarded.

Our Ministers indeed may excuse themselves for such an Over-sight, by alledging, that they had been so often amus'd with Rumours of this Sort, that their Judgment might very justly have been call'd in Question, had they been credulous enough to believe such an improbable Story as this, at first, seem'd to be: For who, said they, could have imagin'd, that the young Pretender, a Stranger to the People, as well as to their Religion, with a Vessel or two, and a few Renegados in his Retinue, should attempt the Conquest of Three such potent Kingdoms, as those of *Great Britain*? And indeed,

the Enterprize was so Romantic, that it was a considerable Time after their Landing, before any Body could be persuaded that it was not a Fable, or a Stock-jobbing Lie. But let us now proceed to the Matter in Hand.

When the Time was come for this wonderful Scheme (which had been long labour'd in the Cardinal's Forge) to be put in Execution, the *French Court*, according to their usual Custom, gave out various Reports concerning a certain Expedition, which the eldest Son of the Chevalier was engag'd in. We had, about that Time, three Articles of News from *Paris*, all dated *July 30.* and given us by the *Gazettes of Amsterdam, Utrecht, and the Hague*, of the following Import. The first told us, that by divers Advices from the Sea-Ports, they were assur'd, that the Pretender's eldest Son had embark'd at *Bellisle*, on the Coast of *Bretagne*, on Board the *Elizabeth*, an armed Vessel, and that he put to Sea on the 15th of the same Month; that the Ship carried a great Quantity of Warlike Stores, and was to be join'd by five Ships of the Line, under the Command of Mess. *de la Jonquiere*, and *Cailus*, &c. but that their Destination was variously talk'd of. The second inform'd us, that new Reports were spread concerning the Chevalier *de St. George's* eldest Son; but that the Truth of the Matter was, he was actually making the Campaign in the Infant Don *Phillip's* Army. The Third assur'd us, that the young Pretender set Sail from *Nantes* the 15th with a Man of War of sixty Guns, in order to land in *Scotland*, and that he would find there 20,000 Men, and also forty Ships of War and Transports in the several Ports of the Kingdom; all which were to be at his Disposal, to make good his Pretensions to the Crown of *Great Britain*. It is added, by Way of Remark, that it was thought by Men of Sense, that the Pretender would lose his Labour, if nothing worse came of it; because he was not back'd by *France*, nor set to work by that Crown, having no other Foundation to go upon, but the Assistance of a *French Merchant*, a Native of *Ireland*. Nevertheless

it was assur'd, that a neighbouring Power kept several Thousand Men in Readiness for his Service.

Certain Accounts of this Expedition having reach'd the *Hague*, their High Mightinesses thought the Affair of such Moment, that in a Conference they had with the *Abbe de la Ville*, the *French* Minister, they demanded of him, whether this Enterprize of the young Chevalier against his *Britannick* Majesty's Dominions, was undertaken under the Protection, or encourag'd, or carried on by the Assistance or Assurances of his most Christian Majesty? That, be it as it would, they kept a Body of Forces in constant Readiness to embark for *Great Britain* whenever they should be called for: To which his Excellency replied, ' That the King his Master had no Knowledge of, or Concern in, the romantic Expedition of the young *Chevalier de St. George*. ' How well this Declaration tallied with the Behaviour of the *French* afterwards, and even with the Language of the same Ambassador on some future Occasions, all the World knows, and will manifestly appear in the Course of this History.

By this Time the *British* Ministry was fully inform'd of what had pass'd, and was now carrying on in Behalf of the young Pretender. In Consequence whereof, their Excellencies the Lords of the Regency dispatch'd an Express to *Hanover*, to inform his Majesty of the Designs of his Enemies, and to request his speedy Return to *England*; and in the mean Time, took all the Precautions possible, and made the best Provision in their Power for the Safety of the Kingdom. A Proclamation was issued out, ordering a Reward of 30,000 *l.* to any Person who should seize and secure the eldest Son of the Pretender, in case he should land, or attempt to land, in any of his Majesty's Dominions. Orders were issued at the War-Office for putting forthwith all the Forts, Castles, Havens, &c. into a Posture of Defence. Orders were likewise given, that all Officers belonging to his Majesty's Land Forces, should immediately repair to their respective Posts. A large Quantity of Arms was shipp'd at the Tower, to arm the
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the Militia of *Scotland*, in Case of Necessity. Sir *John Cope*, Commander in Chief of his Majesty Forces in *North Britain*, published an Order for all Military People to repair immediately to their respective Posts; and also an Order for the Out-Pensioners belonging to *Chelsea Hospital*, to repair forthwith to *Edinburgh*, and present themselves to Lieutenant-General *Guest*, or they would be immediately struck off the List of the said Hospital. Warrants were sent down to *Scotland* to take up several Persons suspected of treasonable Practices. The Regiments that were then in *England*, were station'd in several Counties, to suppress any Insurrection, or Disturbance that might be rais'd by the disaffected Party. The *English* Minister at the *Hague*, was order'd to demand of the States General the 6000 Forces, which by Treaty, they were to furnish his *Britannick* Majesty, whenever they should be wanted. And the most prudent Measures were taken to disconcert the Projects of *France*, awe the Disaffected, and provide for the general Safety of the Kingdom.

Let us now return to the young Pretender, whom we left sailing for *Scotland*. Letters from *Edinburgh* of the 11th of *August*, advis'd, that a *French* Vessel of 16 or 18 Guns had appear'd on the West Coast of *Scotland*, which, after having cruized for some Days off the Islands of *Bara* and *Uist*, stood in for the Coast of *Lochaber*, and had there landed, betwixt the Islands of *Mull* and *Skey*, several Persons, one of whom, from the general Report, and from several concurring Circumstances, there was the greatest Reason to believe, was the Pretender's Son. This Account was soon afterwards confirm'd, with these further Particulars, that the young Chevalier embark'd at Fort St. *Lazarus* in *Bretagne*, on board a small Frigate of 18 Guns, having with him fifty or sixty Persons, the Duke of *Perth*, Mess. *Mac Donald* and *Kelly*, and several others *Scots* and *Irish*; that in the Height of the Island of *Bellisle*, they found a *French* Man of War call'd the *Elizabeth*, of 66 Guns, in Company with which they sailed for *Scotland*; that on the 9th of *August* the *Elizabeth*

was

was attack'd by the *Lion*, Capt. *Brett*; and that while they were engaged, the Frigate sheer'd off; that the *Elizabeth* returned to *Brest* in a dreadful Condition, having lost her Captain, and 64 Men kill'd, and 146 dangerously wounded; that there was on board this Ship 400,000 *l.* Sterling, and Arms for several Thousand Men. The young Chevalier, with his Retinue, landed in the Isle of * *Mull* about the 10th or 11th of *August*.

The young Pretender had no sooner landed, and set up his Standard, but the News of it was presently spread

* *Mull* lies in *Argyleshire*, and is the *Maleos* of *Ptolomy*. The Air is temperately cold and moist, being qualified with Breezes from the Mountains, of which there is a great Ridge in the Middle; one so high, that it is seen from all the Western Islands, and from a great Part of the Continent. There is good Pasturage; their Horses and Black Cattle are small, but sprightly, and the latter very good Meat. Here is Store of Sheep, Goats, Deer, Wild-fowl, Sea fowl, and fine Hawks; with Barley and Oats, great Variety of Plants, some Wood, and Plenty of Turf and Peats. Here are several Bays and Places for Anchorage, of which that of *Duart* on the East Side is most frequented. The Coast, especially *Lochleffen-Bay*, abounds with Herring, Cod, Ling, Cockles, Muscles, Clams, &c. Here are also Seals, Otters, Vipers: Several Rivers that abound with Salmon and Pearl Muscles, and fresh-water Lakes that abound with Trouts and Eels. 'Tis well watered with Springs, and has three Castles, the chief of which is Castle *Duart*, on a Promontory near the South-east Corner of the Island. Here are also several old Forts, supposed to have been built by the *Danes*. The Inhabitants, who, except a few, are Protestants, have two Parish-Churches, and a little Chapel, according to Mr. *Martin*; but the Editor of *Cambden* says, they have seven. Black and white *Indian* Nuts are often found on the Western Coast. There are several Islands in the Bays, some of which have Forts. The late Duke of *Argyle* became its Proprietor, upon the Forfeiture of the Family of *Maclean*. 'Tis divided by a Channel, not half a League broad, from *Lochaber*, *Swoonard*, and *Maydort*; and upon the North-east is scarce four Miles from the *Morvein*, a Part of the Continent. It has one good Road, called *Polcarf*.

Abroad;

Abroad; and it was not long before he was join'd by several of the Highland Clans. The Duke of *Argyle*, on hearing of it, immediately wrote circular Letters to his Vassals and Dependants, (who inhabit a large Tract in that Part of the Country) to have all their Tenants in Readiness, to over-awe the Disaffected; notwithstanding which, it is said, many of them paid little Regard to this Injunction of their Lord Proprietor, and actually appear'd in Arms for the young Invader.

His Friends now began to stir every where in that Part of the Country; and the Chiefs of several of the Clans brought him in Men and Arms in Abundance; so that, in a few Weeks, he saw himself at the Head of a large Body of Men, all resolute Fellows, and hearty in his Interest, well-disciplined, and taught to handle their Arms, having for some Time before been constantly exercis'd in the military Art, by those who knew what Occasion they should have for them, and when.

August 24. A Person arrived at *Edinburgh*, who made Affidavit before a Magistrate, that he was five Days in the Camp of the Rebels, near *Fort William*; that he could not form a certain Judgment of their Numbers, but that their Encampment took up about a Mile Square, and consisted of two Divisions, one *French*, the other *Highlanders*; that there were many Persons of Figure and Distinction among them, particularly the Son of the Pretender, to whom they all shewed the highest Respect; they had plenty of Money, Provisions, and warlike Stores; that they had taken an Officer coming out to observe them from *Fort William*, and had likewise surprized two Companies of *St. Clair's* Regiment, killed five private Men, shot Captain *Scot*, who commanded them, in the Shoulder, and taken Prisoners eighty odd Men. A particular Account of this Action was given in a Letter from *Newcastle*, dated *Sept. 1*, as follows:

A Letter dated the 24th past, from a Person of Distinction in the North West of *Scotland*, says, Two Companies of *St. Clair's* and *Murray's*, going between *Fort Augustus* and *Fort William*, were attack'd by a
Body

Body of Highlanders. It was a bloody Battle; the Soldiers having spent all their Ammunition, which was eleven Charges, were attack'd in Front, Flank and Rear, and oblig'd to surrender Prisoners, after the Loss of a good Number on each Side. Captain Scot was wounded in the Action.

Captain *Sweatman* of *Guise's* Regiment, who was taken Prisoner by the Highlanders, went Post for *London*, on the 25th. He was seiz'd by eight Persons at an Inn in the Highlands, where he went to call for a Dram, and carried to the Pretender's Camp, who treated him very civilly, suffer'd him to go away on his Parole, gave him a Manifesto, and a Pass-port directed to all Sheriffs, Sheriff-deputies, Constables, &c. in *Scotland*; and signed *Charles, Pr. Custos Reg.* The Captain said, he supposed the Rebels to be about 1800 strong. That a Nobleman's Brother was Standard-bearer; that, except the *Macdonalds* of *Glanrenald*, of *Kappoch*, of *Glengary*, and of *Linlochmoidart*, the *Camerons* of *Lochyell*, and the *Stuarts* of *Appin*, there are none of the Clans in Person with the young Pretender. One of the Pretender's printed Manifestoes is dated in 1743, when the last Invasion was intended; and the other in 1745, in which he declares his Son Regent for *Scotland*; and makes large Promises of securing the *Scots* in their Rights, &c.

But let us take our Leave of them for the present, and see what is doing in the more southern Parts of *Scotland*, upon the Report of the Landing of this young Adventurer.

By a Letter from *Edinburgh*, dated *August 15.* we have the following Article; which shews what the Sentiments of the People were at that Time. Thus the Author writes; 'What Effect the designed Invasion
' will have, it is not to be determined; tho' probably it
' will vanish in Smoke, as all these Attempts have done
' for half a Century past, and when the Success seem'd
' more promising. It is scarce to be thought, after
' what Method an Enemy could propose raising Maga-
' zines, or supplying any considerable Force with Pro-
' visions

visions for any Time ; and as to Supplies by Sea, they must prove very uncertain.'

In an Extract of another Letter from the same Place, we were lectur'd in the following Manner ; 'Advices from so many Parts agree, that the young Chevalier had embarked, that there is no Room to doubt its Truth ; but where he is designed is only Conjecture : Mean Time People here are so sensible of the Folly of any Scheme to invade *Britain* with such a pitiful Force, as he carries along with him, that it is made a mere Jest. And as to any Assistance which he can find in case of Landing, 'tis not believed he will have the least ; the memorable 1715 is not yet forgotten, and the Disposition of the People is so altered, by the Intervention of many concurrent Causes, that it is not to be thought that the least Appearance would be made for him.'

These were the Reasonings of the People in *Scotland* at that Time ; but whether they have not since been convinc'd, that they then made a wrong Judgment of Things, their own woeful Experience can best testify. But to proceed in our History.

August 19. Sir *John Cope* set out for *Stirling*, to take upon him the Command of the Forces encamp'd there, and to march immediately to suppress the Rebels, before their Numbers were increased, as it was expected they soon would. Before he left *Edinburgh* he order'd the Castle to be stor'd with a Month's Provision, and contracted with Persons to lay in the same out of Hand. On the 20th and 21st, the Infantry, and a Squadron of Dragoons, with the Artillery, &c. crossed *Stirling* Bridge, on their Rout for *Grief*. At the same Time the General detach'd Lieutenant Col. Sir *Patrick Halker*, at the Head of three Companies of Col. *Lee*'s Regiment of Foot, and the Companies of Highlanders under the Command of the Laird of *Mackintosh*, and Sir *Patrick Murray*, in order to advance up in the Highlands, and to obtain an exact Account of what was transacted there. On the 25th the Army arrived at *Dalnachardich*, twelve Miles beyond *Tay-bridge*, and took the

Inverness Road by the Way of *Ruthven* in *Badenoch* which last Place is about twenty six Miles South of *Inverness*. The rebel Army march'd at the same Time, seemingly towards *Badenoch*, with an Intent, as was given out, to wait for the King's Army at *Corrlyerochmuir*.

About this Time the Pretender's Son, *Charles*, issued out a Manifesto, or Declaration; wherein, amongst other Things, there are large Promises of securing all their Rights and Liberties; and likewise of dissolving the Union, and taking off the Malt Tax. Few or none of the Heads of the Clans were then in Person with the Chevalier; but about 2500 of their Men, without their Chiefs, had join'd him from divers Parts, viz. the *McDonalds* of *Clanrenald*, the *McDonalds* of *Kep-poch*, the *McDonalds* of *Glengary*, and the *McDonalds* of *Kinloch Moidart*; together with the *Camerons* of *Lochyell*, and *Stuarts* of *Appin*. But Sir *Alexander McDonald*, the Chief of that Clan, wrote to General *Guest*, assuring him, in the strongest Terms, that all his People did, and should remain quiet; and desired him to acquaint Sir *John Cope*, Commander of the King's Forces, with this Resolution. Not only Sir *Alexander*, but the *Lairds* of *Mackleod*, *Mackdonald*, and *Reza*, and the rest of the Inhabitants of the Island of *Skey*, continued peaceable and loyal, and shew'd no Manner of Inclination to join in the Rebellion*.

August

* As the Highlanders, in all Reigns, have been remarkable for disturbing the established Government of *Scotland*, by taking up Arms on every Invasion for the Invaders, and have been the Ringleaders and chief Promoters of the Rebellion, which has now almost ruin'd that Kingdom, it will not be amiss to give a Character of them from History.

Buchanan, the Scots Historian, says, they are as parsimonious as the Antients in their Diet, Apparel and Furniture. They fish and hunt for their Food, and while they hunt, eat it raw, after having squeezed out the Blood. Their Drink is Meat Broth, or else Whey, of which they have Plenty at their Entertainments; but most of them drink Water. Their Bread

is

August 29. General Cope, with the Army under his Command, arriv'd safe at *Inverness*, where he rested on a Hill adjoining to the Town; but upon reconnoitring the Enemy, who lay but a small Distance from him, he found

is a very artful Composition of Oats and Barley, the only Grain which their Country produces. After eating a little of it in the Morning, they hunt, or go about their Business, without eating any more till Night. They delight most in Cloaths of several Colours, especially striped, and the Colours they are fondest of are Purple and Blue. Their Ancestors, as many of them do still, made use of Plaids very much variegated; but now they make them rather of dark Colours, more like the Crops of Heath, that they may not be discover'd while they lie in Heaths waiting for Game. Being rather wrapped up than covered with those Plaids, they endure all the Rigours of the Seasons, and sometimes sleep covered all over with Snow. At Home they lie upon the ground, having under them Fern or Heath (covered with a Sheet or Blanket) the latter laid with the Roots undermost, so that it is almost as soft as Feathers, and much more healthful; for the Quality of Heath being to draw out superfluous Humours, when they lie down weary and faint upon it at Night, they rise fresh and vigorous in the Morning. They affect this hard Way of Sleeping, and whenever they happen to come into Places where there is better Accommodations, they pull the Coverings off the Bed, and lie down upon them wrapped in their Plaids, lest they should be spoiled by what they call such a *barbarous Effeminacy*.

The old *Scots* Language, called *Erse*, has lost so much Ground by the Spreading of the *English* in *Scotland*, ever since the *Norman* Conquest, that 'tis now confined to the Highlands and the Isles, where most of the People of Note do also understand and speak *English*.

Mr. Macky tells us, that the Highlanders differ as much from the Lowlanders in their Dress, Manners and Language, as the *Indians* in *Mexico* do from the *Spaniards*; that the old *Scots* Language is here spoken in its native Purity, and written in its genuine Characters, which is more like the *Greek* or *Hebrew* than the *Roman*; whereas the *Welch*, tho' they have preserved their Language, yet have entirely lost their old Character, and write in the *Roman*.

found them too numerous, and so advantageously posted, that it was not practicable to attack them with any View of Success; and therefore the General made a Feint as if he intended to march up the Hill of *Corry-eroch*,

'Tis presumed that we cannot have a better Authority for what remains to be said of the Nature of the Highlanders, whom *Tacitus* calls *Horesti*, i. e. *Montani*, or *Mountaneers*, than the Account which is given of them by that eminent Antiquary, Sir *James Dalrymple*, Uncle to the present Earl of *Stair*, in his *Observations on Cambden's Britannia*; and this we shall give in his own Words, *viz.*

' The Inhabitants of these Regions are a kind of rude, warlike, quarrellsome, and mischievous People; who being the unmix'd Progeny of the antient *Scots*, speak *Irish*, and call themselves *Albanick*. Their Bodies are firmly and compactly made, withal strong and nimble of Foot, high-minded, bred in warlike Exercises, and inured to Robberies on their Neighbours; and, upon a Hatred, most desperately forward to take Revenge. They live by Hunting, Fishing, Fowling; and Stealing; and, like the *Spaniards*, wear long Hair. They are divided into Kindreds and Families, which they call *Clans*, and are so united to the Cause of their particular Clans, that there is an Act of Parliament, that if any of a Clan does a Mischief, the whole Clan is answerable for it; and they must either deliver up the Aggressor, or the first Man of the Clan that is apprehended suffers for it; and the whole Clan bears Feud for Hurt received by any one Member of it, even altho' they suffer justly. Many Gentlemen in the Highlands shun one another's Company, lest they should revive a Quarrel that happen'd between their Forefathers, perhaps three hundred Years ago. They are also as warm in their Friendships; for if they meet with one in Amity with their own Clan, be it in any Country of the World, there is immediately the most intimate Friendship. The *Macdonalds* are by much the most powerful of all the Clans: They are divided into four Classes, and inhabit distinct Countries. The *Macdonalds* of *Glengary*, dwell upon the *Lochness*; the *Macdonalds* of *Slate*, in *Lochaber* and the Isle of *Skey*; the Captain of *Clan-Ronald*, and *Macdonald* of *Keppoch*, and those of *Kintyre*, towards *Argyleshire*. The other Clans, *Clan-Katin*, *Clan-Came-*

ron,

erach, and ordered some Companies to advance on the Road that leads to the Mountain; but he turn'd short with the main Body, and took the low Road, which effectually deceiv'd the Rebels.

But

ron, the Macleans, and almost innumerable other Maes, altho' independent one of another, yet are entirely guided by the Macdonalds, who have been so powerful, as often to assume the Name of *Kings of the Isles*; and one of them, in 1461, according to Mr. Rymer's *Fœdera*, enter'd into a League with Edward the IVth of England, against the King of Scotland. Robert the first of the Stuarts, Kings of Scotland, married his Daughter Margaret to Mac-Donald, Lord of the Isles, to secure him in his Interest; but all would not do; they were the common Disturbers of the Nation, till James V. privately, with a Body of Men, took Shipping, and landed in every Clan and Island, and brought them in Person to his Obedience, making them give Hostages for their good Behaviour. Thus far Sir James.

Besides the Methods taken, as we have already mentioned, for reducing and reforming the Highlanders, 'tis proper just to take Notice of two or three Acts passed in the Reign of King George I. which have not a little contributed to that End, viz.

(I) 1 Geo. cap. 20. 'An Act for encouraging all Superiors, Vassals, Landlords, and Tenants, who continue loyal to King George.'

(II) 1 Geo. cap. 54. An Act enjoining, That the personal Service and Attendance which was wont to be paid to the Heads of Clans, and Owners of Estates, at the Pleasure of such Chiefs, under the Names of personal Attendance, Hosting, Hunting, Watching, and Warding, shall be for the future paid in Money annually; and the said personal Service, &c. shall be utterly annulled.' This Act was farther enforced in the 11th of the same Reign, cap. 26. on the Non-observance of the former by many of the contemptuous Highlanders.

(III) 1 Geo. I. cap. 54. An Act for more effectual securing of the Highlands in Scotland, which enacted, 'That no Person within the said Highlands, shall use or bear Broad-Swords or Target, Ponyard, Wingar or Durk, Side-Pistol or Gun, or any warlike Weapon in the Fields, or in the

But whether this Step of the General's was strictly right, according to the Rules of War, I will not take upon me to judge, tho' I have heard it much censur'd by some old Officers, who say, that, after so long a March on purpose to attack the Enemy; by declining that Attack when he came up with them, his Men, who were then full of Spirit, and resolute for fight, were dishearten'd, and lost a good deal of their Courage, and was, in a great Measure, the Occasion of his losing the Battle at *Preston-Pans* afterwards; besides the Opportunity it gave the Rebels of Marching forwards, and of making those terrible Devastations in their Progress through the Country, and in the Cities and Towns wherever they came, which will scarcely be repair'd in the Space of an Age. Had he, say they, acted consistently, he would have encamp'd, and entrench'd himself to the best Advantage he could, and there waited for Succours; and in the mean Time would have been continually sending out Parties to harraßs them in their Quarters, and keeping them in constant Alarm. Thus he would have fatigu'd their Men, and by some means or other, have found an Opportunity to beat them out of their Fastnesses.

The Rebels being thus freed from all Embarrassment, march'd onward, and on *Friday, Sept. 6.* arrived at the *Blair of Athol*, and on *Saturday* came to *Dunkeld*. The next Day they stopt the *Inverness* Post about 12 o'Clock at Noon. The Account which the Postboy gave of this Affair, was as follows. A Gentleman, he said, carried him to the young Chevalier, who was dress'd in a plain white Coat, a lac'd Hat, with a green Ribband, and the *St. Andrew* and a Star on his Breast:

* the Way to or from any Church, Market, Fair, Burial, *
 * Huntings, Meetings, &c. However, not to extend to
 * Noblemen, Officers of Justice, or Commoners, having
 * Yearly 400 *l. Scots*, or who are otherwise qualified to vote
 * at Elections for Parliament; allowing to every such Com-
 * moner two Firelocks, two Pair of Pistols, and two Swords;
 * and that the Magistrates of the Royal Burghs may keep
 * Arms in Magazines.

that

that he asked him several Questions relating to his Business, and told him that the Letters which he carried behoved to be inspected; that the Marquiss of *Tullibardin*, and his Secretary, were along with him; that after he was carried up Stairs, one search'd the Mail, and carried to the young Chevalier's Apartment a great many Letters, which were returned to him after a few Hours; that all the rest of the Packet was carried off in the same Manner. In the mean Time, a Clergyman, who had a white Cockade in his Hat, examin'd him as to any Letters conceal'd, and told him, he would hurt himself if he made not a full Discovery; that some Highlanders offer'd to strip him, but on his offering to unloose his Coat, the Clergyman stopt them, but oblig'd him to put off his Shoes, in case any Letters were concealed in them. He was dismiss'd at One o'Clock on *Monday* Morning, but with scarce one Half of the Letters contain'd in the Mail, and which they promis'd to forward to *Edinburgh*.

The Rebels were now posted at the *Blair of Athol* and *Dunkeld*, where they made a pretty long Stay, in order to raise their Friends. Here the young Pretender again erected his Standard, with this Motto display'd in it, *Tandem Triumphans*. Great Numbers repair'd to it, and many that came not voluntarily, were forc'd in; the Marquiss of *Tullibardin* order'd every Plough to furnish two Men for the Service; by which Means their Army was increased to the Number of about 5000 Men, arm'd and well provided for any Undertaking. While they lay encamp'd here, Lord *Nairn* was sent with a Detachment of 400 Men to take Possession of *Perth*, which he accomplish'd without meeting with any Opposition.

It may perhaps be expected, that I should give some Account of the young Pretender himself, and his Behaviour among his People. What I have been able to collect on this Head, take as follows. His Dress is a Highland Garb of fine Silk Tartan, red Velvet Breeches, and a Blue Velvet Bonnet, with a Gold Lace round it, on his Breast a large Jewel and St. *Andrew* appended; he

wears also a green Ribbon, is above six Foot, walks well and streight, and speaks the *English* and broad *Scots* very well. For a while he affected to imitate the Example of *Charles* the 12th of *Sweden*, marching all the Day on Foot, and every River they were to cross, he was the first Man that leap'd into it; he dined with his Soldiers in the open Field, and slept on the Ground wrapp'd up in his Plaid.

This Course of Life he follow'd for some Time after he had been among his Friends the Highlanders; but his *Italian* Constitution not being enur'd to such Kind of Hardships, after his Arrival at *Edinburgh*, he indulg'd himself in all the Conveniencies he could procure for his Ease and Pleasure.

During these Transactions in the North, the People at *Edinburgh* were in a most terrible Consternation, as apprehending, not without Reason, that they should soon have an unwelcome Visit paid them by the Rebels. However, they neglected no Precaution in their Power, nothing that they could think of, was left undone, to give them a proper Reception at their Coming. Orders were issued for putting the City in a Posture of Defence, by repairing the Fortifications, making additional Works, and mounting the Artillery. A great Number of the principal Inhabitants offer'd to defend the City at the Hazard of their Lives, together with the regular Train'd Bands, under the Command of the Lord Provost, his Majesty's Lord Lieutenant, against the Rebels, headed by the Son of a Popish Pretender. The Arms and Ammunition, which had been sent from *London*, were unship'd and lodg'd in the Castle, for the Use of well-affected Gentlemen inclin'd to serve their Country on this critical Occasion. An Association was likewise form'd for the Defence of their King and Country; and the Magistrates received his Majesty's Sign Manual, accepting the Offer of the Inhabitants of *Edinburgh*, to raise one Thousand Men for his Majesty's Service, to be employed for the Defence of the City, and in Support of the Government against the Rebels. Upon which a Subscription was immediately open'd, and, in two
Hours

Hours Time, Money enough was subscrib'd for maintaining 600 Men, and one Month's Pay at subscribing. The Subscriptions were taken in at the Councel Chamber, and the Inhabitants zealously contributing, were soon compleated. Which being done, the Magistrates and Council took proper Measures for enlisting the Men with all Expedition. Intimation was made by Tuck of Drum, that every fit Man living in and about the City, who was willing to enlist, should repair to the Council Chamber, where they would see the Conditions. A Subscription Paper for Voluntiers was also opened in the old Kirk Isle, to which a great Number of the principal Inhabitants crouded to sign.

Thus zealous, thus careful and provident were the People of *Edinburgh* to prevent a Surprise, and to give the Rebels a warm Reception, if ever they should bend their Course that Way. How their future Behaviour, when the Danger approach'd, answer'd to these promising Beginnings, will be seen by and by.

August 9. Sixteen Waggons loaded with Chests of Small Arms, were brought from the Castle, and embarked on Board a Yacht at *Leith*, in order to be sent under Convoy to *Inverness*; and a Quantity of Powder and Ball was brought down for the Use of the Troops and Garrisons. That Night two Troops of General *Hamilton's* Dragoons came to *Leith* from the South Country, and the next Day marched for *Stirling* (where a Camp was intended to be form'd) and were soon after followed by the other Troops of that Regiment, with their Field Equipage, &c. The next Day four Field-Pieces, four Cohorn Mortars, and other military Apparatus, were sent from the Castle for *Stirling*, escorted by a Subaltern Command of Col. *Lascelles's* Regiment; and all the Detachments that were out at work upon the Roads, returned to their respective Regiments.

Let us now take a Step back into *England*, and see what is doing there on this very memorable Occasion.

On *Saturday, Aug. 31.* About four o'Clock in the Morning, his Majesty landed at *Margate* from his *German* Dominions; and having pass'd thro' the City at

One, amidst the repeated Acclamations of his People, arriv'd at *Kensington* Palace about Two in the Afternoon, in good Health: On which Occasion, besides the usual Compliment paid Him by the Park and Tower Guns, in the Evening People of all Ranks and Degrees seem'd to vie with one another in Expressions of Loyalty, by ringing of Bells, Bonfires, Illuminations, Fireworks, and all other the greatest Rejoicings ever known upon the like Occasion. Which, as it sufficiently demonstrated the People's Joy for the early Return of his Majesty to these Dominions, so it must be the greatest Mortification to all the Enemies of Him and his Family.

And on *Sunday* there was a numerous Train and splendid Appearance of the Nobility, Foreign Ministers, and Gentry, to pay their Compliments to his Majesty on his safe Arrival. And the same Day was a Grand Council held, when their Excellencies the Lords of the Regency surrender'd up their Commission to his Majesty.

September 7. A Proclamation was issued for putting the Laws in Execution against Papists and Nonjurors, and for commanding all Papists, and reputed Papists, to depart from the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and from within ten Miles of the same, and for confining Papists, and reputed Papists, to their Habitations; and for putting in Execution the Laws against Riots and Rioters, with the following Preamble.

‘Whereas the eldest Son of the Pretender hath presumed, in an open Violation of our Laws, to land in the North-West Part of *Scotland*, and has assembled a considerable Number of traitorous and rebellious Persons in Arms, who have set up a Standard in the Name of the Pretender, and, in an audacious Manner, have resisted and attacked some of our Forces, and are now advancing further into that Part of our Kingdom of *Great Britain*; and as there is the greatest Reason to apprehend, that those wicked Attempts have been encouraged, and may be supported by a foreign Force, &c.’

Advices daily arriving of the great Progress which the
Rebels

Rebels were continually making in the North, the Citizens of *London* began to think it high Time to put an End to their little Bickerings and Party Quarrels among themselves, and to join Hand in Hand in promoting such Measures as should be deemed necessary for the publick Service.

Kensington, Sept. 5.

The Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the City of London waited on his Majesty to congratulate him on his safe Return, and being introduced by the Duke of Grafton, Lord Chamberlain, Sir Simon Urling, Knt, the Recorder made the following Speech:

May it please your Majesty,

THE Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of *London* beg leave, with Hearts full of Duty and Affection, to congratulate your Majesty upon your safe Arrival in *Great Britain*: And they most humbly entreat your Royal Permission to embrace this happy Occasion of expressing their Joy upon the taking of *Cape Breton* by your Majesty's Forces; which they cannot but reflect upon, as an Event of the utmost Consequence and Importance; as it opens to your Loyal Subjects a most agreeable Prospect of extending their Trade and Commerce, of increasing the Wealth, and promoting the Happiness and Prosperity of these Kingdoms.

And I am commanded to assure your Majesty, that they most firmly rely on your Majesty's Goodness (which they have so long and so happily experienced) that nothing in your Power will be wanting to secure to this Nation the perpetual Enjoyment of this invaluable Acquisition.

The many and great Blessings we enjoy under your Majesty's mild, just, and prudent Administration, must, at all Times, on our Part, excite and demand the highest Expressions of Loyalty and Gratitude; but more especially at this, when we find ourselves alarm'd with re-

peated Insults, and most unjustifiable Attempts against your Crown and Dignity.

Warm'd, Royal Sir, with these just and equitable Principles, these your faithful Subjects esteem it an indispensable Duty to omit no Opportunity of tendering your Majesty the sincerest Assurances of their Affection and Zeal for your Majesty's Person and Government; of their steady and invariable Attachment to our present most happy Establishment in Church and State; and of their unshaken Resolution to support and defend them at the Hazard of their Lives and Fortunes.

They humbly beg Leave, most gracious Sir, to add their hearty Prayers, that the divine Providence may guard and protect your sacred Person from all Dangers; and that (notwithstanding the restless and implacable Malice of our Enemies to disturb our Peace) your Majesty's Reign may be long and glorious over a free, happy, and independent People; that the imperial Diadem of these Realms may sit easy on your Royal Head; and that the Scepter (as a Blessing to Posterity) may continue, to latest Generations, in your illustrious House.

To which his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious Answer.

I Return you my hearty Thanks for this early Mark of your Affection and Loyalty to me and my Government. The open Attempts of the Enemies to the Religion and Liberties of my Kingdoms, will, I doubt not, unite all, who wish well to them, in an hearty and seasonable Zeal for the Preservation of them; and I rely, under God, upon the Affections of my People for the Disappointment of these Designs. The City of London may always depend upon my Protection and Favour, and upon my constant Care for the Security and Extent of their Trade and Commerce. You may be assured nothing could give me greater Satisfaction than the Success of my Arms, in the Reduction of Cape Breton.

His

His Majesty was pleased to confer the Honour of Knighthood on *Henry Marshal*, Esq; Lord Mayor, *Samuel Pennant*, Esq; one of the Sheriffs, and *John Bosworth*, Esq; Chamberlain.

Sept. 6. The Lord Mayor received a Letter from one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, to inform his Lordship, that the eldest Son of the Pretender was in *Scotland*, at the Head of a numerous Army; that therefore it was hoped, and not doubted, but his Lordship would guard against any Attempts that might be made in this City against his Majesty's Person and Government.

The humble Address of the Lord Mayor, and the rest of your Majesty's Commissioners of Lieutenancy, for your City of London, was presented to his Majesty at Kensington, Sept. 9.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lord Mayor and the rest of your Majesty's Commissioners of Lieutenancy for the City of *London*, most humbly beg Leave to approach your Majesty's Throne, and to congratulate your Majesty on your safe Arrival in your *British* Dominions.

We are truly sensible of your Majesty's unwearied Endeavours to promote the Happiness and true Interest of all your Subjects, and that your Majesty in the carrying on the War Abroad, has aimed only at preserving the Balance of Power, and procuring to *Europe* a valuable and lasting Peace; and although a great Superiority in the Numbers of the Enemy, hath prevented that Success to your Majesty's Forces in *Flanders*, which their Bravery and Resolution, under the Command and Example of his Royal Highness the Duke deserved, yet the Successes of your Majesty's Arms, particularly in the important Capture of *Cape Breton*, that Nursery of the Fleet, and Support of the Trade of *France*, and the
many

many valuable Prizes made by other your Majesty's Subjects, since the Commencement of the War, have left the Enemy, amidst their Conquests, little solid Cause of Triumph.

And as your Majesty's Kingdoms are now invaded, by a Descent made in Favour of the Pretender to your Crown, supported by the common Disturbers of the Peace of *Europe*, we cannot sufficiently express our Gratitude to your Majesty, for your paternal Regard of your Subjects, in immediately returning to their Defence and Relief, notwithstanding the important Affairs in which your Majesty was engaged.

We your Majesty's most loyal Lieutenantcy, do therefore beg Leave to renew our Assurances to your Majesty, that we will fully execute the Powers intrusted with us, by having the Militia of this City always in Readiness; and at the Expence of our Lives and Fortunes, endeavour to support your Majesty's Person and Government, and the Succession to these Kingdoms, in your Royal Line, by which only we can hope to transmit to our Posterity, our Religion and Liberties, those valuable Blessings we so eminently enjoy under your Majesty's most mild and gracious Administration.

Rich. Walfh, Clerk to his Majesty's Commissioners of Lieutenantcy for the City of London.

To which his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious Answer.

I Thank you for this loyal and seasonable Address. The Assurance of your Duty and Affection, and of your Resolution to execute the Powers intrusted with you, for the Security and Support of my Government, are very agreeable to me, and cannot but be of great Use in this Juncture.

His Majesty was pleased to confer the Honour of Knighthood on *Thomas Hankey, Esq;* one of the said Commissioners.

The

The humble Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council Assembled, was presented to his Majesty at Kensington, September 10.

WE your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of *London*, in Common Council assembled, beg Leave to approach your sacred Person, and with the sincerest Joy to congratulate your Majesty upon your safe and happy Return to these your *British* Dominions.

Permit us, most Gracious Sovereign, at the same Time, with the warmest Sentiments of Loyalty and Affection to your Majesty, to express our grateful Returns to Heaven for the Blessing upon your Majesty's Arms in the Conquest of the Islands and Forts of *Cape Breton*; a Place of the greatest Consequence to this Nation, as it secures to your Majesty's Subjects a free and uninterrupted Trade in *America*; and protects them from the Insults of a dangerous and inveterate Enemy. And we intirely rely on your royal Patronage and Protection, to secure to these Kingdoms the perpetual Enjoyment of this invaluable Acquisition.

The rash and daring Attempts of the professed Enemies of this Nation, in Favour of a Popish and Abjur'd Pretender, have filled the Hearts of us your loyal Citizens with the utmost Abhorrence and Detestation. And we beg Leave to give your Majesty the most solemn Assurances, that we will be ready upon all Occasions to sacrifice all that is dear and valuable to us in Defence of your Majesty's Royal Person and Family, and in Support of our happy Constitution both in Church and State.

To which his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious Answer.

I Thank you for the Seasonable Assurances you give me, in this Dutiful Address, of your Attachment and Affection

fection to my Person and Government. The Abhorrence and Detestation which you shew, of the present Attempts of the Enemies of our happy Constitution in Church and State, are extremely agreeable to me. I take very kindly your Congratulations upon the Success of my Arms in the Reduction of Cape Breton. The City of London may always be assured of my utmost Endeavours for the Security and Extent of their Trade and Commerce.

To the King's most excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Merchants of the City of London, presented to his Majesty at Kenfigton, September 11.

WE your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Merchants of your City of *London*, most humbly beg Leave to approach your Royal Person, and to assure your Majesty, that we heartily join in the general Joy which has been expressed on your Majesty's safe Arrival in your *British* Dominions.

We reflect, with the highest Sentiments of Gratitude, upon your Majesty's unwearied Endeavours to support the Liberties of *Europe*, as well as the true Interests of all your Subjects; and we cannot omit this Occasion of Congratulating your Majesty upon the great Advantages that do, and will accrue to your Majesty's Subjects, from the Distresses which the Colonies and Commerce of our Enemies have suffer'd, and especially by the taking of *Cape Breton*.

And as your Majesty's Kingdoms are again disturbed in favour of a Popish Pretender to your Crown, we think it a Duty incumbent upon us, to renew the Assurances of our unfeigned Loyalty and Zeal to your Majesty, and that we will continue to exert our utmost Endeavours for the Support of the Public Credit of this Kingdom, and at all Times be ready to hazard our Lives and Fortunes in Defence of your Majesty's Person, your Royal Family and Government.

To

To which his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious Answer.

I Thank you very kindly for this Dutiful and Loyal Address. This fresh Declaration of the Zeal and Affection of so very considerable a Body of my Trading Subjects, cannot but have the best Effect in supporting the Publick Credit, and must greatly discourage the dangerous Views and Designs of the Enemies to my Government.

The Address of the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the City of Edinburgh.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lord Provost, Magistrates and Council of the City of *Edinburgh*, want Words to express the Satisfaction we felt upon receiving the News of your Majesty's happy Arrival to these your Majesty's Dominions, so long and ardently wish'd for by all your Majesty's faithful and dutiful Subjects, at a Time when the Enemies to your Person and Government were daring enough to take up Arms, with a wicked Intention to deprive us of our Religion, Liberty, and Laws: Blessings we have so long possess'd; deriv'd down to us from the Revolution, and happily enjoy'd under your Majesty's and Royal Father's auspicious Reigns.

This City has always distinguish'd herself by a firm and steady Attachment to Revolution and Whig Principles, and a hearty Abhorrence of all Popish and Arbitrary Governments; and in the Year 1715, when a most unnatural Rebellion was kindled up against your Royal Father, our Zeal for his Person and Government was equall'd by few, surpass'd by none. Since that Time we have oppos'd, as far as was in our Power, every Measure that might flatter the Pretender's Hopes.

We beg Leave at this Time to assure your Majesty, that we will stand by you, and your Royal Family, with our Lives and Fortunes; employ every Power we are possess'd of, and all the Means you shall put in our Hands, to disappoint the Views of *France*, and

baffle the vain Hopes of this rash Adventurer, who has been audacious enough to attempt to darken and disturb the Tranquility of your Majesty's happy Government.

May it please your Majesty,

Your Majesty's most dutiful,

Most obedient, and loyal Subjects and Servants,

The Lord Provost, Magistrates and Council of the City of *Edinburgh*, in Council assembled.

Edinburgh, Sept. 7, 1745.

Sign'd by their Order,

Arch. Stewart, Provost.

The Address of the Mayor, Aldermen and Assistants of the City of Rochester, presented to his Majesty at Kensington, Sept. 12.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen and Assistants of the City of *Rochester*, in Common Council assembled, beg Leave, in the most respectful Manner, to present your Majesty with all possible Professions of our Joy, upon your happy Return to your Dominions in *Great Britain*.

At the same Time we congratulate your Majesty upon the Success of your Arms in *North America*, and the Reduction of *Cape Breton*, which is an Acquisition of the utmost Importance to the Prosperity of Trade, and a Wound in the most sensible Part to the insolent and inveterate Enemies of this Nation.

The many Prince-like and endearing Qualities which we daily experience in your Majesty, and the inestimable Benefits of our religious and civil Rights, are too precious to be exchanged for despotick Power, and the dreadful Effects of papal Tyranny: With these we are threaten'd by the Invader of your Kingdom, whose Pretensions to your Majesty's Crown, and his Endeavours to support them, are equally the Subjects of our Scorn and Indignation.

The Protestant Succession is our great Palladium; if this

this is lost, we are no more a Nation, at least not a Nation of free People. This happy Country, now the Pride and Desire of the Earth, must then become a Sanctuary for Slaves, and such as can with Patience endure to be fetter'd both in their Souls and Bodies. This ignominious Condition we disdain, and are ready to demonstrate, that our Lives and Fortunes are nothing in our Esteem, whenever your Majesty's Service, and the publick Welfare, require this Sacrifice from us.

The good Providence of God will, we hope, be ever watchful over you; make your Majesty the happiest as well as the most amiable Monarch in the World; and continue a long Series of Princes in your Royal Family, who may transmit the Blessings we enjoy to all future Generations.

Dated in the Guildhall of the said City, the 9th Day of September, 1745.

To the King's most excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Portsmouth, in the County of Southampton, presented to the King at Kensington, Sept. 13.

PERMIT, most Gracious Sovereign, your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of *Portsmouth*, to congratulate your Majesty upon your safe and happy Arrival in your *British* Dominions, and on the Success of your Majesty's Arms at *Cape Breton*; an Acquisition of so great Importance to the Trade and Commerce of these Kingdoms.

And we hope your Majesty's unwearied Labours to procure a Head to the Empire, as it will absolutely frustrate the destructive Measures of *France*, will be crowned with the most desirable Success, and fix upon a firm and lasting Foundation the Liberties of *Europe*.

We beg Leave, at the same Time, in the strongest Terms, to declare our utmost Abhorrence and Detestation of the daring and insolent Attempts that are now

THE HISTORY of
carrying on in Favour of the Pretender and his Family, to corrupt and enslave a free and Protestant People, and to make them the Tools of a restless and ambitious Prince, in his most favourite and darling Point, universal Monarchy.

And we do, with the most fervent Zeal, assure your Majesty, that we shall be always ready to sacrifice our Lives and Fortunes, and all that is dear to us, in the Defence of your Majesty's Royal Person and Family, and in Opposition to all Pretenders, and every other Enemy to your Majesty's Person and Government.

The humble Address of the Merchant Company of the City of Edinburgh, presented to the King at Kensington, Sept. 14.

Most gracious Sovereign.

WITH Hearts full of Gratitude to Almighty God, we received the joyful News of your Majesty's safe Arrival in these your *British* Dominions, after the Pains your Majesty has been taking Abroad to secure *Europe* from the boundless and wicked Ambition of *France*.

We cannot sufficiently express the Abhorrence we have of the daring Attempt made upon us by a Tool of popish and tyrannical Powers, the natural and most inveterate Enemies of our happy Constitution: and it fills us deeply with Sorrow, that any, enjoying sacred and civil Liberty, in its fullest Extent under your Majesty's auspicious Reign and Government, should be so far sunk below the generous Principles of free *Britons*, as to court their Chains by *abetting* the Son of a popish Pretender.

We are sensible that the Continuance of the inestimable Blessings, which we have enjoyed since the happy Revolution, can only, under God, be secured to us and our Posterity, by the present happy Settlement of the Crown in your Majesty's Royal House; which therefore we are firmly resolved to maintain, with our *Lives* and *Fortunes*, against all your Majesty's Enemies,

Enemies, as well as your unnatural and *ungrateful Rebels*.

Sign'd and Seal'd in the Presence and by Appointment of the Company.

Edinburgh, Sept. 10, 1745.

Archibald Angus, Master.

The humble Address of the Mayor, Burgeses, and Commonalty of the City of Bristol, in Common Council assembled.

May it please your Majesty,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Mayor, Burgeses, and Commonalty of the City of *Bristol*, in Common-council assembled, most humbly beseech your Majesty to accept our most hearty Congratulation on your Majesty's Return to your *British* Dominions, and on the Success of your Majesty's Arms in the Reduction of *Cape Breton*.

The Stability of your Majesty's Throne is so happily connected with the Interest of your People, that every Attempt against your Majesty's Crown and Dignity, ought to be regarded by them as an Invasion of their own most valuable Rights: It is therefore with the highest Indignation that we see an unnatural Rebellion fomented at this Time, in your Majesty's Dominions, in Favour of a popish Pretender.

It gives us no manner of Surprize that the common Enemy, in Resentment of your Majesty's Zeal and Magnanimity in Defence of the Liberties of *Europe*, should endeavour to place a Dependant of his own on the Throne of *Great Britain*: For the System of universal Monarchy can never take place while *Great Britain* remains a free and independent Nation.

But that any of your Majesty's Subjects should enter into Measures for bringing their Country under the Dominion of *France*, or to render it a Scene of Blood and Desolation: That Persons who have experienced the Blessings of a free Government, should grow weary of national Felicity; and should sacrifice their civil and religious

gious Rights, their own nearest Interests, and the Happiness of latest Posterity, to the Pride, Ambition, or Resentment of their Leaders, this fills us with equal Horror and Astonishment.

For our Parts, we beg leave to assure your Majesty, that as we are bound by all the Ties of Duty, Gratitude and Interest to support your Majesty's Government, so we will, upon this and every other Occasion, at the Hazard of our Lives and Fortunes, vindicate your Majesty's Title to the Crown, against the Pretender and all his Adherents, and maintain the Protestant Succession, as it has been happily established in your Royal House.

The humble Address of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge, presented to his Majesty at Kensington, Sept. 20.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of your University of *Cambridge*, humbly beg Leave to express our unfeigned Joy upon your Majesty's safe Return to your *British* Dominions.

The unnatural Rebellion lately broke out in Favour of a popish abjur'd Pretender, encouraged and supported (as there is the greatest Reason to apprehend) by a foreign Power, is an Attempt which we cannot but look upon with the utmost Abhorrence; and we desire most faithfully to assure your sacred Majesty, that we will constantly endeavour, by all the Means in our Power, to defeat the wicked and traiterous Designs of those, who aim at the Subversion of your Majesty's Government, and consequently of our Laws, our Liberties, and our Religion.

As we are truly sensible these invaluable Blessings can only be preserved to these Kingdoms by the Protestant Succession in your royal House, we esteem it our indispensable Duty to instil Principles of Loyalty and Obedience to your Majesty, into all those who are committed to our Care, and to form them to an early Attachment

tachment to our present happy Constitution in Church and State.

May your Majesty's Counsels and Arms prevail to the secure Establishment of the Liberties of *Europe*; may you triumph over your Enemies at Home and Abroad; and may you long continue to reign over a free and happy People.

To which his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious Answer.

I Thank you for this loyal and affectionate Address; the Abhorrence you express for the Attempts to overturn our excellent Constitution in Church and State, is not only very agreeable to me, but must greatly tend to confirm my People in Principles of Duty and Affection to my Government.

The Address of the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Oxford.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of *Oxford*, with the profoundest Humility, beg leave on this trying Conjunction of Affairs, to repeat the Assurances of our inviolable Attachment to your Majesty's sacred Person and Government, and to express our warmest Indignation against all Attempts to disturb it.

An Invasion in Favour of a popish Pretender, animated with the Assistance from the Power of *France* or *Spain*, is reflected upon with uncommon Abhorrence by those, whose Studies peculiarly lead them to know, that the Religion to be introduced by this intended Change, is founded in Absurdity and the grossest Superstition.

But we trust, Great Sir, that the same good Providence, which has hitherto preserved the Protestant Religion in these Kingdoms, will continue it to us safe under your Majesty's mild and auspicious Government; and

and that those Enemies, who are not to be prevailed upon by gentle and gracious Means, or the Obligation of the most solemn Engagements; will soon fall before your just and victorious Arms.

And, as we are encouraged from a late happy and important Event, principally owing to your Majesty's Wisdom, and the Influence of your Counsels, permit us, Sir, to add our most sincere and hearty Prayers, that the present Distractions may soon end in a general and lasting Peace, and that your Majesty may pass the Remainder of your Days in Tranquillity and Joy, undisturb'd by Contention Abroad, or Sedition and Rebellion at Home; and that you may deliver down the Sceptre of this brave and loyal Nation to your flourishing and illustrious House, to be ruled by the same good Principles of Liberty and Religion, which have been the Stability of your Majesty's Throne, and which will, by the Blessing of Almighty God, continue it in your august Family to the latest Posterity.

Given in our House of Convocation, the 17th Day of September, in the Year of our Lord, 1745.

The humble Address of the Archbishop, Bishops, and Clergy of the Province of Canterbury, in Convocation assembled.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WITH Hearts full of all the Sentiments, which the warmest Gratitude and most affectionate Duty can inspire, we the Archbishop, Bishops, and Clergy of your Province of *Canterbury*, in Convocation assembled, unanimously beg leave to embrace this earliest Opportunity of approaching your royal Throne, with our most ardent Wishes, that the same good Providence, which hath hitherto preserved your valuable Life, and brought back your Majesty in Safety to your People, loyally anxious for your Presence, may still continue your effectual Safeguard, and protect your sacred Head from every Danger.

Whilst, with one general Voice, your free and happy

py Subjects loudly proclaim your Majesty's never-ceasing paternal Care for their Welfare in every possible Instance, and remote Nations gratefully acknowledge your powerful and beneficial Influence; Posterity will scarce believe, that a popish and long abjur'd Pretender, in Confederacy with the avow'd and inveterate Enemies of this Church and Nation, should presume to disturb the Tranquillity of your Government. But from the great and almost unparallel'd Unanimity and Zeal, which have every where appear'd for the Suppression of this unnatural and flagitious Rebellion, and for the Defence of your sacred Person, your Crown and Dignity, and our own religious and civil Rights, this Benefit, we assuredly hope, through the gracious and wise Disposal of Providence, will accrue, that not only the present Hopes and Designs of our Enemies shall be frustrated, but all their future Attempts for ever discourag'd and prevented.

And as it is the daily and fervent Prayer of your loyal Clergy, that such may be the happy Consequences of our present Troubles, and that, in full Peace and Prosperity, your Majesty may very long reign over an obedient and grateful People; so we do in the most solemn Manner assure your Majesty, that it shall be our faithful and constant Endeavour to impress on the Minds of the People, under our Care, such steady Principles of Loyalty and Duty, as shall oblige them, on all Emergencies, to concur to their utmost Power, in supporting your Majesty's most just and undoubted Right to the Imperial Crown of this Realm; and, which is inseparable from it, our excellent Constitution in Church and State.

His Majesty's most gracious Answer.

My Lords, and the rest of the Clergy,

I Thank you very heartily for this affectionate Address. The early Care you have taken to warn my People of the imminent Dangers, which threaten this Church and Nation, from the present unnatural Rebellion, is very agreeable to me; and I depend upon the Continuance of your zealous Endeavours for that Purpose. You may be assured

of my constant Resolution to maintain and support the Church of England, as by Law established.

Copy of a Letter sent by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, to the Clergy of his Diocese and peculiar Jurisdiction.

Reverend Sir,

A Considerable Number of rebellious Persons having appeared in Arms in *Scotland*, and now advancing Southward, and these Nations being also threaten'd with a powerful Invasion from Abroad, in order to advance to the royal Throne of these Kingdoms a popish long abjur'd Pretender, to the manifest Hazard as well of our holy establish'd Religion and civil Liberties, as of the sacred Person and Government of our most gracious Sovereign King GEORGE, you are hereby desired and admonish'd, agreeable to your known Duty, by your Example, by your Exhortation, as well private as publick, and by all other Means in your Power, to excite the People under your Care to exert, on this most important Occasion, their utmost Zeal for the Preservation of our happy Constitution in Church and State. I do earnestly recommend you and your Labours to the divine Blessing, and am,

Reverend Sir,

Your faithful Friend,

And Well-Wisher,

JO. CANT.

Lambeth, Sept. 9,

1745.

The following Letter has been sent by the Lord Bishop of London to the Clergy of his Diocese.

Good Brother,

Sept. 9, 1745.

I Need not tell you, that the Invasion which has been threaten'd for some Time, in favour of a popish Pretender is now actually made; and is like to be vigorously push'd and supported by two foreign Powers, of the same Principles in Religion, and of undoubted Affection to arbitrary Government.

The necessary Consequences of the Success of this Attempt,

tempt, are so terrible, and withal so visible, that one would hope there was no need of awakening all true *Englishmen* and Protestants into a just Sense of them, nor of letting them see how pressingly our Religion and Liberties call upon us, at this critical Juncture, to unite in a vigorous Endeavour to defeat the Designs and Hopes of those inveterate Enemies to both.

When such an avow'd and open Effort is made, to bereave us of every Thing that is most dear and valuable to us, no Order of Men can reckon themselves unconcern'd; nor can it be doubted, but the civil Administration will exert itself to the utmost, for disappointing an Enterprize that is so big with Mischief, or rather Ruin to us and our Posterity. But if any Order of Men be more nearly concerned than another, it is ours; who, under our gracious Sovereign, are by our Office and Function the more immediate Guardians of our holy Religion; and particularly, against the manifold Corruptions of Christianity, which a popish Government would not fail to introduce.

Upon these Considerations, I have thought it my Duty at this Time, to intreat you in a particular Manner.

First, To put up your earnest Prayers to Almighty God for Success to his Majesty's Arms against this bold and traiterous Attempt, and for averting from us so sore and heavy Judgment; and then, to convince the People committed to your Care, how nearly it concerns them to pray heartily for his Aid and Protection at this needful Time, if they have any Value for their Religion and Liberty.

Secondly, To raise in your People a just Abhorrence of Popery; by setting yourself on this Occasion, to shew in your Discourses from the Pulpit, the Grossness and Perniciousness of the manifold Errors and Innovations of the Church of *Rome*, and how inconsistent they are with the plain, pure, and uncorrupted Doctrines of Christianity, as contained in the holy Scriptures, and received and established in this Nation.

Thirdly, To guard your People against a Delusion that has been usually practised by the Enemy, as oft

as Designs of this Kind have been set on Foot; namely, that the Person whose Cause they espouse, will content himself with the Exercise of his own Religion, and with the Enjoyment of such a Prerogative as the Constitution allows; and that no Change in our Religion will be attempted, nor any of the Laws broken through by which it is now secured. To arm your People against this Delusion, you cannot use a more effectual Way, than to revive upon their Minds the State of Things in the Reign of King *James II.* particularly the great Progress that was made in so short a Time towards the introducing of Popery, and the Endeavours that were used by him to bring about a Parliamentary Repeal of the Laws against it; and, when that failed, his suspending and setting them aside, by the groundless Claim of a dispensing Power. And all this, after the most solemn Declaration at his coming to the Crown, that he would *make it his Endeavours to preserve the Government both in Church and State, as established by Law.* The Declaration, of which this is a Part, was made openly in *Council*, and then printed and dispers'd with his Majesty's Leave.

These are the Things which I earnestly recommend to the Attention of my Clergy at this Time. And I do it with the greater Earnestness, because I am very sensible how much Pains have been taken of late Years, not only to abate the just Fears and Apprehensions the People formerly had from a Popish Government, but even to bring some among us to entertain too favourable Thoughts of Popery itself.

And so commending you and the People committed to your Care to the Blessing and Direction of God,

I remain Sir,

Your assured Friend and Brother,

EDM. LONDON.

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*The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Rochester's Letter to the Clergy in his Diocese.**Good Brother,**Bromley, Sept. 16, 1745.*

THERE being within this Kingdom an actual Insurrection in Favour of a Popish Pretender, and a Foreign Invasion for the same Purpose being apprehended, I cannot omit solliciting and enjoining you, on this important Occasion, to employ, agreeable to your Duty, your utmost Endeavours, that the People under your Charge may exert a becoming Zeal for the Preservation of our happy Constitution in Church and State.

In every Protestant Reign, from the Time of the Reformation, Attempts have been made from the same Quarter to overturn our Government, and to extirpate our holy Religion; and no kinds of Conspiracies or Treasons have been stuck at for the compassing of those Ends; but Thanks be to God, by the Care of our Governors, and the Zeal and Vigilance of our Clergy, under a kind and indulgent Providence, the People of our Land have hitherto been blessed with the full Enjoyment of an uncorrupt Religion and a free Government.

Convinced by repeated Trials, and by woful Experience, of the Unfitness of a Popish Prince to be the Defender of our Faith, our Legislature has excluded all such from the Throne of these Kingdoms. Upon this Foundation we have renounced and solemnly abjured the present Pretender, and those who claim under him; and have as solemnly sworn to a Protestant Succession in that illustrious House, under whose mild Government, for thirty Years past, our Laws have suffered no Violation, and our Church has continued safe and happy.

May our Bishops and Clergy be esteem'd, for their Labours and Zeal, as our Predecessors have been, the Bulwark of the Reformation; may we continue to instil into our People an utter Abhorrence of Popish Superstition, and of Arbitrary Government, that our present happy Settlement in Church and State, obtained by our Ancestors at the Expence of so much Blood and Treasure,

sure, may be preserved inviolably, and faithfully transmitted to our last Posterity.

Not doubting of your Diligence and Zeal in so good a Cause, and on so important Occasion; for your better Success therein, and in all other your Labours for the Glory of God, and the Support of our Government, our Laws, and our Religion, I recommend you to the Aid and Protection of the Almighty, and am

Your loving Friend and Brother,

JOS. ROFFEN.

The Lord Bishop of Winchester's Letter to the Clergy in his Diocese.

My Reverend Brethren,

I Think it my indispensable Duty, in the Relation I bear to you, to call upon you, to entreat, and earnestly exhort you to exert yourselves as becomes your Character and Office, at this Time peculiarly, when all that ought to be dear to Protestants in general, and to the Clergy and every Member of the Church of *England* in particular, appears to be in Danger from an actual Insurrection within this Kingdom (encouraged, as it always will be, by the Prospect and Promises of all proper Assistance from our Enemies abroad) in Favour of a *Pepish* Pretender to the Crown of these Realms.

Permit me to call to your Minds, what you know as well as I do, and to beg of you to inculcate upon your People, both in publick and private. — That this is not an Affair of Party, but touches all *Englishmen* and Protestants equally; and is an Attempt which must determine no less Points than, Whether we shall remain Christians, Protestants, and Members of the establish'd Church, free, as we are now, from the Tyranny of *Rome*, and continue a People enjoying Liberty and Property under the Protection of Laws, or not.

You must be sensible, and, I doubt not, will endeavour to make others also sensible, that, notwithstanding any supposed Errors in the difficult Task of Government, we have lived under his Majesty's Administration,

free

free from every the least Attempt to injure our legal Constitution in Church and State, or to stop the equal and impartial Course of the Laws. This Happiness at least we have all experienced; and this Experience of past Security is infinitely a stronger Pledge of Security to come, than a thousand Promises from those who now disturb our Peace, and claim the Rule over us.

If such Promises are now made, you can inform your People, they come from one, who, supposing him disposed to keep them (which we have no Reason to suppose,) yet, is devoted to a Religion, which not only sets him free from all the Ties of Faith and Truth towards such as we are, but, as soon as the proper Time shall come, and the Blow may be given with Safety guarded by Power, makes it his absolute Duty, without which he shall neither enjoy Earth nor Heaven, to break thro' them all; and lay waste the religious and civil Rights of that wretched People, who can be unmindful of what has before happened in two former *Papish* Reigns, (remarkable for the strongest Promises of Security, and the most scandalous Violations of those Promises,) and be again deceived, by smooth Words, into the same miserable Condition. As to ourselves, Members of the establish'd Church, before we can come to think the Promises of the Church of *Rome*, a good Security to the Church of *England*, so often stiled the Bulwark of the Protestant Cause against the Church of *Rome*, we must believe the Nature of Things to be confounded, Contradictions to be true, and Darkness to be Light. But why do I spend one Word upon this? Surely, such a Security can never be embraced or depended on, till either all Bigottry and Cunning are departed from that Church, or every Degree of common Sense from ourselves.

In a Word, my Brethren, make your People sensible of the invaluable Blessings now threaten'd to be torn from them. — Shew them the enormous Absurdities, and unchristian Doctrines of Popery; the numberless Evils and Miseries that ever did and ever will accompany it — and teach them by your Examples, as well

as Words, the Sense they ought to have of the strict Obligation of the Oaths taken by many of them ; and of the Duty they owe to that Government under which they have enjoyed so long and so unmolested their Religious and Civil Rights.

By these Means, you will put to Silence those malevolent Tongues which are often, in a cruel Manner, representing many of you, as unfriendly to that Government to which you have in the most express Words sworn all Fidelity ; and will approve yourselves, in the Simplicity of the Gospel, not only faithful Teachers of Truth and Righteousness, but Promoters of the Peace and Interest of that Society, of which you are Members.

I commend you and your People to the Favour of Almighty God, and am, reverend Brethren,

Your affectionate Brother,

and Servant,

B. WINCHESTER.

To the Right Reverend Bishops, and Clergy of England, &c.

My Lords, and reverend Gentlemen,

PERMIT me, in this dreadful Time of Danger and Confusion, to offer the Sentiments of an Heart justly warmed with Apprehensions from a Foreign Invasion, and zealously attached to the Protestant Religion, and the Succession of the Crown in the illustrious House of Hanover.

I cannot sufficiently commend your Lordships Vigilance and Care in directing your Circular Letters to the Clergy of the several Diocesses, desiring them to inculcate from the Pulpit the necessary Principles of Loyalty and Obedience to his Majesty, and to enforce the Doctrines of the reform'd Religion, in Opposition to the gross Idolatry and Corruption of the Church of Rome ; but as human Means, subservient to the Providence of God, are ever necessary, I would humbly offer to your Consideration the following Proposals,

viz. That (exclusive of the present Taxes) a voluntary Contribution of a tenth Part of the real Income of every Preferment in the Church be tendered to his Majesty for his immediate Service: This, in my Opinion, will not only strengthen the Hands of the Government, but convince the People committed to our Charge, that in Sincerity and Singleness of Heart, we are true Professors of that Religion, of which we are the Ministers.

I am, my Lords and Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant, and Fellow-Labourer in Christ, &c.

JOHN GILBERT.

Rector of Whippingham in the Isle of Wight.

The humble Address of the Protestant Dissenting Ministers, in and about the Cities of London and Westminster.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your most Dutiful and Faithful Subjects, beg Leave to approach your Royal Person, with great Thankfulness to God, and affectionate Congratulations to your Majesty, on your safe and happy Return to your *British* Dominions, on the Prosperity of your Arms in *North America*, and on the Success of your zealous and prudent Endeavours to restore the Balance of Power in *Europe* to its antient and natural Situation.

As the religious and civil Liberties, the Happiness and Honour of the Nation, have been always your Majesty's unwearied Care, we cannot but detest and abhor the present unnatural and rebellious Attempt to impose on these Kingdoms a popish and abjur'd Pretender. We trust in God, that so wicked and desperate an Enterprize will issue in the speedy and utter Overthrow of these infatuated Traytors, and the still firmer Establishment of your Majesty's Throne, and the Succession in your illustrious Family, on which, under divine Providence, the Enjoyment of all that is dear to us depends.

Nothing, Sir, we are persuaded, within the Power of the Protestant Dissenters, will be wanting to defend and secure your Majesty's just and undoubted Right to

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the imperial Crown of these Realms; the Weight of which you have always supported with so much Dignity to yourself, and Happiness to your People.

We shall never cease to offer our most fervent Prayers to the great Sovereign of Heaven and Earth, for the Preservation of your Majesty's invaluable Life, the Tranquillity and Glory of your Reign, and the Conveyance of our Liberties, under the Protection of your Royal House, to the End of Time.

To which his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious Answer.

I Thank you for this Loyal Address, and have a firm Dependence upon your steady Attachment to my Person and Government. You may be assured of the Continuance of my Protection.

I might here have inserted a Multitude of other Addresses, transmitted to his Majesty, from almost every principal Town and trading Corporation in the Kingdom: But these will suffice to shew what a Spirit of Loyalty and generous Concern for the Publick Good, this Rebellion had rais'd among the People in general.

Reports, at this Time, were very strong and not without Foundation, that the *French* had drawn down many of their Forces to the Sea-coasts, to be embark'd on board of Transports, great Numbers of which were riding in the Ports of *Dunkirk*, *Calais*, and other Places, ready to receive them, with a View to make a Descent upon *England*. This oblig'd our Court to send for the Forces we had in *Flanders*, in order to form an Army at Home, sufficient to make Head against the Enemy, in Case they should be so lucky as to put their projected Scheme of an Invasion in Execution, by escaping the Vigilance of our Sea-Commanders. And this was certainly a right Measure; and our Ministry wou'd have been justly censur'd, had they not (relying wholly on the Strength of the Navy and the Bravery of our Sea-Officers) provided for the inland

inland Defence of the Kingdom. Our Admirals and Captains, have, no doubt, been exceeding vigilant in defeating every Attempt of the *French* to invade us; yet, notwithstanding all their Vigilance and Activity, had not the Enemy been well inform'd, that we were ready to receive them upon their Landing, with an Army of regular Forces, I don't in the least question but they would have push'd on their Embarkations more warmly, and have found Opportunities, under Covert of Fogs or dark Nights, to have put their Designs in Execution.

The great Progress of the Rebels in *Scotland*, and the Defeat of the King's Forces (which shall be related in its proper Place) alarm'd the whole Nation. Every one who had any Property, every one who had any Regard for his Religion, or the Enjoyment of his Liberty, began to consider whether they were not about to lose all these Blessings at once; and in Case they should lose them, what Alternative they should have in lieu of them? And the more they consider'd, the greater Value they set on the good Things which they had in Possession, and the more jealous of their being wrested out of their Hands. They could see, in Reversion, nothing but a Papist for their King, Slavery in exchange for Liberty, and Bigotry and Superstition in the Room of true Piety and apostolick Religion; instead of enjoying Property in its fullest Extent, be subject to the rapacious Avarice of hungry *French* and *Italian* Officers and Governors, and the perpetual Depredations of those voracious Locusts the Priests. These were the Blessings which *Britons* were to expect in Return for what they now enjoy. No Wonder then, that they so soon laid aside all their private Quarrels and Animosities, and that even the Name of a Party was so quickly extinguish'd among us. No Wonder, that in every County, City and Town of any Consideration, Associations were form'd to stand by and defend their King and Country, and oppose with all their Might every Invader of those invaluable Blessings, which they enjoy'd under the present happy Establishment in Church and State. On this Oc-

caſion, I cannot forbear introducing the following Lines, which will better expreſs my Sentiments than I can in my own Words.

*On the INVASION, and His MAJESTY's
happy Arrival.*

A RAPSODY.

YE Sons of *Britain*! ſam'd in Ages far remote;
Ye brave Aſſertors of your Country's Cauſe!
Heroes ſelected from a jarring World,
By Freedom's Goddeſs, with diſtinguiſh'd Grace!
To plant her awful Faith, her Altars raiſe,
Above the tyrant Graſp of Power deſpotick!

Arise ye ſacred Shades! propitious riſe!
Swell with indignant Fire, your gen'rous Race,
To blaſt the bold Invaders of your ſacred Rights,
Your ſtruggling Virtue ardently maintain'd;
Transferr'd with Glory, ſeal'd with Patriot Blood;
And made the Cement of your future Fame!

But hark! this Invocation is a bootleſs Taſk, —
The ſolemn Precepts by our Sires rever'd,
Transmitted down to each ſucceeding Age,
With ſtrong progenial Heat, inſpires each Breaſt!
Nor need the Aid of ſupernatural Powers:
Aloud, the Voice of Liberty reſounds!
From ſprightly jocund Youth, to hoary Age;
And ecchoing Infants liſp it in their Sports.

Fair Liberty? who choſe *Britannia* for her Seat,
Shall ſhe, our long lov'd Patroness and Guard!
The Boaſt of Reaſon! and the Pride of Senſe!
Truth's darling Offspring, and mature when born!
Shall ſhe! the chaſte, and unpolluted Dame!
To crouching, ſervile Sons of *Rome*, reſign,
The auſpicious Bleſſings, that devolve ſerene

Beneath

Beneath her mild, her gentle Influence?
Barter the Glories that indulgent shine,
And spread their Beams, with undistinguish'd Light,
On gilded Domes, and humblest Cottages?

Hence! home, ye vagrant Tribe! nor dare provoke
The Chastisement your Insolence demands. [Land,
Think ye, the pois'nous Weeds you've scatter'd o'er our
Have spread their Venom on our healthful Oaks,
And shrunk the native Vigour, which they boast?
No! firm and unshaken, they erect their lofty Heads,
Dark'ning in Shades, the sapless Shrubs of *Rome*.

And lo! our Sun returning, with resplendent Rays!
Fresh Verdure gives, and new collected Strength,
Around the gladsome Forest's ample Verge.
But—with vindictive Fires, and loosen'd Blaze,
To parch and wither up this bramble Throng.

Hail Him! ye fruitful Hills, and fertile Plains!
Nor murmur that he shines on distant Lands,
Th' Influence there he sheds, no black'ning Locust brings,
No subtle Wiles to sap, no destin'd Ax,
To lop your Branches, hew your knotted Roots,
Whose spreading Glories yield Protection and Delight;
Defend the sacred Shades, to *Jove* assign'd,
And guard their hollow'd Rights from fell delusive Charms.

If Ills like these are far divided hence,
Your lesser Cares will vanish and subside:
Nor bear the Balance of the adverse Scale,

Join then in grateful Triumphs to your Monarch's Name,
And prize those Matchless Blessings He returns to save.

Great Numbers of Merchants and Citizens of *London*
enter'd into Associations, binding themselves to raise
Men for the common Service, and even to serve them-
selves, whenever Occasion required. For which Pur-
pose they learnt the Military Exercise, and were daily
taught

taught the Discipline by some experienc'd Officer. Books were open'd at several Coffee-houses, to enter the Names of Contributors, and the Sums contributed, for carrying on so laudible a Design. But some Objections being made to this Method of Subscribing, Books were open'd at the Chamberlain's Office at *Guild-Hall* for the same Purpose. But the Scheme which the Subscribers first went upon, of raising Companies and Regiments for the Army, upon due Consideration, being found not so feasible, as at first it appear'd to be; another much more useful and practicable was embrac'd; namely, to furnish the Soldiers, then making the Campaign in the North of *England*, in the coldest and most uncomfortable Part of the Winter, with such Necessaries as might render the Hardships and the Fatigues they were to undergo, more easy and less felt. This was call'd the *Veteran's Scheme*, and was first broach'd in one of the daily Papers; and it appearing quite reasonable and humane, the Subscribers very readily came into it. In Consequence of which, in a very little Time, several Thousand Pounds were laid out in purchasing Flannel Waistcoats, Shoes, Woollen Gloves, Blankets, Spatterdashies, and other Things proper to defend the Soldiers from the Inclemencies of the Weather. These Things, as soon as bought, were sent to the Army, and very thankfully receiv'd. The Quakers were very generous on this Occasion; for, though they make it a Principle, and a Point of Conscience, not to fight themselves, yet are well pleas'd, when others undertake their Cause and fight for them, especially if their Liberties and Properties happen to be in any Danger. Accordingly they collected Money among their Body, to buy ten or twelve Thousand Flannel Waistcoats, which they sent to the Army.

The Inhabitants of *St. Martin's, Westminster*, form'd a Scheme of another Kind, which was, to take in Subscriptions for raising Money to enable them to enlist such able bodied Men as voluntarily offer'd themselves, to serve in his Majesty's Guards, and to give every Enlistee five Pounds at his Entrance; by which Means
several

several Hundreds of stout Men were added to the Army, and thereby saved the Government a considerable Sum of Money.

Vast Numbers of Associations were enter'd into all over the Kingdom; all which breath'd such a Spirit of Loyalty and Affection for his Majesty's Person and Family, and shew'd such a Detestation of the Rebellion then on Foot, and of the Principles on which it was founded, as must give the greatest Pleasure to every Man who has any Regard for the Welfare and Prosperity of his Country.

Now I am upon the Article of Association, I must not omit that most extraordinary one at *York*; when the Archbishop, fir'd with an uncommon Zeal for the Religion and Liberty of his Country, threw off his Pontificals and put on the Military, and in a numerous Assembly of Nobility and Gentry which he had summon'd together from all Parts of the County, made the following excellent Speech.

The SPEECH made by his Grace, the Lord Archbishop of York, at presenting an Association, entered into at the Castle of York, September 24, 1745.

My Lords; Gentlemen;

My Reverend Brethren of the Clergy;

I Am desired by the Lords Lieutenants of the several Ridings, to open to you the Reasons of our present Assembling: And as the Advertisement, which has called us together, is in every Body's Hands; and the Fact now speaks itself too plainly, a few Words will be sufficient on the Occasion.

It was some Time before it was believed, (I would to God it had gained Credit sooner) but now every Child knows it, that the Pretender's Son is in *Scotland*; has set up his Standard there; has gathered and disciplined an Army of great Force; receives daily Increase of Numbers; is in the Possession of the Capital City there; has defeated a small Part of the King's Forces; and is advancing with hasty Steps towards *England*.

I

What

What will be the Issue of this rapid Progress must be left to the Providence of God, However: what is incumbent upon us to do, is to make the best Provision we can against it; and every Gentleman, I dare say, every Man in *England*, will think it his Wisdom and his Interest to guard against the mischievous Attempts of these wild and desperate Ruffians.

But the great Mischief to be feared, which ought to alarm us exceedingly, and put us immediately on our Defence, is the certain Evidence, which every Day opens more and more, that these Commotions in the North are but Part of a great Plan concerted for our Ruin. — They have begun under the Countenance, and will be supported by the Forces of *France* and *Spain*, our old and inveterate (and late Experience calls upon me to add, our Savage and Blood-thirsty) Enemies. — A Circumstance that should fire the Indignation of every honest *Englishman*. If these Designs should succeed, and Popery and arbitrary Power come in upon us, under the Influence and Direction of these two tyrannical and corrupted Courts, I leave you to reflect, what would become of every thing that is valuable to us!

We are now bless'd under the mild Administration of a just and Protestant King, who is of so strict an Adherence to the Laws of our Country, that not an Instance can be pointed out, during his whole Reign, wherein he made the least Attempt upon the Liberty, or Property, or Religion, of a single Person. But, if the Ambition and Pride of *France* and *Spain* is to dictate to us, we must submit to a Man to govern us under their hated and accursed Influence, who brings his Religion from *Rome*, and the Rules and Maxims of his Government from *Paris* and *Madrid*.

For God's sake, Gentlemen, let us consider this Matter as becomes us, and let no Time be lost to guard against this prodigious Ruin. To your immortal Honour be it spoken, you have consider'd it; and are now met together to call in the unanimous Consent and Assistance of this great County. This County, as it exceeds

exceeds every other for its Extent and Riches, so it very naturally takes the Lead of the inferior ones. And it will be extremely to our Credit; give Courage to the Friends of the best Constitution in the World; damp the Spirits of its Enemies at Home; (if any such can be conceived in *Britain* at this dangerous Crisis) and be an Instruction to those Abroad; that there is still Spirit and Honesty enough among us to stand up in Defence of our common Country. This will be the Use of an unanimous and hearty Declaration of Fidelity to our Country, and Loyalty to our King. But the Times, Gentlemen, call for something more than this! Something must be done as well as said — And the Fund for our Defence, already begun, and now to be proposed to this great Assembly, will, it is hoped, from Reasons of publick Example, and publick Safety, meet with the hearty Concurrence of every Individual that composes it. And at the same Time that your Hearts go along with the Association, your Hands will be open to support the necessary Measures of Self-Defence.

As to you, my reverend Brethren, I have not long had the Honour to preside among you; but from the Experience I have had, and what I have always heard of your honest Love to your Country, (if you permit me to say so) I will be your Security to the Publick, that you will decline no Pains to instruct and animate your People, nor Expence, according to your Circumstances, to stand up against Popery and Arbitrary Power, under a *French* or *Spanish* Government. — We scorn the Policies of the Court of *Rome*; have no Interests separate from the People; but on every Occasion, where our Country is concern'd, look upon ourselves as incorporated with the warmest Defenders of it; or if we do desire to be distinguished, it will be by your Ardor and Zeal to preserve our happy Constitution.

Let us unite then, Gentlemen, as one Man, to stop this dangerous Mischief, from which Union no Man surely can withdraw, or withhold his Assistance, who is not list'd into the wicked Service of a *French* or *Spanish*

nish Invasion, or wholly unconcerned for the Fate of his Bleeding Country.

May the great God of Battle stretch out his all-powerful Hand to defend us; inspire an Union of Hearts and Hands among all Ranks of People; a clear Wisdom into the Councils of his Majesty; and a steady Courage and Resolution into the Hearts of his Generals.

After which they all subscrib'd the following Address and Association.

To the King's most excellent Majesty.

May it please your Majesty,

TO accept from your faithful Subjects of this County, the Association entered into this Day, with a most unanimous Concurrence, as a Testimony of their Affection to your Majesty's sacred Person and to your Royal Family. If the Rebellion in *Scotland* should continue to make its Progress this Way, our Actions shall make good our Words, and we are determined, under the Blessing of God, and with the Assistance of your Majesty, to use our utmost Efforts, and at the Hazard of our Estates and Lives, to stand up in Defence of our Religion and our Country, and the Preservation of your Majesty. God grant your Majesty a long and happy Reign over us, and that the Days of which are to come, may be as full of Peace, as those which are past have been distinguished (with the sincerest Thanks and Gratitude we declare it) by the mildest and most just Administration in the World.

The Association.

WHEREAS there is now a horrid and unnatural Rebellion, formed and carried on in *Scotland* by Papists and other wicked and traitorous Persons, countenanced and supported by the old and inveterate Enemies of our Country, and the Religion and Liberties thereof, the Crowns of *France* and *Spain*, in order to dethrone his present Majesty King *George*, the only rightful and lawful King of these Realms; and having
sub

subverted our Religion, Laws and Liberties, (which God forbid) to set upon the Throne a popish Pretender, a Dependant and a Slave to those tyrannous and corrupted Courts: We the Lord Archbishop of *York*, Lords-Lieutenants, Nobility, Deputy-Lieutenants, Justices of the Peace, Clergy, Gentlemen, Freeholders, and others of the County of *York*, whose Names are subscribed to this Writing, and every of us, being of Opinion, that in Times so full of Danger and treasonable Practices as these are, an Union of our Hearts and Forces will be most conducing to His Majesty's Safety, and the publick Good of our Country, Do Voluntarily and Willingly bind ourselves, every one of us to the other jointly and severally, in the Band of one firm and loyal Society, and do hereby promise, that with our whole Powers, Bodies, Lives and Estates, we and every of us will stand by and assist each other in the Support and Defence of his Majesty's sacred Person and Government, and will withstand, offend and pursue, as well by Force of Arms, as by all other Means, the said Popish Pretender and Traytors, and also all Manner of Persons, of what State soever they be, and their Abettors, that shall attempt, act, conceal, or consent to any Thing that shall tend to the Harm of His Majesty King *George*, or of his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*, or any of their Issue, or to the Subversion of His Majesty's Government. And we do by this Instrument declare, that none of us shall, for any Respect of Persons or Causes, or for Fear of Reward, separate ourselves from this Association, or fail in the Prosecution thereof during our Lives. Dated at the Castle of *York*, the Twenty-fourth Day of *Sept.* in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Forty-five.

A Subscription was immediately open'd, 90,000 *l.* subscrib'd for the Arming, Cloathing, and Paying 4000 Men in Defence of his Majesty's Person and Government, and their own Religion, Liberties, and Properties, a Resolution was taken to augment that Sum if there should be Occasion. A great Number of Gentle-

men Volunteers also engaged to serve at their own Charge; among whom a thousand Horse were expected to be brought into the Field. At the same Time 300 young Gentlemen of that County, offer'd to serve as Voluntiers against the Rebels wherever his Majesty's Service should require, and desir'd to be call'd *the King's Royal Hunters*. They mounted themselves upon hunting Horses, with each a Servant, whom they mounted and arm'd also.

Several other Counties follow'd the Example of that of *York*. Many of our Nobility of large Estates, exerted themselves to the utmost, and rais'd and maintain'd Companies at their own Expence; particularly the Duke of *Bedford*, who rais'd, arm'd and cloath'd a Regiment at his own Expence. Lord *Warrington* furnish'd all his Tenants with Arms and Ammunition, who sign'd their Names to be ready on the first Notice, to defend the Religion and Liberties of their Country. Lord *Herbert* enlisted 500 of his Tenants and Dependants in the same Cause. Lord *Onslow*, and the Speaker of the House of Commons, begun an Association, to raise a Body of Men in the County of *Surry*, at four Pounds a Man Entrance, for the Service of his Majesty and the Nation; and Warrants were sent to the Representatives in Parliament, and other Gentlement of the Borough of *Southwark*, to raise Men for the Service of their King and Country.

Amongst many shining Examples of true Patriotism, which gloriously adorn'd the *British* Hemisphere at this Time, the Earl of *H—x*, whose Merits illustrate his high Birth, shew'd, on this interesting Occasion, the noble Principles that govern'd his Mind.

In a Letter from *Northampton*, the Writer tells his Correspondent, that on *Wednesday* the 25th Instant, which was the first Day of the Horse-race here, we were honoured with the Presence of that true Friend and bright Ornament of his Country, the Earl of *H—x*, who dined at the *George* with a great Number of Gentlemen of Distinction, and immediately after Dinner
made

made a Speech to them, which, so far as I can recollect it, was to this Effect.

Gentlemen,

I Shall make no Apology for calling off your Thoughts from Diverſion and Amusement to a Matter of the most grave and serious Nature, since your strictest Attention is claim'd by a Subject, in which our Religion and Liberty, our Possessions and Lives, are most apparently and intimately concern'd. None of you can be Strangers to the present alarming Circumstances of our Country, in Consequence of the most unnatural Rebellion now rais'd against his Majesty's Person and Government, and the infamous Attempt which our Enemies are making to ruin our happy Constitution both in Church and State, and to reduce us to Superstition and Bondage under a popish Pretender, supported by the Power of *France*. You can none of you, Gentlemen, be entirely ignorant of the surprizing Rapidity with which this Design has prevailed beyond the Fears of the most cautious Friends of his Majesty, and perhaps beyond the Hopes of the most sanguine of those who have been engaged in the detestable Enterprize. *He then stated the Danger of their coming Southward, and added*—if this be the Case, I leave you, Gentlemen, to judge what Barrier there is betwixt him and us, if proper Preparations be not made to oppose him.

On the Whole, Gentlemen, the Thing speaks loudly for itself, and demands our immediate Regard, without admitting the Delay of one Day or Hour. I fear we have delay'd too long already, and if vigorous Methods do not immediately prevent it, we may pay dear for that unaccountable Indolence, and, pardon me, if I say, stupid Insensibility, which has so generally prevail'd in the Nation. *His Lordship further pressed the Affair, in a Manner too elegant to be justly represented by any Hearer,* and the Gentlemen enter'd into an Engagement to raise a Regiment or Body of Men in and about this Town, as soon as his Majesty should authorize them therein;

therein; *which his Lordship farther pressed in the following Manner.*

My Heart, Gentlemen, could not but be deeply affected with these Views, and I am persuaded that yours has been so. I concluded therefore, I should do a Thing extremely agreeable to you all, as well as highly serviceable to my Country, in applying to his Majesty, to assure him, from what I certainly knew of the Dispositions of Persons of the greatest Rank, and Figure, and Influence in and about this Town of *Northampton*, and from what it was my Duty to believe concerning you all, that they would be glad to do any Thing in their Power for the public Service; and particularly that I doubted not they would be willing to attempt raising a Regiment for his Majesty's Defence, and that of our Country inseparably connected with it. And I was confirmed in my Purpose of making this Application by the Concurrence of a noble and illustrious Duke in a neighbouring County, eminently distinguished for his great Capacity, and proportionable Zeal for the Service of his Country, who joined with me in asking his Majesty's Permission to make the same Proposal in his own Neighbourhood: And I have the Pleasure to tell you his Majesty has graciously declar'd his Approbation of the Scheme, and his Readiness to issue out proper Commissions for carrying it into Execution.

What I have, therefore, at present to propose, is, that you make a Declaration to his Majesty, expressing in your own Name, that which I have most chearfully and confidently, from my Knowledge of you ventured in effect to make; that so proper Commissions being taken out, we may immediately proceed in this good and necessary Work.—'Tis with some Pleasure that I can tell you, that since I entered this Town, I have been address'd in the Name of several substantial and worthy Persons, the Inhabitants of it, on this Occasion, to desire that I would make some such Kind of Proposal to you. I doubt not in the least Degree your entire Concurrence with me in it, and have the same Persuasions concerning several Persons of Rank and Dignity,

our Neighbours, who unfortunately happen to be absent, but who will I doubt not take an Opportunity of expressing in as effectual a Manner their generous Zeal for the Service of their Country, which it is the Design of my present Address to confirm, cherish, and augment in you. As Associations of this Kind have been formed already in several Parts of *England*, and are projected in more, you easily perceive that the Plan which I now propose, does not take in the whole County, but merely the Town and Neighbourhood of *Northampton*, and consequently, how entirely it harmonizes, not only with the general Authority of the Lord Lieutenant of the County, but with any particular Scheme which he has form'd for arming the Part of it which lies nearest him, and how naturally it may make a Part of a general Plan for a County Armament. I shall gladly act in Conjunction with and Subordination to that noble and worthy Person; and I beg Leave most solemnly to assure you that I am ready to share with you in any Expence, Labour, or personal Danger to which any of you can be expos'd in Consequence of it, as, on the contrary, I am willing, and desirous that we should all share the Honour and Credit attending it, as well as the pleasing Consciousness of having exerted ourselves as we ought on so animating an Occasion. And so may God prosper this noble Enterprize, as I engage in it with no other View than a sincere, ardent and affectionate Regard to the Liberty, Prosperity and Safety of my Country.

This *noble Speech*, to which it is impossible I should do complete Justice, as I repeat it only from my Memory, and have been obliged a little to abridge it, produc'd its natural Effect in the Minds of the Hearers. The Gentlemen present, to the number of above sixty, sign'd the Engagement, which was succeeded by an Address of Association at a County Meeting, which being inserted in the *Gazette* and other publick Papers, it is unnecessary here to repeat.

I only add, that in Consequence of all, proper Commissions being issued out by his Majesty, and Lord *Halifax*

lifax appointed Colonel of the Regiment to be raised in the Neighbourhood of this Place, such Numbers have flock'd in to his Banners, that more than 500 were list-ed in eight Days, and the whole Complement filled up in another Week. May this glorious Success animate others to do likewise, and may the Enemies of *Great-Britain* know, to their terror, that there are yet many Myriads of His Majesty's Subjects ready, on his Permission, to pour themselves around him as a voluntary Guard, and, *unpaid*, to assert the Security of his Throne against all the Attempts of *France* and *Rome*, inspired by Hell to endeavour its Subversion.

I am, SIR,

Your Obliged Humble Servant.

P. S. *Northampton, Oct. 9.* This Day the new in-listed Men were sworn, and immediately drew up with great Dexterity, and sung the memorable Song, *To Arms, to Arms, Britons strike home*, the E. of *Hallifax*, and many Gentlemen of the County joining in the *Chorus*.

I should be glad if the Compass of this History would allow me Room to relate at large every Instance of that generous Concern for the publick Welfare, which was universally shewn at the growing Progress of the Rebellion, which threatned Destruction to every Thing that is, or ought to be thought dear and valuable to an *Englishman*. However, I should be inexcusable if I omitted the following, as it exhibits an Example deserving Applause and worthy Imitation.

In an Association enter'd into by the Earl of *Orford*, who is Lord Lieutenant, the High Sheriff, Gentlemen, &c. of the County of *Devon*, is the following remarkable Clause :

‘ Whereas many Effects in this County are held by
 ‘ Leases for Lives, absolute, or for Years determinable
 ‘ upon Lives ; Now, in order for the further Encourage-
 ‘ ment of our Tenants to expose themselves in Defence
 ‘ of their Country, if any Person or Persons, who shall
 ‘ enlist

‘enlist or be inlisted in any Regiment or Troop raised
 ‘for this present Service, by Virtue of this Association,
 ‘or of any Subscription thereon, by whose Life or Lives
 ‘any of our Estates are or shall be held, shall, in any
 ‘Part of *Great Britain*, within six Months from the
 ‘Date hereof, happen to be killed, or receive any
 ‘Wound or Maim (of which he or they shall die with-
 ‘in six Months then next after) in such Service against
 ‘his Majesty’s Enemies foreign or domestick; we do
 ‘hereby mutually promise and engage, that we will
 ‘waive our Claims to any Herriots on Account thereof;
 ‘and will also, within two Months next after such
 ‘Deaths, at the Request of the Parties respectively in-
 ‘terested therein, without any Fine or Consideration,
 ‘grant a new Lease or Leases, or do such other Acts as
 ‘shall be requisite for the Renewal or filling up such
 ‘Estates, so as that our several Lessees shall have the
 ‘like Interests in their several Estates as they would
 ‘have had, if the Persons, on whose Lives they held
 ‘their Estates, had not engaged in such publick Ser-
 ‘vice.’

Some Time after, *viz.* in *November*, (for now I am up-
 on this Head, I wou’d mention every Thing particularly
 remarkable that occur’d upon it) the Judges and Lawyers
 of the Inns of Court, enter’d into an Association, of the
 same Purport, in general, with others, and whereby
 they oblig’d themselves to march, and fight the Rebels,
 whenever his Majesty should have Occasion to call them
 to that Service; and at the same Time appointed Chief
 Justice *Willes* to be their Colonel. To which End they
 procur’d some Officers in the Army to instruct them in
 the Military Discipline, and every Evening were exer-
 cis’d either in their respective Halls, or by small Com-
 panies at Taverns: Being unanimously resolv’d to con-
 vince the World, that all their Courage did not lie in
 their Tongues (as they had been basely slander’d) and
 that they could fight as well as talk. The Lord
 High Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, the twelve
 Judges, Attorney and Sollicitor General, the King’s
 Serjeants, the King’s Council, all the Serjeants at Law,

with the Benchers and Barristers of the several Societies, went in Procession from *Westminster Hall*, to wait on his Majesty with a loyal Address and Association.

His Majesty's most gracious Answer.

I Thank you very heartily for this affectionate Address and Association. The Duty and Zeal you express for my Person and Government, in this critical Conjunction, give me great Satisfaction, and your Influence and Example cannot fail to have a good Effect amongst my People. The Law of the Land has been always considered by me as the sure Foundation of the Prerogative of the Crown, and the Liberties of the Subject; and you may depend on my constant Care to preserve that Law, and to protect and encourage the Professors of it.

His Majesty was likewise pleased privately to express his Satisfaction in having such a Compliment paid him, as none of his Predecessors had ever receiv'd. They all had the Honour of kissing his Majesty's Hand; and his Majesty was moreover pleas'd to confer the Honour of Knighthood on four of the Judges, two of his own Serjeants, and two of the Gentlemen within the Bar; who are now

| Judges. | King's Serjeants. |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Sir <i>Martin Wright</i> . | Sir <i>Samuel Prime</i> . |
| Sir <i>James Reynolds</i> . | Sir <i>Thomas Birch</i> . |
| Sir <i>Thomas Burnet</i> . | Sir <i>Thomas Bootle</i> . |
| Sir <i>Thomas Dennison</i> . | Sir <i>Richard Lleyd</i> . |

I shall only mention here the Zeal and Loyalty shewn by the Commanders and Officers of the Royal Navy, in two Addresses presented by them to his Majesty on this Occasion; one of them by the Officers, Mariners, and Soldiers of his Majesty's Ships under the Command of *Edward Vernon*, Esq; Admiral of the White Squadron, and the Honourable *John Byng*, Esq; Rear Rear Admiral of the
Blue

Blue Squadron; and the other of the Commander in Chief of the Royal Navy assembled at *Plymouth*: But as the same Spirit and Zeal for the publick Good, and Indignation against the Invaders of this Kingdom, animates these, as is visible in those which I have inserted, as well as innumerable others that are omitted, I shall not repeat them here, being unwilling to detain my Readers too long upon the same Subject.

The Rebellion having occasion'd a great Fall in the Stocks and publick Funds, and a Run for several Days on the Bank, which paid only in Silver, several Hundreds of eminent Merchants, considerable Traders, and Proprietors of the publick Funds, met about Noon, *October 26*, at *Garraway's* Coffee-house, and with the utmost Alacrity, came to the following Agreement to support the publick Credit; and by five next Afternoon 1140 had sign'd it.

WE the undersigned Merchants and others, being sensible how necessary the Preservation of publick Credit is at this Time, do hereby declare, That we will not refuse Bank Notes in Payment of any Sum of Money to be paid us. And we will use our utmost Endeavours to make all our Payments in the same Manner.

The great Hurry at the Bank was said to be occasion'd by the *Papists* and *Jacobites*, with Design to hurt Credit as much as was in their Power, and to get Gold to send to the Rebels, in which the Directors wisely disappointed them, by ordering Payment in Silver.

Here it may not improperly, be introduc'd the following short, but pathetick Address to the Publick, as we have it in one of the Evening Papers.

To the PUBLICK, &c.

Sept. 28, 1745.

LET us congratulate one another, my dear Countrymen! What *English* Heart is there but does

exult at the glorious Spirit of Liberty, that shines with so much Lustre among all our considerable Merchants and eminent Traders to support the public Credit? The same Zeal which has discovered itself on this Occasion, will lead them to the Field, if necessary, where, if one Tenth shall do their utmost, each to stab only one Villain to the Heart, who would subvert our Religion, Laws and Liberties, the Work would be very easy. May the great and all-powerful God inspire every one of us with a firm Resolution to die in the Field of Battle, rather than live a Slave. What Wretch is there so abject, as to wish to live, to behold with his Eyes this great City, the Queen of *Europe*, this fair *England*, the Land of Liberty, a Prey to *Romish* Vermin, *French* Dragoons, and Highland Cut-throats?

A Free-born Englishman.

I cannot help mentioning two of the many of the base Artifices practis'd by the Enemies of the Government, to hurt publick Credit, and thereby to distress Trade. A certain Gentleman distinguish'd himself by drawing out the Sum of 5000*l.* which he had in the Bank, carrying the Money to a Banker, changing it for Bank Notes, drawing out his Cash again, and so continuing the same Round till he was discover'd.

Another well-dressed Rascal came into a Coffee-house about seven in the Evening, and cry'd out, *We are all undone, for that the Bank was shut*: Yes, replies an old Gentleman of Seventy, *It is always shut up two Hours before this Time, for Fear of such Rogues as you are*. Whereupon the Scoundrel turn'd on his Heel, and quitted the Coffee-house without any Reply.

I should fail in that Impartiality with which I profess to write this History, if I passed in Silence the Loyalty of the Dissenters at this Time. I shall therefore give the Reader the following exact Copy of a Letter, written by Order of the Committee of Protestant Dissenters in the City of *London*, to all Persons of their Persuasion throughout the Kingdom; and this I insert with the greatest Pleasure, not only as a shining Instance of their

Loyalty

Loyalty at this critical Conjunction, but as a seasonable Example which equally deserv'd both Imitation and Applause.

SIR,

THE Committee of the Protestant Dissenters in and about London, having taken into their Consideration the present dangerous Situation of Affairs in these Kingdoms, by reason of the unnatural Rebellion rais'd against his Majesty King GEORGE, in favour of a Popish Pretender, supported by France the avowed Enemy of this Country; have unanimously come to the following Resolution, that is to say, that it be recommended to the Body of Dissenters to express their utmost Zeal and Readiness to join with any of his Majesty's Subjects, to support his Majesty's Person and Government, in the present Time of Danger, in any legal Way that shall be thought most effectual. I am therefore directed by the said Committee, to communicate to you the above Resolution, and they earnestly desire, that you would use the utmost Influence with all your Friends, to induce them to act in the most zealous Manner, agreeable thereto.

By Order of the Committee,
BENJAMIN AVERY, *Chairman.*

28 Sept.

1745.

As I have endeavoured to gratify my Readers with a pretty ample Account of the Loyalty shewn by People of all Parties, and Persons of every Persuasion, it will be but a Piece of Justice to say what can truly be said in Favour of *Roman Catholicks*.

The Duke and Duchess of *Norfolk* came to Court, and waited on his Majesty, to assure him of their firm Attachment to his Person and Family, and that they had no Hand, nor would have any in the Rebellion which had been rais'd to disturb the Peace of his Government.

In *Suffolk*, Sir *William Gage*, and some other Roman Catholicks, waited on the Duke of *Grafton* at *Euston-Hall*, to assure his Grace of their peaceable Disposition, &c. at this Juncture. The Catholicks in that Country
are

are very numerous, who have behaved very quietly; which I won't be so uncharitable as to suppose was owing to their Fear of *Frampton's* Regiment which was quartered amongst them, but had rather impute it to their own Prudence, and the Consideration, that they could never be better used, if so well, under a Popish Government, as they were under the present. However, the People were very jealous of some under-hand Practices among them, as appears by the following Instance: One Day, as a Cart-load of Goods was carrying to the House of a Roman Catholick, the Country People stopt it, and search'd to see if there were any Arms conceal'd among them; but not finding any, they suffer'd the Cart to pass on.

Let us now pay a Visit at Court, and observe the Care and Attention of our Ministers to those arduous Affairs of the Nation which required all their Prudence and Circumspection.

On *Friday, Sept. 15*, was held at *Kensington*, one of the greatest Privy-Councils known for several Years; most of the Privy-Counsellors attended, besides Generals who were summoned to give their Advice in the present Conjuncture of Affairs.

Letters were set to the Lords Lieutenants of the several Counties of *England* and *Wales*, to raise the Militia of each County.

Preſs Warrants were issued out for the Constables and Headboroughs of the several Parishes within the Bills of Mortality, to empower them to impress all loose and disorderly Persons, who have no visible Way of getting a Livelihood, into his Majesty's Service.

The Lords of the Admiralty order'd two Forty-gun Ships to cruise continually off *Ostend*, to intercept any Ships or Vessels that might sail from that Port.

Admiral *Vernon* was station'd with a strong Squadron in the *Downs*, to watch the Motions of the *French* at *Dunkirk* and *Calais*.

Another Squadron sailed from the *Downs*, under the Command of Admiral *Byng*, consisting of three Ships of

50 Guns

50 Guns each, two of 40, and one of 20, and two Sloops to guard the Coasts of *Scotland*.

A Fleet was also sent Westward, to cruise to *Plymouth*, the Station of Admiral *Martin*; so that by this Disposition the whole Coast was secured from any Designs of the Enemy.

Several Ships of 300 Tuns were taken into his Majesty's Service, to be made armed Vessels of upon Occasion.

Orders were issued for several Troops of Horse to march directly for the Coasts of *Kent* and *Suffex*.

A great Number of Cannon, and Carriages laden with Ammunition, design'd to be employ'd against the Rebels, were drawn out of the Tower by 120 Horses, in order to proceed with all Expedition to the North.

Sept. 17. A Council was held at *Kensington*, at which they came to a Resolution to send for all the *British* Forces from *Flanders*; and Orders were accordingly dispatch'd for a Number of Transports to sail with all Expedition to bring them over.

Sept. 23. Were landed at *Gravesend*, *Grays*, and *Blackwall*, from *Flanders*, the three Battalions belonging to his Majesty's Regiments of Foot Guards, together with the seven Regiments of Foot, commanded by Majors-General *Pulteney*, *Howard*, *Bragg*, and *Johnson*; Brigadiers-General *Dowglas* and *Cholmondeley*, and Colonel *Sowle*, which, with the Troops drawing together from different Parts of the Kingdom, would form an Army of 25,000 Men.

At the same Time arrived Count *Maurice* of *Nassau*, Commander of the *Dutch* Forces, lately brought from *Holland*.

Brigadier General *Huske* set out for the North.

An Express was sent to *Northampton*, for the Troops of the Duke of *Montague*'s Horse, to hold themselves in Readiness to march to the Northward; also to Lord *St. George*'s Regiment, quarter'd in *Derbyshire*, *Leicestershire*, and *Nottinghamshire*, to move further to the North.

A strong Body of Troops, consisting of several Battalions of Foot, and some Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons,

goons, were order'd to march directly to *Scotland*, under the Command of Field Marshal *Wade*.

Orders were likewise issued from the War-Office for all the Regiments in *England*, except such as were station'd at particular Places for Guards and Garisons, to repair immediately to the North.

Every private Soldier, in every Company of his Majesty's Guards, was order'd to receive ten Cartridges of Powder and Ball, ready made up, and six Charges of Powder and Ball loose in their Pouches, in order to be in Readiness at a Minute's Warning.

The Government took Care likewise to buy up all the Arms that lay in Quantities throughout the Kingdom.

Eleven Pieces of Cannon, with a competent Number of Matrosses, were sent away from *Woolwich* to the West of *England*.

The Officers in the first Regiment of Foot-Guards beat up for Voluntiers, giving two Guineas at the Drum-Head for every Man that enter'd, being five Feet seven Inches high, and Liberty of quitting the Service at the Expiration of two Years, if it should be required.

The Commissioners of Lieutenancy for the City of *London*, pursuant to their Directions from Court, gave Orders for the frequent Marching and Exercising of the six Regiments of the Trained Bands; and took Care that their Officers should be Citizens, Men of Honour and Probity, and well affected to the Government, displacing several Gentlemen of a contrary Character, and giving their Commissions to such as were less exceptionable. They likewise ordered that their Men should be such as were fit for Service, their Names and Places of Abode to be register'd, and that every Man should take and subscribe the following Oaths.

I A. B. do sincerely promise and swear, that I will be faithful, and bear true Allegiance to his Majesty King GEORGE. So help me God.

I A. B. do swear, that I do from my Heart abhor, detest, and abjure, as impious and heretical, that damnable Doctrine

Doctrine and Position. That Princes excommunicated or deprived by the Pope, or any Authority of the See of Rome, may be deposed or murther'd by their Subjects, or any other whatsoever.

And I do declare, that no Foreign Prince, Person, Prelate, State or Potentate, ought to have any Jurisdiction, Power, Superiority, Preeminence, or Authority, Ecclesiastical or Civil, within this Realm. So help me God.

Thus have we given a plain and succinct Account of the Loyalty and Affection of the People, manifested among all Ranks and Degrees of Persons, as also the Care and Circumspection of the Government to be provided at all Events, as well for the Suppression of the present Rebellion, as for the repelling and rendering abortive any Designs of our Enemies to invade these Kingdoms with a hostile Force. We shou'd now return with all Speed to *Scotland*, to observe and relate the further Progress the Rebels, and of what happen'd between them and the King's Forces, since we left them. But before we do that, it will not be improper to take a Journey to *Rome*, and see what was doing at this Juncture, in the Councils of the old Chevalier; from whence we shall make our Tour Home by the Way of the *Hague*.

From *Rome* we had Advices, that the *Chevalier de St. George* had received Letters from his eldest Son in *Scotland*, advising, that he was at the Head of a numerous Party, which gather'd Strength every Day: That he spar'd no Pains to engage the Nation to support his Enterprize; that he had settled the Pay of the Highlanders that had declared for him; that he was at great Expence to procure Success to his Designs, and omitted nothing that might secure the Affection of those that repair'd to his Standard. The old Chevalier being willing to procure Success to this Expedition, as much as was in his Power, pawn'd Part of his Jewels to some Bankers of that City for 100,000 Crowns, and Bills of Exchange were immediately drawn for the same. Several *Roman* Princes, Cardinals, and other Persons of the first Rank, that they might not be wanting in their Assistance of contributing to the Success of so good a Cause, advanced

a considerable Sum towards carrying on this Business.

Come we now to the *Hague*, where we find the *Abbe de la Ville* making a mighty Stir about those Troops that were order'd over to *England*, to assist his *Britannick Majesty* against his Rebel Subjects. His Complaints are contain'd in the following Memorial, which he presented to the States, *September 18th N. S.*

High and Mighty Lords,

THE King having been inform'd that your High Mightinesses were determin'd to send over to *England*, as Auxiliary Troops to the King of Great Britain, eight of the Battalions that defended *Tournay*, or the other Places which his Majesty has conquer'd in the Netherlands; his Majesty caus'd the Capitulation of *Tournay* to be laid before him, on the Footing of which the Capitulations of the other Places were made. There it is express'd in plain Terms, That the Troops may not serve against his Majesty, nor against his Allies, until the 1st of *January*, 1747, nor perform any Military Function, of what Nature soever it be, in the remotest Places from the Frontier; and that neither the Officers nor Soldiers, shall, during that Term, be put into foreign Service.

This Engagement is so clear and precise, that the King did not think he ought to give Credit to the Reports spread in the Beginning of the Month of *August*, that your High Mightinesses had some Thoughts of making those Troops serve as Auxiliaries to the King of Great Britain in *England* or *Scotland*: And his Majesty cannot but look upon it as an Infraction of the Capitulations he was pleas'd to grant to the Republick's Troops, the Destination or employing in any Shape, those Troops as Auxiliaries to the King of *England*, after their having been obliged to renounce the Title of Auxiliaries to the Queen of *Hungary* for a limited Term. The Obligation of not going, during that Term, into any foreign Service, is even foreseen and expressly stipulated in the Capitulation of *Tournay*, for any Officers or Soldiers of those Troops; and is consequently a much stronger Argument why it should be look'd upon as a formal Engagement, binding the whole Body of Troops that falls within that Capitulation.

Moreover,

Moreover, High and Mighty Lords, your High Mightinesses will no doubt judge, that the King and his Allies may have a Mind to attack England on her Continent: Those Troops ought by no Means to be transported thither, to serve as Auxiliaries; besides that, the sending them into Great Britain, cannot but the better enable the English to keep up and employ against his Majesty and his Allies in the Netherlands or elsewhere, divers Bodies of their national Troops.

All these Reasons shew how irregular it is to destine for England the Troops that made Part of the Garrison of Tournay, or other Places conquer'd by his Majesty's Arms; nay, how absolutely incompatible it is with the Letter and Spirit of the Capitulations. The King has therefore a Right to expect from the Equity and Bonne Foi of your High Mightinesses, who make Profession of being so faithful to your Engagements, that you will not so far fail him on this Occasion, as to violate those which your Troops so expressly contracted, and which, according to the Laws of War, fall within the Law of Nations in the strictest Sense.

I have Orders, High and Mighty Lords, to solicit a speedy and precise Answer from your High Mightinesses to the Memorial which I have the Honour to deliver to you.

Given at the Hague, September 18, 1745

Sign'd, The ABBE DE LA VILLE.

The Abbe de la Ville was very urgent for an Answer, intimating, that on that depended a good Understanding, or a Rupture between the King his Master, and their High Mightinesses. Whereupon the States deliberated seriously upon the Affair; and at length order'd an Answer to be given to that Minister importing as follows, ' That as these Troops were sent to England, ' only as Auxiliaries against rebel Subjects, and as his ' most Christian Majesty had more than once declar'd, ' that he had no Concern in the Affairs of Scotland, ' their High Mightinesses could not think that sending ' them was any Contravention of those Articles.' The

French Minister, far from being satisfied with this Answer, presented to the States General the following Memorial, Oct. 6.

High and Mighty Lords,

THE King having caused to be reported to him the Resolution of your High Mightinesses, in answer to the Memorial I had the Honour to deliver to you the 18th of last Month, concerning the Violation of the Capitulations of *Tournay* and *Dendermond*; it was easy for his Majesty to see that your High Mightinesses wav'd taking Notice, in that Resolution, of the just Considerations set forth in my Memorial concerning the Use made of the Troops that were Part of the Garrisons of those two Places, and who, pursuant to their Capitulation, are not to perform any Military Function whatsoever till the first of *January* 1747. Moreover, the Reasons alledg'd by your High Mightinesses to vindicate the Destination of those Troops as Auxiliaries to *Great Britain*, can no way authorise so formal a Contravention of the third Article of the Capitulation of *Tournay*, which imports that the Garrison shall do no Military Duty for 18 Months.

In your Answer of the 21st of *September* you say, *High and Mighty Lords*, You have well weigh'd the Terms of the Capitulation; you make yourselves Judges and Interpreters of Treaties which never depended on you; you pretend to have fulfill'd every Obligation, in giving to the Commandants charged to conduct those Troops to *England*, certain Orders which you don't explain. But let us drop, if you please, the Clauses I touch'd upon in my former Memorial, which are less applicable to the Step which the King complains of with so much Reason and Justice; let us stick to this most universal and absolute Clause, which includes all without excepting any thing; and of which no Construction can alter the Sense: — 'it is not lawful for
' the Garrisons of *Tournay* and *Dendermond*, during
' eighteen Months, to perform any Military Function
' in any Part of the Earth.'

If your High Mightinesses intend the contrary, your Resolution will be unjust, and attended with a fatal Consequence hereafter; you will, High and Mighty Lords, set an Example of the most glaring Infraction; you will break those Ties which yet leave Mankind a Shadow of the Sweets of Peace, even in the midst of the most cruel Hostilities; you will deprive the Victors of the Happy Liberty of sending back, for the future, the Vanquish'd on their Parole; for, in Fact, who will ever let a Garrison march out upon Oath of not bearing Arms, if such Oaths may be violated, even without a Pretext?

It is the King's wily Enemies, or rather yours, that seek, high and mighty Lords, to make you violate, in their Favour, the Law of Nations, in Contempt of every Thing that Mankind ought to respect. Jealous of the advantageous Condition of your Commerce, they wheedle you far beyond the Duty of Auxiliaries, which you had already but too much stretch'd; they want to render irreconcilable *those* that we lately look'd upon as capable of reconciling *Europe*; they are vexed at the Esteem, the Caution and Regard with which the King behaved towards you in the most difficult Conjunctions; they shut up all the Avenues to that Peace which so many Nations desire, and have even expected from the Prudence of your High Mightinesses.

My Orders are, High and Mighty Lords, to demand a most speedy Answer to the new Representations which the King has been pleased to permit me to make, and his Majesty expects that the Garrisons of *Tournay* and *Dendermond* will be no Part of the Succours which your High Mightinesses have resolved to send to the King of *England*.

Extract from the Registers of the Resolutions of their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Provinces; in Answer to the foregoing, Oct. 13, 1745.

WE have heard the Report of M. *Wecke* and other Deputies of their High Mightinesses for Military Affairs,

Affairs, who, in Consequence of the Commission given them by the Resolution of the 6th of this Month, have examined, in Conjunction with the Deputies of the Council of State, a Memorial of Monsieur the *Abbe de la Ville*, Minister of his Majesty the King of *France*, containing new Representations about the Troops that partly compos'd the Garrisons of *Tournay* and *Dendermond*, and requiring that they be not employed for the Service of the King of *Great Britain*, as is more amply specified in the said Memorial inserted in the Acts of the 6th Instant : Which having been taken into Consideration, it was thought good, and accordingly resolved, that an Answer be made to Monsieur the *Abbe de la Ville*, on the Subject of his said Memorial, That their High Mightinesses are sorry to see by this Memorial, that his Majesty has not found the Reasons satisfactory which were alledg'd in the Resolution of the 21st of last Month, and for which their High Mightinesses thought that the sending the Troops, that made part of the Garrisons of *Tournay* and *Dendermond*, to the Assistance of his Majesty the King of *Great Britain*, only against his rebellious Subjects, is not contrary to the Capitulations made when those Places pass'd under the Dominion of the Crown of *France*.

That their High Mightinesses declar'd in the said Resolution, and do repeat it again, that their Intention is to observe the said Capitulations, and cause them to be observ'd ; and they think they have sufficiently explain'd the Orders given in Consequence to the General, who is to command those Troops, *viz.* not to make them serve against the said Capitulations, Copies of which have been deliver'd to him ; it being clear by those Capitulations, that the said Troops, during the Time mention'd, cannot serve against his Majesty nor against his Allies ; and that the Intention of their High Mightinesses having been such, and being still the same, they cannot overlook what is said in the said Memorial about the Consequences of violating such Capitulations, their High Mightinesses having never had, nor having yet any
Thoughts

Thoughts to do so, but being on the contrary very averse to it.

That it is true, the third Article of the Capitulation contains the Words quoted from it, whereby the Troops are forbid to perform any *Military Function of what Nature soever it be*; but the Words in any Part of the *Earth*, which are made use of in the said Memorial, have not been added thereto, but these, *not even as Garrisons* (N. B.) *in the remotest Places from the Frontier*; which shews, that the first Expressions, disabling them from performing any Military Function, are not to be considered as universal and absolute, but as limited by the subsequent Words, which mark *where* those may not perform any military Functions, besides what proceeded in general, that they should not serve against his Majesty, nor against his Allies; which precedent general Declaration, which is not restrained to any Place, the better shews the Difference between it and that which follows, which is confined to *the remotest Places from the Frontier*: A Limitation wherein their High Mightinesses think that the employing of Troops in the Kingdoms of *Great Britain*, only against rebellious Subjects, is not included.

That their High Mightinesses think they have given, in this short Exposition, the Solution of the Argument advanced in the said Memorial to prove, that the sending those Troops into *Great Britain*, in the Manner their High Mightinesses have resolved to do it, is contrary to the third Article of the Capitulation of *Tournay*, as they do likewise think they have, by the Reasons contain'd in the Resolution of the 21st of *September*, answer'd the Arguments offer'd in the Memorial presented by Monsieur the *Abbe de la Ville* the 18th of the same Month.

That their High Mightinesses cannot help adding upon the Whole, that in their Opinion it clearly follows, from the very Nature of the Thing, that the Obligations contracted in that Capitulation ought to be taken in a narrow Sense, and do not bind farther than the plain and distinct literal Meaning, nor can be aggravated

vated by Allusions and far-fetch'd Consequences, nor even be extended to what might be found doubtful therein.

Therefore, their High Mightinesses hope that their Reasons being weigh'd again, will justify the Resolution they have taken, and that his most Christian Majesty will acquiesce therein, and be sensible that their High Mightinesses have neither done, nor intend to do any Thing contrary to the said Capitulation: But that if, contrary to their Expectations, his Majesty should not be persuaded by their Reasons, but remain in the Opinion, that the employing the said Troops in the Manner abovemention'd, cannot subsist with the said Capitulations, but is contrary and opposite thereto; their High Mightinesses don't in the least pretend, that it belongs to them alone to be Judges of this Difference, or Interpreters of those Capitulations, the Contents of which they will observe and cause to be observed exactly, but are ready to refer the Difference concerning the Tenor of the said Capitulations, and the Question arising therefrom, (*viz.* Whether or no their High Mightinesses may employ the Troops included in those Capitulations in the Manner mention'd above, and in their Resolution of the 21st of *September*, for the Service of his Majesty the King of *Great Britain*, only against his rebellious Subjects?) to the Judgment and Decision of any neutral and impartial Power, which his Majesty shall approve of for that Purpose, and to conform entirely thereto.

That their High Mightinesses think they may assure themselves, whatever happens, that this Proposal cannot be disagreeable to his Majesty, but will in every Respect appear acceptable to him, as being in their Opinion very equitable and just, and clearly demonstrating their sincere Intention to observe the Capitulations made, according to the Tenor thereof, to avoid every Thing that might occasion a Misunderstanding, and to shew, on the contrary, their real and sincere high Esteem for his Majesty's Friendship.

We

We should, in the next Place take a Step to *Ireland*, and see how the Inhabitants of that Kingdom stood affected upon the News of this Invasion of their Neighbours the *Scots*: But as *Scotland* was then the principal Scene of Action, and as we have been a considerable Time absent from thence, and several important Actions happen'd since our Departure, we must leave the Discussion of the *Irish* Affairs, till our Return from the North.

On our Arrival in *Scotland*, we find all Things in Confusion; the Name and Numbers of the Rebels, and the dreadful Havock they made wherever they came, struck Terror and Consternation thro' the whole Kingdom; and which increased, not a little, upon Sir *John Cope*'s refusing to attack them at *Corryerick*.

The best and most impartial Account I have seen of this Expedition, from the Time of Sir *John*'s setting out from *Stirling* to his Arrival and Landing at *Leith*, is contain'd in the following Journal, wrote by an Officer who was taken Prisoner at *Preston-Pans*, during his Confinement at *Edinburgh*, in a Letter to a Friend.

Edinburgh, Sept. 27, 1745.

Dear Sir,

MY Part of the most disagreeable Campaign that I believe ever was made, is now, as to Action, unhappily at an End, by my being made Prisoner on the fatal 21st Inst. I am confin'd here, together with a great many very pretty, though unfortunate Fellows, where we are very well used, and have the Liberty of the Town on our Parole. I having had full Time for Reflection since I came here, and for confirming my own Memory, from Conversation with my unfortunate Companions, and, of informing myself both from Friends and Enemies, of what passed that I was not an Eye-witness to, in and after the Action, in such a Manner, as that I can with absolute Confidence, bid you depend upon the Truth of every Fact I tell you. — I sit down to give you our History since we march'd from *Stirling*.

Soon after the certain Accounts reached us at *Edinburgh*,

L

burgh,

burgh, that the Pretender's Son was landed in *Moydart*, and gathering People about him there, we were told that in Obedience to Orders from above, we were to hold ourselves in a Readiness for a March to the *Chain*: A Name we gave to the Road leading from *Inverness* to *Fort-William*.

As the Country we were to march through, could not afford Subsistence for the Troops, it was absolutely necessary to carry a Stock of Bread along with us; and this the General caused to be provided at *Leith*, *Stirling*, and *Perth*. As soon as it was got ready, we set out from *Stirling*, where the Troops assembled.

It was well for us that we had a Sutler well provided, and a Butcher with a Drove of Black Cattle, (which he killed for us from Time to Time) along with us, without this Precaution we had starved upon the March.

A March of regular Troops, when the Country was in its present Situation, by themselves, was thought hazardous; but we were told, that we were to be joined at *Grief* with a Body of the well-affected Highlanders; and we carry'd 1000 Arms that Length along with us, to put into their Hands; but so it happened, that not a Man of them joined us, neither there nor any where else, till we came to *Inverness*.

It seemed to me that the General, when he came to *Grief*, found Reason to believe he was not to expect to be joined by any of them, for he sent back from thence, to *Stirling Castle*, 700 of the Arms. It was very well he did so, for it would have been impossible to get them to *Inverness* for want of Carriages.

However, we went on chearfully by ourselves, notwithstanding the Disappointment; and I observe it to you once for all, that, notwithstanding all the Difficulties we met with in it, and the many forced Marches we made, in order to pass Rivers for fear of their swelling, yet such was the Heartiness of the Troops for the Service, that no body was heard to complain upon the whole March.

At *Del Whinny* we were informed, that the Rebels were posted on and in *Corryerrick*, a noted Pass, 17 Miles

Miles distant, on our Way to the Chain. The General thereupon called together the Commanding Officers of the several Corps, and laid before them the Orders he had to march directly to the Chain, and his Intelligence about the Disposition of the Rebels, desiring to have their Opinion what was proper to be done.

The Intelligence was undoubted, that the Enemy were to wait for us at *Corryerrick*, where their different Parties from the Head of *Loch-Lochy*, and the *Lugga-nauchnadrum*, might easily join them. They intended to line the Traverses, or Windings of the Road, up the Mountains, which are 17 in Number. In these Traverses their Men would be entrenched to their Teeth; they were flanked by a Hollow or Watercourse, which falls from the Top of the Mountain; they intended to line this Watercourse, where their Men would be well covered, as likewise Numbers of them might be among the Rocks on the Top of the Hill. They proposed to break down the Bridge at *Snugborrow*, which lifts the Roads over a steep Precipice, and to place Men in two hollow Ways, which flank the Road both Ways. Formerly several of these Officers had marched over that Ground, and all of them unanimously agreed, That to force the Rebels in it was utterly impracticable. It must inevitably be attended with the Loss of all our Provisions, Artillery, Military Stores, &c. and indeed of the Troops: That the giving the Rebels any Success upon their setting out, was by all Means to be prevented, as that might be of bad Consequences to the Service.

The next Question then was, whether it was most advisable to return to *Stirling* with all Expedition, or march to *Ruthven*, and so on to *Inverness*? Upon this they were also unanimous in their Opinion, that to return to *Stirling* was by no Means advisable. The Rebels could march to *Stirling* a nearer Way than we could, by their marching down the Side of *Loch Rannoch*, they would get to the Bridge of *Kynachin* before us; they'd break it down, and thereby cut off our Retreat. This is a Bridge upon *Tumble*, a Water so rapid that

it is not fordable in any Place that I could hear of. To stay where we were, and thereby pretend to stop their Progress Southward, was Folly; they could, without coming over *Corryerrick*, go South by Roads over the Mountains, practicable for them, utterly impracticable for regular Troops. And upon taking a Survey of our Provisions, we found, that what from our having been under a Necessity to leave a great deal of it by the Way upon the March, for want of Horses to bring it along, (which we found it impossible to get) and what from the great Damage which that Part of it which we did bring forward, had received from the Rains, we had not above two Days Bread left that could be eat, and we were unhappily in a Country that could not supply us. There was therefore no Manner of Choice left us — To * *Inverness* we must go — which we did accordingly.

We

* *Inverness*, or *Innerness*, from which this Shire has its Name, is the chief Town of it, at the Bottom of the Firth of *Murray*, where it receives the River *Ness* from *Lochness*. From that River, and from *Enner*, which in the old *Scots* Language signifies an Harbour, the Town derives its Name. 'Tis a Royal Burgh, and a Market Town, and a Seat of the Sheriff, and of a Presbytery, containing 13 Parishes. It stands on the South Side of the *Ness*, over which it has a Bridge of hewn Stone, with seven Arches, which leads to that truly called the *North of Scotland*, or the *North Highlands*. It lies conveniently for Trade, of which it has a considerable Share, with a Harbour for small Ships, open to the *Frith*, a Church for the Highlanders, and another for the Lowlanders; or rather, one for the *Irish*, and another for the *English*; and the Ruins of a Castle, which was formerly the Residence of the Kings of *Scotland*, and stands on a Hill, from whence there is a fine Prospect of the Town, and adjacent Country, which is very fruitful. The Duke of *Gordon* was hereditary Constable both of the Castle and of its Superiorities. 'Twas seiz'd by the Highlanders, who took Arms for the Pretender in 1715, under the Conduct of Sir *John Mackenzie* of *Coul*, and they designed to have fortified it, but

We made no longer Stay there than was absolutely necessary for our preparing for our March to *Aberdeen*. The Night before we left *Inverness*, we were join'd by 200 *Monroes*, under the Command of Captain *George Monroe* of *Culcairn*, who went along with us to *Aberdeen*, and were the only Highlanders, not of the regular Troops, who join'd us in this Expedition.

Our march to *Aberdeen* was no less expeditious than our former from *Crief* to *Inverness*, and from thence to *Aberdeen*; the General did not allow us to rest one Day. Upon our Arrival there, we found he had taken Care to have Transports ready, and every Thing in order for carrying us to † *Leith* by Sea. We came to *Dunbar* on

but were drove out of it by Lord *Lovat*, at the Head of his own and other neighbouring Clans, while the late Earl of *Sutherland* marched against them with Cannon, and with the Assistance of that Lord, and of the *Forbes*, *Grants*, *Monroes*, and *Rosse's*, kept this Part of the Country in Peace, and hinder'd the rebellious Clans, that were to the North of them, from joining the late Earl of *Marr* in such Numbers as they would otherwise have done.

† *Leith*, which is the Port of *Edinburgh*, and a large flourishing Town, govern'd by it own Bailiff, but subject to its Jurisdiction, lies in the Firth about a Mile from the City to the North, and has its Name from a small River that falls into the Firth on the West Side of it, forming a good Mole or Harbour, one of the most frequented in *Scotland*. During Queen *Mary's* Minority, this Place was fortified and defended by a *French* Garrison against the Nobility, &c. of *Scotland*, who stood up for their Liberties and the Reformation, and were obliged to call for the Assistance of Queen *Elizabeth* to drive out the *French*. In 1544, *John Dudley*, Viscount *Lisle*, landed here with 200 Ships, wasted *Edinburgh*, and at his Return burnt this Town. It soon recover'd, and *M. de Desse*, General for *Francis II.* King of *France*, who had married *Mary Queen of Scots*, fortified it regularly, with a Design to conquer the whole Island; which the *English* foreseeing, sent an Army, at the Desire of the Protestant States of *Scotland*, under the Lord *Grey*, which with their Assistance, soon forced the *French* to return home. Most part

on *Monday* the 16th of *September*, and all the Troops were landed there the 17th, and the Artillery, &c. on the 18th, as the first and nearest Place we could land at on the South Side of the *Firth*.

Here we met with the astonishing News of the City of *Edinburgh* being given up to the Rebels, on the 17th at Five in the Morning.

The Remainder of this Letter, which gives a good Description of the Battle of *Preston-Pans*, we shall have Occasion to make use of when we come to that Occurrence.

Let us now read the Journal of the Pretender's Army, as published by the Rebels themselves; which, tho' in general, it's consistent with other Accounts that

part of the Town was burnt during the Siege, and all the Works were afterwards demolished. That called *North Leith*, lies on the other Side of the Harbour, where some large Ships have been built, there being Launches both for building and repairing them. Here are the Ruins of the Citadel, which, among others, was built by *Oliver Cromwel*, when he was Master of this Country, and demolished by King *Charles II.* about 1664. 'Twas in these Ruins that Brig. *Mackintosh* and his Highland Rebels sheltered themselves in 1716, when threaten'd with an Attack by the Duke of *Argyle*, and made his Escape in the Night by wading the River at low Water. This was at the Time the Rebels had formed a Correspondence with certain Centinels of *Edinburgh* Castle to betray it, of whom some were afterwards hanged for it.—At *South Leith* is the Custom-house.—It has been observed by Historians, that *Leith* was formerly a great Check to *Edinburgh* when King *James IV.* was there, and that in order to keep the Citizens in better Obedience, he often threaten'd them, that he would remove his Palace and Courts of Judicature hither. The Citizens often come hither in their Coaches or on Foot, for a Walk on the Mole, or other Recreation. The *Firth* is navigable above 20 Miles West of *Leith*, and has many trading Towns upon it. The *Firth* is seven Miles over at *Leith*, and continues so 5 or 6 Miles, but grows narrower a little beyond *Cramond*; and at *Queen's-ferry* 'tis not above two Miles over.

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were given of what happen'd during that March, yet, Allowances must be made for their Exaggerations of their own Bravery, and the contemptible Opinion they every where discover of the King's Forces. My chief Reason for inserting it is, to shew the Route they took after General *Cope* left them, which they could have no View in falsifying.

August 27. The Chevalier being inform'd, that Lieutenant-General *Cope* was to march that Day over *Corrieyerroig*, order'd his whole Army to decamp, and at Four in the Morning march from *Aberchalladree*, in *Glangary* over the Hill of *Corrieyerroig*, with a Resolution to fight *Cope*; every Man shewing by his Behaviour the general Inclination of the Whole to attack him, and were determin'd all to a Man to conquer or die on the Spot; but to their great Grief were disappointed, as *Cope*, the Day before, having Intelligence of our Strength, was so intimidated, that he alter'd his Route from *Corrieyerroig* to *Ruthvin* in *Badenoch*, and made such Dispatch to prevent our attacking his Rear, that in two Days he perform'd four Days March. That Night after our Arrival at *Garvamore*, the Men were so vex'd at being disappointed of fighting that Day, that 500 of them propos'd to follow *Cope*, and march 24 Miles under Cloud of Night, to intercept his March; but, upon mature Consideration, the Proposal was not thought practicable. The 28th we march'd to *Dalchrainy*; the 29th to *Dalnachairdach*; and the 30th to *Blair*, from *Blair* the Army march'd, *Sept. 2*, for *Dunkeld*; and the 3d to *Perth*, where they quarter'd till the 11th; when they march'd that Day to *Dumblain*, where the Army rested the 12th, and encamp'd that Night a Mile without the Town. The 13th we march'd from *Dumblain*, across the *Forth*, at a Ford under *Balquhan*, and expected to be oppos'd by *Gardner's* Dragoons, who we heard had threaten'd to cut us all to Pieces, if we durst attempt to cross the *Forth*; but in the Place of intercepting our Passage, as soon as they heard of our crossing the River, they galloped away in great Hurry, and came that Night to *Falkirk*; next Day

Day, the 14th we march'd from *Touch* to *Falkirk*. The Town of *Stirling* being left destitute of any Force, by *Gardner's* sudden Flight, open'd the Gates to receive us.

That Night we encamp'd at *Falkirk*, hearing of *Gardner's* being also within five Miles of us, encamp'd at *Linlithgow*, the Pretender ordered a Detachment of 500 Men to attack him that Night in his Camp; but *Gardner*, dreading the Worst of it, in the greatest Hurry, march'd off at Seven o'Clock in the Evening, and encamp'd at *Kirkliston Water* the 15th. We encamp'd 3 Miles to the East of *Linlithgow*; and the 16th march'd toward *Costorphine*, where we heard *Gardner* had join'd *Hamilton's* Dragoons, and were ready to receive us: But their Piquet Guards seeing our Number, and the Regularity of our March, took to their Heels, and the whole Dragoons fled hastily that Evening to *Musseburgh*. We encamped that Night at *Gray's Mill*, where some of the Magistrates of *Edinburgh* waited on the Chevalier, to demand Time to draw up a Capitulation. His Answer was, that he thought his Father's Declaration, and his own Manifesto, were sufficient Terms of Capitulation for all his Subjects to accept of with Joy, and that they had no other to expect. To consider this he gave them four Hours, and requir'd a positive Answer by two o'Clock in the Morning, but no such Answer coming, and only a farther Delay ask'd, he refus'd to hearken to any Thing farther, and order'd a Detachment of 900 Men, under Cloud of Night, to storm the Town; and accordingly early in the Morning rush'd in at the Nether-bow-Gate, and took Possession of the Town. The Pretender march'd his Army the 17th to *Holyrood-House*, and encamp'd in the King's Park; where he was met by a great Number of the Citizens of *Edinburgh*.

While the Rebels were at * *Perth*, where they staid eight

* *Perth* is a Royal Burgh, the head Town of the Sheriffdom, and the Sheriff's Seat, where he keeps his Courts. For Dignity it is the second Town in *Scotland*, and is commonly call'd

eight or nine Days, they proclaim'd the young Chevalier Regent of the Kingdom, and read the several Declarations openly, which had been emitted from the Father

call'd *St. John's Town*, from a Church built there, and dedicated to *St. John*. It stands prettily between two Meadows on the South Bank of *Tay*; and at a full Tide, Vessels of a good Burthen may come up to it. Of old it had a Bridge of Stone, which was carried away by an Inundation. Here was also a famous Monastery, founded by King *James I. An. Do. 1430*, for the *Carthusians*.—It gives Title of *Earl* to the Chief of the Family of *Drummond*, the last of whom is outlaw'd for adhering to the Pretender, who dubb'd him a Duke. 'Tis the Seat of a Presbytery, containing 21 Parishes. —Parliaments have been often held at this Place. The old Town, call'd *Perth*, being overflow'd by the River, in 1029, King *William* of *Scotland* built this near it, but in a more commodious Place. It soon became so wealthy, that *Neckam*, the Poet of that Age, said, its Riches supported the whole Kingdom.—'Tis remarkable for a Siege by King *Robert Bruce*, who took it after a strong Resistance from the *English*, who had fortified themselves here in the Reign of *Edward I.* The Rebels made it their chief Place of Arms and Rendezvous in 1715, retired again to it after they were defeated at *Dumblain*, cast up some Fortifications, and staid here till the Duke of *Argyle* and General *Cadogan* marched against them, when they fled with the Pretender.—'Tis a compact little Town, consisting chiefly of two Streets that run from East to West, and several cross Lands from North to South, so crouded with Houses, that it quarter'd 4000 Men with Ease, when the Rebel Lord *Marr* had his Head Quarters here; upon which Occasion it was so enrich'd by the Money spent there, by the Concourse of the Nobility, and the Arrival of the *Dutch* Forces, that the Townsmen were enabled to build themselves a fine Guild-hall, besides the raising of other publick and private Structures. *St. John's Church*, which stands in the Middle of the Town, is divided into two, and one of them so big that it looks like a Cathedral. Here is great Employment in the Linen Manufacture, of which vast Quantities are shipp'd off for *England*, this Trade having increased here mightily, since the Act of Parliament for suppressing printed Callicoes. The Merchants have also a considerable Trade to the *Baltick* and *Norway*.

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and the Son. The Provost of the Town, on their first Arrival, was called and us'd discreetly; but being apprehensive he should be compelled to attend the Reading of their traiterous Manifestoes, left the Place privately, and walked upwards of eight Miles in the Night-time for fear of Discovery; upon which they changed the Magistracy. Parties of them were continually resorting to the Chevalier's Head Quarters; but few of the honest Countrymen engaged; such as did join them were compelled to it; one of their Chiefs used Means that savoured of Barbarity. The Chevalier was among them, and mightily affected Popularity; he granted a Pass to a Linnen-draper in *London*, who was then at *Perth*, and had been buying a Quantity of Linnen Cloth, and told him he expected to be at *St. James's* in the Space of two Months. The Duke of *Perth's* Tenants, who did not willingly concur in his Measures, fled, leaving their Families, and their Harvest-work, to avoid his cruel Resentment.

The Rebels were joined at *Perth* by the Duke of *Perth*, Lord *George Murray*, Brother to the Duke of *Athol*, the Hon. *William Murray*, Esq; the Lord *Nairn*, Mess. *Oliphant of Gask*, elder and younger, and several other disaffected Gentlemen, *George Kelly*, Esq; who was committed to the Tower with the late Bishop of *Rochester* in 1721, and made his Escape some Time since, was made Captain of a Company of the Rebels. The Passes which the young Chevalier granted to Persons who came from *Perth* ran in these Terms; *Charles Prince of Wales, and Regent of Scotland, England, France and Ireland, and of the Dominions thereto belonging.*

Sept. 11. The Highlanders, to the Number of about 2000, decamp'd from *Perth*, after having put the Town under Contribution, 500*l.* Sterling instantly paid down, and Hostages taken for the Payment of 500*l.* more. The Hostages were Mr. *Peter Crie*, Brother to the Provost, and Mr. *David Sandyman*. They likewise seiz'd the Town's Charters for the further Security of their Payment.

Before

Before they left the Town, they thought proper to secure for their own Use, all the Horses they could find; in particular, they dispatch'd an Order to a Gentleman near *Dumfermling*, who was constrain'd to send them three, and was promis'd Payment; but when once they had them in Possession they wav'd that Part of the Bargain.

At *Dundee* the Duke of *Perth* kill'd two of his own Farmers, for refusing to rise in Arms at his Command, and the Lord *Ogilvie* was very cruel to every one who denied him, for the same Reason.

Sept. 12. The Pretender's Army marched to * *Dumblain*, where they encamped that Night, at about a Mile's Distance from the Town. The next Day they cross'd the *Forth*, at a Ford under *Balquhan*; from whence the Chevalier dispatch'd two of his Officers to the Town of † *Glasgow* with the following Letter.

' I need not inform you of my View in coming, that
' is already sufficiently known. All those who love
' their

* *Dumblain* is a pleasant little Town, on the West Side of the River *Allan*, where King *David I.* erected a Bishoprick; and the Ruins of the Bishops and regular Canons Houses are yet to be seen. There was also a Church here, of most excellent Workmanship, Part of which remains entire. The Town is a perfect Amphitheatre, in a fine Bottom, surrounded with Hills. This Place gives the Title of Viscount to his Grace the Duke of *Leeds* in *England*; but it is of much more Note for the late Duke of *Argyle's* Defeat of the Rebels under the Earl of *Marr*, at *Sheriff-muir* in the Neighbourhood, the 13th of *November 1715*, the very Day that their Friends in *England*, under Lord *Derwentwater*, Gen. *Foster*, &c. received the like Defeat under General *Willis*. The Lord *Drummond*, Viscount *Strath-Allan*, has a fine Seat, and a considerable Estate in this Neighbourhood.

† *Glasgow* is pleasantly situated on the Side of a Hill sloping to the River *Clyde*, over which it has a noble beautiful Stone Bridge of seven or eight Arches, some of which are exceeding large, but one Third of the City, which is next to the River, stands on such a Flat, that 'tis expos'd sometimes to its Inundation. For Extent, Buildings, Trade, and Riches, 'tis the

‘ their Country, and true Interest of *Britain*, ought to
 ‘ wish for my Success, and do what they can to pro-
 ‘ mote it. It would be a needless Repetition to tell
 ‘ you, that all the Privileges of your Town are included

chief City of the Kingdom next to *Edinburgh*. In *Camden*’s Time ’twas an Archbishoprick, the most celebrated Mart of this Tract, much commended for its Plenty of Fruit. Some will have it, that, *London* excepted, ’tis the finest City in *Britain*. In the Centre of it is the *Tolbooth*, or Town-house, a magnificent Structure of hewn Stone lately rebuilt, with noble and convenient Apartments for the Magistrates, and a very lofty Tower, with Bells which chime every Hour. From this Town-house, and the Market-place, run the four principal Streets of the City in Form of a Cross, and dividing the City into four equal Parts, each adorn’d with several publick Buildings, and each said to be larger and finer than any one Street in the City of *London*. From this Centre the whole Town may be seen at once. The Houses are as firm as Castles, beautiful as Palaces, built uniform of Free-stone, higher than the *English*, being generally six Stories, and some more; and they are supported for the most part by great square *Doric* Columns, with Arches that open into the Shops, and the Streets are spacious, strait, and well pav’d.—Here is likewise a University, which, though it has but one College, it is by far the best, the most spacious, and the finest built in the Kingdom. This University was founded April 20, 1453, by King *James II.* of *Scotland*, according to a Bull from Pope *Nicholas V.* allowing it all the Privileges and Honours granted by the Apostolical See, &c. to the College of *Bononia* in *Italy*, and the College was erected in 1454, at the great Labour and Expence of *William Turnbull*, Bishop of *Glasgow*; but the Ground on which it stands was given by the Family of *Hamilton*.—Though the River is navigable up to the Town for small Vessels, yet *New Glasgow*, at the Mouth of the *Clyde*, is the Harbour for those of great Burthen, where the City obliges the Merchants to load and unload, there being a good Wharf, or Quay, a large Publick-Ware-house, and a Custom-house for all the Coast; and Ships are also repaired, laid up, and fitted out here, or at *Greenock*. The Goods are brought up from thence to the City in Lighters.—For its Trade, and other Particulars, see *Salmon*, and other Writers.

‘ in my Declaration ; and what I have promis’d I never
 ‘ will depart from. I hope this is your Way of think-
 ‘ ing ; and therefore expect your Compliance with my
 ‘ Demand, a Sum of Money not exceeding 15,000 *l.*
 ‘ Sterling, (beside what is due to the Government) and
 ‘ whatever Arms can be found in your City, is all at
 ‘ present I require. The Terms propos’d are very rea-
 ‘ sonable, and what I promise to make good. I chuse
 ‘ to make these Demands ; but if not complied with
 ‘ shall take other Measures, and you shall be answerable
 ‘ for the Consequence.

Lecky, Sept. 13, 1745.

‘ Sign’d Prince C. R.

In their March from hence, several Gentlemen of Distinction join’d them, unhappily for themselves, since inevitable Ruin must be the certain Consequence of so desperate an Undertaking. Some of them added Ingratitude to their Rebellion, by flying in the Face of that illustrious Family on the Throne, to whose Royal Mercy they ow’d their present Being.

The Affair at *Stirling*, which the Rebels boast so much of in their Journal, according to more impartial Accounts was thus: On *Friday, September 13.* 300 of the Highlanders advanced up to near the Bridge of *Stirling*, as if designing to force their Passage. General *Blakeney* at the Head of Col. *Gardner’s* Dragoons, fired several Shot at them, which the Highlanders return’d. In the mean Time the main Body of them crossed the *Forth* at different Fords above *Stirling*. Whereupon General *Blakeney*, to avoid being surrounded, march’d his Dragoons down to *Falkirk*; and the next Day, the Rebels enter’d the Town without Opposition. It’s said, that the Chevalier was the first who put his Foot in the Water, and waded over the *Forth* at the Head of his Detachment.

The Rebels, by all their Motions, seeming to bend their Course towards *Edinburgh*, and every Day to draw nearer to it, put the Inhabitants of that *Metropolis* into the

the utmost Fright and Consternation. The Lord Provost and Magistrates immediately convened; the Cannon of the City Arsenal were brought out; the Gentlemen Volunteers mounted Guard in the Exchequer, as did the new Regiment in the Justiciary Hall; and the Inhabitants in general seem'd very alert.

Saturday and *Sunday*, the 14th and 15th were wholly employed in compleating the Scaffolding of the Ramparts, and erecting Palisadoes and Barricades at the several Gates. The Cannon, having been proved by a double Charge and Ball in the Presence of the Magistrates, were order'd to be directly planted on the Bastions, and proper Places.

On the 15th in the Morning, certain Intelligence was brought, that the Highlanders were arrived (at least their Vanguard) at *Linlithgow*, 12 Miles West of the City. This being confirm'd, and Reports spreading, that Detachments of them were come down as far as *Kirkliston*, *Warnsburgh*, and *Gogar*, five or six Miles distant; and as Col. *Gardner's* Dragoons were then under Arms at *Corstorphine*, two Miles West of the City, at Eleven o'Clock the Fire-bell was rung, in order to alarm and arm the Inhabitants.

At 12 o'Clock Col. *Hamilton's* Regiment of Dragoons decamped from *Leith Links*, in order to join Col. *Gardner's* Regiment at *Corstorphine*; they gallop'd thro' the City in high Spirits, brandishing their Swords, and huzzaing: The Gentlemen of the Association in the City, receiv'd them with loud Huzzas, as did the City Guard.

Immediately after, all the City Guard, headed by four Captains, &c. marched out of the City, as did also the Gentlemen Volunteers, in order to Flank or File with the Dragoons, as Occasion should offer, for Want of Military Foot.

At the same Time the new City Regiment was put under Arms; as were the whole Sixteen Companies of the Train'd Bands, and continued under Arms all Day and Night.

The next Night, about nine o'Clock, the above two
Regiments

Regiments of Dragoons return'd to the South Side of the *Coltbridge*, and continued under Arms all Night, as did the City Guard, &c. Every Thing was quiet that Night, and no certain Account heard of the March of the Highlanders; only, that they had, that Day, enter'd *Borrowstouness*, and carried off some Barrels of Powder, Arms, &c. that a Detachment of them had come down to *Kirkliston* Water, and that the main Body was near the House of *Hopton*.

The Duke of *Buccleugh's* Agents sent in a great many of his Tenants and Dependants, to assist in the Defence of the City; as did also Sir *Robert Dickson* of *Carberry* 200 of his People for the same Purpose.

Several People who came into Town, were taken up as suspected, and some as Spies, particularly *David Graham*, who was seized on Suspicion of High Treason, as reconnoitring the Troops there, and dispersing Manifestoes.

On the 16th between 6 and 7 in the Morning a Detachment of the Highlanders was seen marching down *Dundas's* Hill, and another crossing *Kirkliston* Water, making to *Edinburgh*; in the mean while the whole City was under Arms to give them a warm Reception.

The Magistracy, especially the Lord Provost, seem'd indefatigable in providing for the Defence of the Government and Security of the City, and scarce got Sleep or Rest two Hours, of the twenty-four. All the Night of the 15th they were in Council assembled, and their Deliberations turn'd upon what was proper to be done at that Juncture.

General *Guest*, who commanded in *Edinburgh*, retired to the Castle, whither also the two Banks remov'd their Cash, and the principal Inhabitants convey'd their best Effects.

The *Caledonian Mercury* of the 17th relates, that the Night before the Magistrates being met, a Petition was presented, desiring them to consult the Welfare of the City; and that a Letter from the pretended Regent was produced, informing them, that he was come to
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enter his beloved Metropolis of *Scotland*: Upon which it was resolved, that as the King's Dragoons were retired, and the President of the Session was absent, a Deputation should be sent out, which was done; the Agreement made was not known; but early in the Morning 1000 Highlanders *peaceably* enter'd the City. Soon after their Master came in a *Highland Habit*, and went to *Holy-rood* Palace, where he changed his Dress, and the Pursuivants being sent for and cloathed, they proclaimed the Pretender. The Writer adds, that the Arms deliver'd to the Inhabitants, were returned to the Castle; that (only seizing the Centinels) their new Guests behaved well, paying for what they wanted, all was quiet, the Tradesmen went regularly on in their Business; and that *he was permitted to publish thus much*. — And as he was then in the Power of the Rebels, we may easily imagine, that they would not suffer him to publish any thing but what made for themselves; and therefore that his Account must be partial. But as this great Affair, the Taking of *Edinburgh*, and what follow'd upon it, has been related by others with more Impartiality, I shall exhibit the best Testimonials of it I have been able to procure. One Gentleman, who seems to be well inform'd of what he writes, says, That the Rebels being determin'd, at all Events to be possess'd of *Edinburgh*, made the best of their Way to that City, being not only invited but solicited thereto, by the *Jacobites* in and about the City, who well knew that the well affected Inhabitants would have baffled any Attempt upon it, if they had got the Fencing of the City finish'd, and the thousand Men levied and train'd, who were to be rais'd by voluntary Subscription. Besides these, 400 of the chief Inhabitants of the City, Lawyers, Writers, Physicians, and even Divines, took up Arms for the Defence of the Town. About 23 Pattereroes and Ship Guns were placed at the Gates, and on the Bastions of the City Walls. These Volunteers, &c. continued under Arms all Sunday Night, and likewise on Monday 'till Five o'Clock in the Afternoon; at which Time *Gardner's* and *Hamilton's*

milton's Dragoons not only retir'd from the *Coltbridge* towards the City, but likewise precipitantly retir'd thence towards *Musselburgh*, on the Approach of the Van Guard of the Rebels; and that in the Sight of the Inhabitants of the City; which put them into no small Confusion, imagining the Rebels were at their Heels with their whole Force, and that the Dragoons had entirely deserted them. However, the Volunteers, &c. continued under Arms, waiting Orders to take their respective Stations, which they were resolved to defend to the last.

At this Time several Persons presented a Petition to the Provost, desiring a Meeting of the Inhabitants might be called, to consider whether they should hold out or deliver up the City. The Fire-Bell was accordingly rung, which the Persons under Arms took as a Signal for bringing them to the Place of Rendezvous, and immediately drew up, headed by their Officers. The Meeting of the Inhabitants, in the New Kirk Isle, was fill'd immediately with Persons who had been strolling thro' the Street, many of them disaffected to the present Government. - In this Meeting a Letter from the Chevalier was presented, intimating his Intention to enter the City; but the Reader was soon interrupted, and the Question put, Whether the Town was or was not Tenable? some affirming, that the Dragoons had left them, and others, that it was false, and that they were ready to defend the City to the last, if requir'd. In the mean Time the Secretary at War acquainted them, that he had an Order from the General to desire the two Regiments of Dragoons to enter the City if the Inhabitants desired it. This occasioned some warm Debates, when a Gentleman who had been present at a Council of War some Days before, asserted, that the general Opinion of the Officers was, that the City was not Tenable, and that bringing the Dragoons into it would be cooping them up to their Destruction. Immediately the Vote was put, Receive the Dragoons, or not? when it pass'd in the Negative, and they joined General *Cope*. No Orders being given what Part the Vo-

lunteers should act, they deliver'd their Arms into the Castle; the Governor of which sent for the Cannon on the Walls and Gates, to be brought to the Castle, or nailed up; but for want of Orders from some Person in the Town, they cou'd not be carried away, but fell into the Rebels Hands, Part of whom enter'd the Town next Morning, by the Nether-Bow Port, when opened to let in a Coach. The Remainder took Possession about Noon that Day, where they continued till *Thursday*, when, hearing of Sir *John Cope's* Approach to attack them, and the Garrison having thrown some Grenades into the Town, to force them out, they march'd to *Paliside Hill*, in View of our Camp, on the Sea-side, near *Preston-Pans*, where our Army lay all Night under Arms.

In the Morning, about Five, the Highlanders march'd up to our Army in Battle Array, and began their Attack on the Right Wing, in which *Gardner's* Dragoons were placed, who broke upon receiving the first Fire of the Rebels, and went off. Their Officers persuaded them to rally, but just as they were returning along-side of *Lord Grange's* Park-dyke, an Ambuscade of the Rebels gave them a second Fire, which made them run off all together, notwithstanding the most earnest Intreaties of their Officers. *Hamilton's* Dragoons went off immediately also, without firing a Shot; and the Foot, surprized at the Flight of the Dragoons, (on whose Service they placed such great Confidence) and it being very dark, their Bayonets not fixed, and a great Number of new-raised Men among them, they fired too soon; on which the Highlanders rushed upon them, with Sword in Hand, with great Fury, surrounded them, killed about 150 Men, and made 1000 Prisoners. The Highlanders, of *Loudon's* Regiment, placed with General *Cope's* Baggage, and as a Body of Reserve, were fallen upon next, who behaved very well, gave the Rebels a smart Fire, and killed several of them; but being overpower'd by Numbers, they were oblig'd to surrender Prisoners.

Our Army consisted only of 2800 Men (not so many
as

as others say) and the Rebels were reckoned at 6000. A great Number of Volunteers from *Edinburgh* and the Country round it, offer'd to fight the Rebels; but Sir *John* refused their Assistance, for fear of confusing his Men. The Rebels had about 100 Men killed, and double the Number wounded.

This Account was reckon'd the truest and most exact that was then publish'd of the Taking of *Edinburgh*, and the unfortunate Battle of *Preston Pans*: To which I shall subjoin the Remainder of a Letter (the former Part of which was inserted P. 81.) from an Officer who was made a Prisoner at that unhappy Action, and as he was an Eye-witness to what he writes of that Affair, he certainly deserves Credit. Thus he proceeds in his Letter.

THE History of their March after they left *Corryerrick*, and the Incidents to which their getting the City of *Edinburgh* deliver'd up to them was owing, you must have heard from other Hands. I am well assur'd, that the far greater Part of the principal Inhabitants of that Place, shew'd a warm Zeal for his Majesty's Service, and for defending that City; and I believe that on the 16th, a Message was sent from Brigadier *Fowke*, the Advocate and Justice Clerk to the Provost, to acquaint him, that Sir *John Cope* with the Troops was off *Dunbar*, and that the whole of the two Regiments of Dragoons should that Night march into the City for its Defence, if he desir'd it; but a Deputation was sent from him and his Council to treat with the Rebels, and declin'd to desire them to be sent in; in Consequence of this Treaty, the Rebels enter'd the Town next Morning.

We march'd from *Dunbar* on the 19th towards *Edinburgh*; we encamp'd that Night upon the Field Westward of *Haddington*, and set out from thence early next Morning.

On this Day's March we had frequent Intelligence brought us, that the Rebels were advancing towards us with their whole Body with a quick Pace. We could

not therefore get to the Ground it was intended we should, having still some Miles to march through a Country, some Part of which was interlin'd with Walls. The General therefore thought it proper to chuse the first open Ground he found, and a better Spot could not have been chosen for the Cavalry to be at Liberty to act in. We got out of the Defiles in our Way, and came to this Ground just in Time before the Enemy got up to us.

We had no sooner compleated our Disposition, and got our little Army formed in excellent Order, when the Rebels appear'd upon the high Ground South of us. We formed a full Front to theirs, prepared either to wait their coming to us, or to take the first Advantage for attacking them. During this Interval, we exchanged several Huzza's with them, and probably from their not liking our Disposition, they began to alter their own. They made a large Detachment of their Left towards *Preston* (as we imagin'd) in order to take us in Flank, their Number being vastly superior to ours.

Our General having upon this, with several of the Officers, reconnoitred their Design, immediately caused us to change our Front, forming us with our Right to the Sea, and our Left where the Front had been; this Disposition disappointed their Project of taking us in Flank; and that Part of their Army immediately counter-marched back again.

From this Change of theirs, we were again obliged to take new Ground, which our People constantly performed with Alacrity and regular Exactness, and in all outward Appearance with a chearful Countenance, and eager Desires to engage.

The Night coming on, and the Enemy so near, we could only content ourselves with a small Train of six Gallopers, to throw a few Shot amongst an advanced Party of theirs, who had taken Possession of the Church Yard of *Tranent*, that lay between their Front and ours.

'Till about Three in the Morning of a very dark Night, our Patroles could scarce perceive any Motion they made, every Thing seem'd so quiet: But about
this

this Hour, the Patroles reported them to be in a full March, in great Silence towards the East; at Four they reported, that they were continuing their March North-East. From this it appear'd, that they design'd to attack our Left Flank with their main Body; and upon the General's being confirm'd that this was their Intention, he made a Disposition in less Time than one would think it possible, by which he brought our Front to theirs, and secured our Flanks by several Dikes on our Right towards *Tranent*, with our Left Flank inclining to the Sea.

The Moment this Disposition was compleated, three large Bodies in Columns, of their pick'd-out Highlanders, came in a-pace, though in a collected Body, with great Swiftnes. And the Column which was advancing towards our Right, where our Train was posted, after receiving the Discharges of a few Pieces, almost in an Instant, and before Day broke, seiz'd the Train, and threw into the utmost Confusion a Body of about 100 Foot of ours, who were posted there to guard it.

All Remedies, in every Shape, were tried by the General, Brigadier *Fowke*, the Earls *Loudon* and *Hume*, and the Officers about them, to remedy this Disorder, but in vain. This, unhappily, with the Fire made (tho' a very irregular one) by the Highland Column on our Right, struck such a Panick into the Dragoons, that in a Moment they fled, and left *Gardner*, their Colonel (who was heard to call upon them to Stand) to receive the Wounds which left him upon the Field. His Lieutenant Col. *Whitney*, while within his Horse's Length of them, coming up with his Squadron to attack them, receiv'd a Shot which shatter'd his Arm, and was left by his Squadron too: And from this Example, the whole Body became possess'd with the same fatal Dread; so that it became utterly impossible for the General, or any one of the best intentioned of any of his Officers, either to put an End to their Fears, or stop their Flight, though he and they did all that was in the Power of Men to do, and in doing it, expos'd themselves in such
a Man-

a Manner to the Fire of the Rebels, that I cannot account for their escaping it any other Way, but that all of it was aimed at the run-away Dragoons, who in spite of all our Endeavours to stop them, run away from the Field, through the Town of *Preston*; *Gardner's* by the Defile which passes by his House, which was in our Rear on the Right, and *Hamilton's* by one on our Left, North of the House of *Preston*.

At the West End of the Town of *Preston*, the General, with the Earls *Loudon* and *Hume*, stopp'd, and endeavour'd by all possible Means, to form and bring them back to charge the Enemy now in Disorder on the Pursuit, but to no Purpose. Upon which he put himself at their Head, and made a Retreat leisurely, towards the Road leading South from *Edinburgh* to *Gingle-Kirk*, and thereby kept a Body of about 450 of them together, and carried them into *Berwick* the next Day.

Brigadier *Fowke*, seeing Things in this Extremity with the Dragoons, and hearing of several Discharges in his Rear, gallop'd towards it, believing that it came from a Body of our Foot, who might be still maintaining their Ground, hoping by them to retrieve the Fortune of the Day; he was mistaken, it was the Rebels, the Smoak of their Fire and the little Day-light prevented his discovering who they were till he was close upon the Right Flank of their main Body, and he must have fallen into their Hands, if Capt. *Wedderburn*, a Foot Officer of ours, had not call'd out aloud to him to apprize him of his Danger.

I am told that Col. *Lascelles* behav'd very gallantly: Being deserted by his Men, he fell into the Enemy's Hands upon the Field; but in the hurry they were in he found Means to make his Escape Eastward, and got safe to *Berwick*.

I do not mention the Behaviour of the Officers; I saw a good many of them exerting themselves to rally the Dragoons, before they enter'd the Defiles through which they fled from the Field. In general, I have not heard one single Suggestion against any one Man, who

who had the Honour to carry the King's Commission, either in the Dragoons, or Foot, as if he had not done his Duty. Neither Officers, nor General, can divest Men of Dread and Panick when it seizes them, he only can do that who makes the Heart of Man. To their being struck with a most unreasonable Panick, and to no one Thing else, the disgraceful Event was owing. The Ground was to our Wish, the Disposition was unexceptionable, and we were fully formed.

I know you will expect that I should inform you what were the Numbers on both Sides in the Action. — Of our Side, I am convinced were not above 1500 Men who should have fought. As to them, it was so dark when they came to attack us, that I could only perceive them like a black Hedge moving towards us. Some People magnify their Numbers, others endeavour to lessen them, but by the best Accounts, and the most to be depended upon (which I have been able to get) they were not less than 5000 Men. *Thus far the Letter.*

In this Engagement, one fatal Mistake was made, and which chiefly contributed to the Misfortune of the Day (as I have heard it asserted by Gentlemen of the Military Function) which was, by placing the Artillery on the Right, at a Distance from the Army, and guarding it by so small a Corps as 100 Men; whereas, say they, it should have been plac'd in the Centre of the main Body, ready to discharge on the fittest Occasion, and when it was suppos'd it could do the greatest Execution. For want of which Caution, the small Body that guarded it, being suddenly attack'd by a Force vastly superior to their own, and no Assistance sent them from the Army, what could they do; or who can blame them for providing for their own Safety by Flight? The Rebels were no sooner Masters of the Artillery, but they turn'd it upon the King's Forces; who, seeing their chief Defence thus wrested from them, and made use of for their own Destruction, might, naturally enough, be struck with that Dread which soon became general, and occasion'd the precipitate Flight of the whole Army.

Thus

Thus reason'd the Military Gentlemen in their private Conversation, in canvassing the Conduct of the General in this unhappy Affair; and the same Observations appear'd in a Pamphlet, entitled, *An Enquiry into the Conduct of G——l C——pe*: To which an Answer was given in the *London Evening Post*; the Writer of which says, Our Cannon were indeed placed upon the Right, and the Guard of Foot upon them, was, I believe, no more than 100; but what is the Circumstance in this that strikes this Gentleman? Our suffering the main Body of the Rebels to bend their Force thither, and that Guard no way supported, he says, 'is truly Matter of Astonishment to him.' Could we hinder, as he calls them, 'the main Body of the Enemy to bend their Force thither?' Who told him, that Care had not been taken to support the Artillery Guard? Which, out of 1200 Foot, will be thought as many as could be spared; for our whole Body of Foot did not amount to full that Number. This Guard was not without Support, there were two Squadrons of Dragoons at Hand for that Service; and when it was observed that the Column, which the Remarker calls the main Body of the Rebels, and which, he says, were 1000 Men, though they were really but 600; I say, when it was observed that that Column was advancing to attack the Artillery, and thereby presented a fair Flank to our Dragoons, the Earl of Loudon, our Adjutant General, carried Orders to Col. *Whitney*, who commanded the second Squadron of Colonel *Gardner's*, to wheel and charge that Squadron, which he attempted to obey, and led them bravely, within Pistol-shot, where his Men deserted him. This was indeed Matter of Astonishment, but no Reflection upon the Officer; he behav'd gallantly. And sure it's none upon the General: Can any General upon Earth prevail with Soldiers to fight, who are seiz'd with a Panick, and will run away? — What he means by our Cannon being idly lost, I cannot conceive. We lost them, it is true; but it is certain, that the Enemy made no use of them against us. Again; he forms a Scheme, which never
existed

existed any where but in his own Imagination, that the next Attack of these thousand Men fell naturally upon the Dragoons on the Right, who seeing the Cannon so idly lost, 'and turn'd upon themselves, naturally enough 'quitted the Field of Battle.' Indeed, they did it very naturally, they shamefully ran away. — But this is a Digression; from which let us return to the Subject.

But notwithstanding this cowardly Behaviour of the Soldiers, it was universally allow'd, that all the Officers did their Duty, and well supported the Character of true *Englishmen*. In particular, it will be doing Justice to the Merits of the brave Colonel *Gardner*, to say, that he behav'd like a Hero; he harangued them, begg'd and entreated them to stand to their Arms, and fight, like Men, for their King and Country. But the best Description I have met with of the Behaviour and Fall of this gallant Officer, is in the following Letter from a Gentleman of undoubted Veracity. — He did, *says the Writer*, all that could be expected from the most gallant and experienc'd Officer to rally his Dragoons; but finding his utmost Efforts vain, and seeing an Officer who commanded the Foot, which his Regiment was appointed to guard, fall, the Colonel immediately quitted his Horse, and snatch'd up the Half-pike, and took upon him the Command of the Foot, at whose Head he fought till he was brought down by three Wounds, one in his Shoulder by a Ball, another in his Forehead by a Broad Sword, and the third, which was the mortal Stroke, in the hinder Part of his Head, by a *Lochaber Ax*: This Wound was given him by a Highlander, who came behind him, while he was reaching a Stroke at an Officer with whom he was engaged. 'Tis added, that he is regretted, not only by his Friends, and those of the present Government, but even by those against whom he fought; who agree with all others in acknowledging, that he finish'd a worthy and exemplary Life, with a most honourable and heroic Death; for he might very easily have escap'd with the rest, if, like them, he would have deserted his Duty. He was decently interr'd on *Tuesday, Sept. 24*, in the Parish

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Church

Church at *Tranent*, where eight of his Children lie. The fatal Action happen'd almost by the Walls of his own Seat at *Bankton*; but his Lady and eldest Daughter were left by him at *Stirling* Castle, and the younger Children are also safe. — 'Tis said, that Sir *John Cope* escap'd in a Boat, and that the young Chevalier kept himself at a prudent Distance from Danger.

As soon as the Affair was ended, the Rebels encircled their Dead, and buried them with all Expedition, to conceal their Number; and then march'd back to *Edinburgh*.

The following is a pretty exact List of the Loss sustained on our Part in this unhappy Action.

Colonel Gardner's Dragoons. Colonel *Gardner* killed, Lieut. Col. *Whitney* wounded in the Arm.

Hamilton's Dragoon's. Major *Bowles*, Cornet *Nash*, and Cornet *Jacob* kill'd.

Lascelle's Foot. Capt. *Stuart*, Capt. *Collier*, and Ensign *Bell* kill'd.

Colonel Murray's. Capt. *Blake* and Capt. *Rud*, Lieut. *Cranston*, and Capt. *Holloway*, kill'd. Sir *Thomas Hay*, Bart. a Lieutenant, was taken with his left Hand cut off.

Guises's. Capt. *Pointz* and *Holmes* kill'd.

Colonel Lee's. Lieut. Col. *Hallet*, Prisoner. Capt. *Bremer* and *Rogers* kill'd.

Lord Loudon's. Capt. *Stuart* kill'd, and Col. *Whitefoot* taken Prisoner, 300 Soldiers were kill'd, 450 wounded, 500 taken Prisoners, and 450 escaped to *Lauder*. So that if this Account be true, our whole Army that were engag'd in the Action, did not amount to quite 2000 Men.

This seems to be as exact a Relation of this unhappy Affair, as any I have seen publish'd: However, to avoid all Imputation of Partiality, I shall give the Account which the Rebels themselves publish'd of this Battle, in the *Caledonian Mercury*, at *Edinburgh*.

From the Head Quarters of the Prince, September 21.

THE Grants of *Glenmoriston* join'd this Army yesterday. That Morning the Prince put himself at the Head

Head of the Army at *Duddingston*, and presenting his Sword, said, *My Friends, I have flung away the Scabbard.* This was answer'd by a chearful Huzza. The Army march'd and drew up on *Carberry-hill*, where we learn'd that General *Cope* had fallen down into the Low Country, East of *Preston-Pans*. This directed our March along the Brow of the Hill, till we descry'd the Enemy; upon which the *Highlanders* gave a Shout by way of Defiance, expressing such Eagerness to rush down upon them, that nothing less than Authority could restrain them from coming to Action directly.

Some Gentlemen went out to observe their Camp and reconnoitre the Ground, while the Army advanced, till it came opposite to, and at half a Mile's Distance from the Enemy. These Gentlemen returning, inform'd that they had got into a Fastness, having a very broad and deep Ditch in Front, the Town of *Preston* on the Right, some Houses and a small Morass on the Left, and the *Firth of Forth* on the Rear. This made it impracticable to attack them in Front, but at the greatest Risque.

That Evening Mr. *Cope* discharged several Cannon at us. A Gentleman who had seen their Army that Day, advised us that they were above 4000 strong, besides Volunteers, Seceders, &c. from *Edinburgh*, and several Gentlemen at the Head of their Tenants; that General *Hamilton's* Dragoons stood on their Right, Colonel *Gardiner's* on their Left; the Regiments of *Lascelles* and *Murray*, five Companies of *Lee's*, four of *Guise's*, three of the Earl of *Loudon's*, and a Number of Recruits for Regiments abroad and at home, form'd the Center; and that they were all in top Spirits.

About three in the Morning of *Saturday*, the 21st, we got off the Ground, and march'd Eastward; then turning North, form'd a Line to prevent the Enemy's Retreat through the East Country, while another Body of Men were posted to provide against their stealing a March upon us towards *Edinburgh*.

The Disposition of the Attack being made, the Prince made a short Speech to his People; after which he

march'd to engage them thus: The Right Wing was commanded by the Duke of *Perth*, as Lieutenant-General, and consisted of the Battalions of *Glengary*, *Clanronald*, *Keppoch* and *Glenco*. The Left by Lieutenant-General Lord *George Murray*, consisting of the *Camerons* of *Lochiel*, the Duke of *Perth's* Battalions, *Ardshiel's*, the *Macgregors*, &c. The Right Wing in the March extended itself so far towards the Sea, that being arrived in the Hollow they could not observe the Enemy was drawn up, till our Left was actually engag'd, which expos'd our Left to the flank Fire of the Enemy; upon which also their Artillery play'd, but did no other Mischief than carrying off the Calf of a Gentleman's Leg.

The Signal having been given to form and attack, nothing could parallel the Celerity and Dexterousness with which the *Highlanders* performed that Motion, except the Courage and Ardour with which they afterwards fought; and pulling off their Bonnets, looking up to Heaven, made a short Prayer, and ran forward. They receiv'd a very full Fire from Right to Left of the Enemy, which kill'd several; but advancing up, they discharged and threw down their Muskets, and drawing their Broad-swords gave a most frightful and hideous Shout, rushing most furiously upon the Enemy; so that in seven or eight Minutes both Horse and Foot were totally routed and drove from the Field of Battle; though it must be owned that the Enemy fought very gallantly; but they could not withstand the Impetuosity, or rather Fury of the *Highlanders*, and were forced to run when they could no longer resist.

Some Dragoons form'd soon after on a neighbouring Eminence; but observing our Men marching to attack them, fled to *Dalkeith*; others took Shelter in the neighbouring Villages; others got to *Leith*; Major *Crawfield* rode up to the Castle of *Edinburgh*, and was followed by a few Dragoons. We know not what became of General *Cope*.

The second Line, which was commanded by Lord *Nairn*, and consisted of the *Athol* Men, *Strawman's* People,

People, and *Machlachlans*, &c. could not come up to have a Share of the Honour.

We had killed on the Spot in this Battle of *Gladsmuir*, near *Seaton House*, Capt. *Robert Stuart*, of *Ardshil's* Battalion; Capt. *Archibald Macdonald*, of *Keppoch's*; Lieut. *Allani Cameron* of *Lindevara*; and Ensign *James Cameron* of *Lochyle's* Regiment.

Capt. *James Drummond*, alias *Macgregor*, of the Duke of *Perth's* Regiment mortally wounded. About 30 private Men killed, and 70 or 80 wounded.

The Enemy had kill'd Col. *Gardner*, Captains *John Stuart* of *Phisgill*, *Rogers* and *Bishop*, and Ensign *Forbes*.

P R I S O N E R S.

Of *Guise's* Regiment, Capt. *Pointz*; Lieutenants, *Cumming* and *Paton*; Ensigns, *Wakeman* and *Irvine*.

Lord John Murray's Regiment. Capt. *Sir Peter Murray*; Lieut. *James Farquarson*; Ensign *Allan Campbell*.

Of *Lee's* Regiment, Col. *Peter Halket*; Captains *Basil*, *Cochran*, *Chapman*, *Tatton*; Lieutenants *Sandilands*, *Drummond*, *Kennedy*, and *Hewitson*; Ensigns *Hardwick*, *Archer*, and *Dumbar*; Mr. *Wilson* as Quartermaster, and Dr. *Young*.

Of *Murray's* Regiment, Lieut. Col. *Clayton*; Major *Talbot*; Captains *Reid*, *John Cochran*, *Scot*, *Thomas Leslie*, and *Blakes*; Lieutenants *Thomas Hay*, *Cranston*, *Disney*, *Wale*, *Wry*, and *Simms*; Ensigns *Sutherland*, *Lucey*, *Holdane*, *Birnie*, and *L'Estrange*; and Adjutant *Spencer*.

Earl of Loudon's Regiment, Captains *Mackay*, *Monro*, and *Stuart*; Capt. Lieut. *Macnab*; Lieut. *Reid*; Ensigns *Grant*, *Ross*, and *MacLaggan*.

Of *Lascelles's* Regiment, Major *Severn*; Captains *Adam Drummond*, *Forrester*, *Anderson*, *Corbet*, and *Collier*; Lieutenants *Swinie*, *Johnston*, *Carrick*, *Dundas*, and *Herring*; Ensigns, *Stone*, *Cox*, *Bell*, *Gordon*, *Goulton*, and Dr. *Drummond*.

Of *Hamilton's* Dragoons, Col. *Wright*, Major *Bowles*; Cornets,

Cornets, *Jacob and Nash*; Quartermaster *Nash* and Dr. *Trotter*.

Of *Gardner's Dragoons*, Colonel *Whitney*; Lieutenant *Grafton*; Cornets, *Burroughs* and *Alcock*; and Quartermaster *West*.

Col. *Whiteford*, Volunteer; Major *Griffith* Master-Gunner of *Edinburgh Castle*. In all 83 Officers, &c. many of whom are wounded.

'Tis computed above 500 of the Enemy were kill'd; and that 900 were wounded, and that we have taken about 1400 Prisoners. All their Cannon, Mortars, several Colours, Standards, abundance of Horses and Arms, were taken; as was all their Baggage, Equipage, &c.

The Prince, as soon as Victory declared for him, mounted his Horse, and put a Stop to the Slaughter; and finding no *Surgeons amongst the Enemy, dispatched an Officer to *Edinburgh* with Orders to bring all the Surgeons to attend; which was accordingly done.

The Rebels no sooner were possess'd of the City of *Edinburgh*, † but they carry'd their pretended Prince of
Wales,

* It appears by a List of Prisoners, that there were Doctors, and without doubt there were Surgeons. But this is not the only Air they assume, many Letters mentioning that they industriously concealed their Dead, by throwing them into Coal-pits.

† The City of *Edinburgh* is placed in 3 Degrees of Longitude West from *London*, and 55. 55. of Northern Latitude, is about a Mile long, and in several Parts, near half as broad. It stands chiefly on the Ridge of a Hill, which, at its lowest Part, the Palace of *Holyrood House*, is 94 Feet higher than the Level of the Sea, and gradually ascends from thence, in a Direction betwixt the Points W. by S. and W. S. W. to its highest Part, the *Castle Hill*; the perpendicular Height of this Ascent being 180 Feet. All this Ridge of a Hill is one large fine Street, which is divided near the Middle by cross Buildings, and a Gate (the *Nether bow*.) The upper Division is properly the City, and commonly is called the *High-Town*, and the Lower Half is named the *Canongate*.

The

Wales up to the High-cross, and proclaim'd him Regent of the Kingdom. It was observed that scarce any of the Inhabitants attended the Ceremony, except a few Women and Children, not exceeding an hundred in all.

The first Thing he did was to demand 6000 Pair of Shoes, 2000 Targets, and 1000 Tents to be made by the

The Lanes (Cloffes) going off from the High-street, are narrow and steep, especially those of the North Side, on which Side the Houses are not continued down to the Foot of the Hill, but on the Brow there are Gardens between the Buildings, and the fresh Water Lake (the *Noreloch*.) On the Side of this *Loch*, nearest the Town, the Butchers have their Slaughter-houses, and the Tanners and Skinners their Pits. Several Lanes (the Wynds) on the South Side of the Street are larger, and not so steep as the others abovemention'd, are built on both Sides, and terminate in a narrow Street (the *Cowgate*) that runs parallel every where with the High-street. This low Part of the Town was formerly a *Loch*, in regard of which, the one now remaining on the opposite Side of the City was called *Noreloch*; and there are now plenty of Springs every where in the *Cowgate*; and after violent Rains, the Water makes its Way in great Quantities, thro' the Floors of the Ground-stories there. From the *Cowgate* other Lanes are continued Southwards to the City Wall, which is built on another Ridge, almost parallel to the High-street; where these Lanes are not, there are Gardens, Burying-places, &c. within the Wall; and beyond it, from the Gates, are some large Suburbs.

Between the low Street, or *Cowgate*, and this South Wall, most of the Brewers have their Work-houses, for the Convenience of Water.

The *Canongate*, or lower Part of the Town, the larger Share of which is properly without the Liberties of the City, has narrow Lanes going off from each Side the Street; but the Houses not being built far down, there is considerable Space for Gardens, that are all planted and labour'd.

The Houses in *Edinburgh* are of Stone, and are allowed by Law to be five Stories high to the Street, but are generally higher Backwards. They are built very close on each other; and one Stair-case often serves two Houses, each of which contains

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the 23d, and to be paid for when the Troubles were over.

He then published several Declarations, to recal all Gentlemen and Tradesmen, who had left the Town, to their several Houses and Occupations therein; to order all Farmers and Husbandmen to repair to the Markets as usual;

a Family in every Story; the Height of the Houses, Narrowness of the Lanes, and Number of People entering by one Stair, may therefore in some Measure apologize for neither Stairs nor Lanes being so clean as in some other Places, where such Crowds are not confined to such a narrow Spot of Ground.

No River or Rivulet runs thro' the Town, or nearer it than three Fourths of a Mile; but the City is plentifully provided with fine Spring Water, convey'd about three Miles through leaden Pipes. The Markets here are plentifully furnished with Fleshes, Fishes, Fruits, Herbs and Roots. The common Draught is small Ale, sold at Two-pence a Pint, which is about four half Pounds Apothecary Measure, the People of Fashion having plenty of Claret, and all other Sorts of Wines. All, except the poor Labourers, use Wheat Bread; these indeed feed much on Oatmeal; and all Sorts burn Pit Coal in their Fires.

The Number of Inhabitants in *Edinburgh* and *Canongate* is reckoned to amount to some Hundreds more than 32,000, allowing the Number of those that die to be one Thirtieth of the Whole, or estimating every Family to consist of five Persons; this is judg'd to be rather too small a Calculation for such a crowded healthy Place as this is.

This cursory View of the City itself is sufficient for our Purpose; and therefore we shall next consider its Neighbourhood.

At the upper End of the high Street there is a large Piece of waste Ground (the *Castle-hill*) at the West End of which the Castle is raised on a very high Rock, and commands the whole Town. The *Noreloch* begins on the North Side of the Foot of the Castle-Rock, and is continued to the Foot of the Ridge on which the Town stands, for about three Fourths of the high Street, being at its Westmost half 300 Feet broad, and only 250 in its lower Half. The Ground on the North Side of this *Loch* is not so high as that on which the Town stands. The *Canongate* is over-top'd on its North Side, by a contiguous
craggy

usual ; to command all Countrymen within the Neighbourhood of *Edinburgh*, to be ready at twelve Hours Warning, with Carriages in Proportion to their Ploughs, for the Conveyance of Equipage, &c.

The next Act of his mock Government was, to order all the Receivers of publick Offices, Stewards of Counties, Boroughs, &c. to make up their Accounts immediately, and to pay him the Balance that remain'd in their Hands.

He sent likewise a second Letter to the Town of *Glasgow*, demanding the Sum of 15000*l.* which Letter was accompany'd with Threats of Military Execution, if the Demand was not comply'd with. The Town, under this Neceffity, prevail'd upon the Party of Rebels, who had been sent to require the above Contribution, to lessen it to 5500*l.* which Sum they were obliged to pay immediately.

One

craggy Hill (the *Calton Craigs*.) Beyond the lowest Extremity of the *Canongate*, a sloping Plain runs Eastward to the Sea ; but to the South of *Holyrood-house* two very high Hills (*Arthur's Seat* and *Salzberry Craigs*) are at a very little Distance. The Ground to the South of the *Canongate* is rather higher than the Houses there ; but the Ground on the South of the high Town is much on a Level with it, and has considerable Suburbs built on it ; and towards the Castle Hill, the high Street is much higher than any Place at a Mile's Distance.

Thus we see the Castle higher than the Town between W. S. W. and W. by S. The *Calton Craigs* is interposed between some Part of the Town and the N. E. Winds, and protects the *Canongate* on the N. *Arthur's Seat* and *Salzberry Craigs* are a Defence from the E. and the S. Sides of the *Canongate* and *Cowgate* are defended by their low Situation : While the high Town is open from the W. to the N. E. Point, and from the W. S. W. to the E. S. E. and all Parts of the Town are open to the Winds between N. E. and E.

At two Miles Distance from *Edinburgh*, Westward, are the *Corstorphin Hills*, somewhat higher than the City. At a Mile's Distance from the Middle and lower Part of *Edinburgh*, where the Town of *Leith* is built, is the *Frith of Forth*, which is a Branch of the *German Ocean*, that begins to be land-lock'd at

One *Weil Macvicar*, Writer in *Edinburgh* was committed to Prison by the Rebels: Their Charge against him was, that he having been banish'd the Kingdom, by Sentence of the Lords of Session, for iniquitous Practices, did come into their Camp with a white Cockade in his Hat, the better to act the Part of a Spy without Suspicion.

A Party of the Rebels stopp'd the *Newcastle* Waggon, near *Edinburgh*, and took out a pretty large Quantity of Stockings and Caps. They also took one of the Waggon Horses; but having accidentally left one of their own, the Waggoner ty'd him to the Tail of his Waggon, and brought him off.

All the Officers taken at the late Battle were brought into *Edinburgh*, and were at first lodged in *Queensberry House*, but were afterwards set at Liberty, upon their Parole not to depart the City, or correspond with the Garrison, &c. The Soldiers that were taken Prisoners they confin'd in the Church, *Canongate*, &c. and the Wounded were put into the Infirmary.

About twenty of the Prisoners, soon after, took Service with the Chevalier, and having received their

20 Miles E. N. E. distance, and gradually becomes narrower to the Place just now mentioned, where it is commonly said to be seven Miles in Breadth, but it is only about five; and then the Shore advancing Northward, while the Town is turned Southward, the Distance between the Town and Frith is gradually increased. The Frith is still more and more straitened, till it is named the River of *Forth*. The Tide however goes up more than 20 Miles Distance from *Edinburgh*.

Ten Miles South from *Edinburgh* are very high Hills (*Country Hills*) extended from West Eastward; and at two Miles Distance on the South of the high Town are two Hills (*Blackford* and *Braid*) higher than any Part of the Town. And five Miles South the great Ridge of *Pentland Hills*, which are extended many Miles S. W. take their Beginnings; betwixt which and *Corstorphin Hills*, with some others beyond these, a fine spacious Plain is extended for a great many Miles Westward from the Castle, and is watered with several Rivulets.

Bounty-

Bounty-Money, a Week's Pay, and taken the Oaths in great Form, they were permitted to go where they pleased; and having a Curiosity to see the Inside of the Castle, they went up, and liked it so well that they could not persuade themselves to return again; which occasioned an Order for sending the rest of the Prisoners up to *Athol*, and the Officers to *Perth*.

The Guard which the Rebels had posted at the Weigh-house, received Orders to suffer no Provision to be carried into the † Castle, or any thing brought from thence;

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which

† As frequent Enquiries are now made as to the Strength, Situation, and Size of this Fortrefs, we thought a short and clear Account of it might be acceptable to the Publick at this Juncture. The City of *Edinburgh*, consists of one large and pretty broad Street, which runs in Descent all the Way from this Castle to the *Nether Bow*, which is the City Gate, and from thence, through the principal Suburb called the *Canon-gate*, down to the Abbey of *Holyrood-house*, which was the Palace of the Kings of *Scotland*, in Times of settled Peace and Tranquillity, for when their Dominions were vexed (as they too often were) with civil Diffentions, they were wont to keep their Court in this Castle.

It stands on the Summit of that Hill, on the Slope of which lies the City of *Edinburgh*, and is, properly speaking, only accessible on that Side next the City, where there is a considerable Space between the Houses and the Castle, which on that Side, is covered by a Half-Moon well supplied with Cannon, beyond which, there is a deep Ditch, and a Draw-Bridge. The Form of the Castle is very irregular, following that of the steep, rough and craggy Rock, upon which it stands, and may as near as one can guess, occupy about three Fourths of a Mile. It is well walled all round, and properly flanked with Bastions, yet still its principal Security consists in its Situation, since it is not easy to approach it, either in order to scaling, or in the usual Way of breaking Ground before it; neither is it very practicable to take it by Sap, the Rock being so hard that it is very difficult, if not impossible to penetrate it.

There have been two considerable Sieges of this Place, the one a little before, the other in many People's Time now living,

which obliged General *Guest* to write instantly to the Lord Provost, to signify, that if the Correspondence between the City and Garrison was not restored, he should be obliged, in his Turn, to fire upon the Highland Guard at the Reservoir, and all their advanced Posts towards the Castle. Upon which Message there was a mighty Stir, and after several Meetings, much Deliberation, and various Deputations, the Truce was at length prolonged for 24 Hours.

September

living, and notwithstanding its great Strength, it was taken both Times; the first was by *Cromwell*, who besieged it in the Month of *October* 1650, and spent some Time endeavouring to undermine it, but at last he was obliged to have Recourse to his Batteries, and by a brisk Bombardment, which did a great deal of Mischief, he forced the Governor to capitulate, which he did however, upon very good Terms, securing all the rich Effects which had been laid up there by Persons of all Ranks, who had free Leave to fetch them away; and *Cromwell* immediately after the Place surrendered, published a Proclamation, commanding that the Terms he had granted should be religiously observed by his Officers and Soldiers on Pain of Death. He found in it fifty-two Pieces of Cannon, most of them Brass, 10,000 Small Arms, and a vast Quantity of Ammunition and Provision. The chief Reason that the Place yielded so soon, was the Want of Water, for though there is a Spring in the Castle, by which they are well enough supply'd, yet it has been always found, that upon a constant firing of their Cannon, this Spring is in a Manner dried up by the Concussion of the Rock.

The second Siege was in 1688, when the Duke of *Gordon* held it for King *James II.* notwithstanding all the Propositions that were made him by the Convention, in order to induce him to surrender. This was much wondered at in those Days, because the Duke was not of a very martial Disposition, nor thought to be extremely well qualified for such a Command. But the famous Viscount of *Dundee*, prevailed upon him by the Hopes of Succour to be brought him from the Highlands to act as he did, and it was some Time before King *William's* Forces were in a Condition to besiege it, which at last however they did. His Grace had but a small Garrison,
and

September 30. In the Morning a Députation of six Gentlemen was sent from the City, who communicated General Gueſt's Letter to the Chevalier. Hereupon he ſaid to them, *I ſhall be heartily ſorry for any Miſchief that ſhall befall the City, and ſhall make it my peculiar Care to indemnify you in the moſt ample Manner: In the mean Time I ſhall make full Reprizals upon the Eſtates of thoſe who are now in the Caſtle, &c.* And another Deputation to wait on General Gueſt, to implore a further Reſpite of Hoſtilities for ſix Days, till the Return of an Expreſs from *London*.

October 1. The Highland Guard having fired upon ſuch as were employ'd in carrying Proviſions and other Neceſſaries into the Caſtle; the Garriſon likewise fired in their Turn ſeveral Vollies of ſmall Shot, and about 50 Pieces of Cannon, the Damage however was not ſo great as might have been expected. One of the Highlanders on Guard was dangerously wounded; one *Symers*, a Publican, was kill'd thro' his own Inadvertency, being call'd to from the Caſtle; a Servant Maid, ſtanding with her Pitcher at one of the Publick Ciſterns, receiv'd a Muſket Ball in her Foot; ſeveral Cannon ſhot grazed in the Streets, and one went through a Window in *Haddock-Hole Kirk*; ſo that the Inhabitants were exceſſively alarm'd, and kept cloſe in their Houſes. On the other Hand, the Highland Guard fired briskly upon the Gunners, and hit ſeveral as they were cleaning their

and that too very indifferently provided, yet he made a very good Defence, till the Bombs had reduced the Buildings within the Caſtle Walls to a Heap of Rubbiſh, and then ſurrendered it upon honourable Conditions, on the 13th of *June 1689*.

In the laſt Rebellion in the Year 1715, there was an Attempt made to ſcale it, by the Aſſiſtance of ſome Perſons within, but being timely diſcovered, and the ſcaling Ladders proving too ſhort, it was prevented; ſome who were concerned in it, paying for their Temerity with their Lives, being beat to Pieces in their Fall over the Rocks, and a Sergeant of the Garriſon who had been concerned in the Deſign, was hanged upon the Caſtle Wall.

Pieces.

Pieces. The annual Election of Magistracy should have come on the same Day, but did not.

About 11 o'Clock of the next Day, they began to dig a Trench across the Street, a little below the Reservoir on the Castle Hill; about 3 in the Afternoon, the Garrison of the Castle fir'd on them with small Arms, kill'd three of the Rebels, and wounded the Officer who commanded the Party; upon which they discontinued to work at the Trench. About 4 o'Clock, some great Guns were fired from the Castle, which did little or no Damage to the Town; immediately on the firing from the Castle, the Pretender's Son left the Abbey, and retired to the Camp at *Duddingston*.

On the 4th the main Body of the Rebels remain'd still at *Duddingston*, and those left at *Edinburgh* continued where they had taken Post, in order to cut off all Communication with the Castle. But the Garrison, under Favour of a great Fire of their Cannon from the Halfmoon, made a Trench cross the Castle Hill, 14 Feet broad, and 16 deep, and from the Parapet, made by the Earth dug out of the Trench on the Side near the Castle, with the Fire of 200 Men of the Garrison, cleared the Street.

Upon the 5th, by the Help of the Towns People, they obtained 20 Black Cattle, a great Quantity of Bread and Ale, and Water from the Reservoir. About 5 that Evening, a considerable Detachment of the Rebels marched up to the Castle Hill, to attack the Party of the Garrison in the Trench, who retreated into the Castle on their Approch without losing a Man; the Rebels, on creeping up the South Side of the Hill, had about 20 of their Men killed by the Cannon of the Castle. About 9 the same Night, between 4 and 5000 of them march'd into Town from their Camp, and remain'd in it all Night, but none of them durst appear within the Reach of the Cannon; during the Night they were employing all the Farriers about the Town in shoeing their Horses, and gave out that they intended to march upon the 8th towards *Berwick*, with 9000 Men.

The

The same Day, *Gordon Glenbucket* and *Lord Ogilvy* join'd them with a Reinforcement of 700 Men.

They would not suffer any Provisions to be carried out to the *Fox* Man of War lying in the Road of *Leith*, and the Captain of that Ship took Care to prevent any Vessel crossing the Firth.

They likewise order'd the Landlords of all the Houses of *Edinburgh* to pay in Half a Crown in the Pound of all their Rents in two Days at farthest, on Pain of Military Execution.

The Highlanders plotted several Ways to surprize the Castle, and had once almost got it by Treachery; for one of the Centinels had undertaken to betray it, but was luckily seiz'd with his Ropes, Letter of Instructions, &c. about him; after which, none but Men of Character were posted within the Drawbridge.

The Chevalier having publish'd an Order upon the 2^d, for preventing all Communication between the Castle and Town, upon Pain of Death, and great Numbers of the Rebels being posted in the Houses near the Castle for that Purpose, General *Guest* was obliged not only to fire upon them, but to march out and burn them to the Ground. Whereupon another Order for restoring the Communication was upon the 5th pasted up at the several Gates of the Town, after which the Garrison was plentifully supplied with every Thing they wanted.

The Garrison, in a Sally, took a fine octagon brass Cannon, Three-pounder, called the *Prince's Piece*, (the only one the Chevalier brought with him from Abroad) and 15 Barrels of Powder.

The Rebels finding that all their Attempts upon the Castle prov'd fruitless, and not willing to lie idle, divided themselves into small Parties, and went several Ways into the Country, Pilfering and Stealing all they could lay their Hands on. A large Party of them got to *Lord Somerville's* House, and had began to plunder it; but the Alarm-Bell being rung, a great Number of Colliers came out of the Coal Pits, attack'd the Rebels, kill'd 30 of them, took 33, whom they carried

carried into the Pits with them, and the rest of them made off in great Haste.

They levied a Contribution of 2000 *l.* on the Earl of *Hopton*, besides his usual Land-tax; and carried off all the Earl of *Stair's* Cattle, pillag'd his House at *Newliston*, and seiz'd on the *York Buildings Estate*, formerly the Earl of *Winton's*, and made the Tenants pay half a Crown in the Pound of their Rent.

About the 7th or 8th, *Lochall of Lochall*, came in to join the Rebels with 500 Recruits. He told the Young Chevalier, that he was much disappointed to find him in such a Situation; for he expected the Castle would have been in his Possession, and a foreign Force landed before then. The Young Pretender answer'd, he was betray'd.

It was said in a Letter from *Durham*, that the young Pretender openly declar'd his Sorrow for embarking in the Enterprize, and complain'd that the *French* had deceiv'd him; that his Friends in *England* had not been ready to declare for him; that the Clans with Tears in their Eyes expressed their Sorrow for having ruined themselves and Families, and the Gentlemen cried out, they were undone. Several of the private Men deserted, and in order to keep them together they order'd out different Bodies of their Army to pillage the Country in the Night-time, who return'd huzzaing in the Morning, as if they were so many new Men come to join them. I am only afraid, says the Letter-writer, they will disperse before the King's Army comes up to give them Battle. Several of the Highlanders being sent from *Leith* to the North Coast to plunder and raise Contributions, sold their Arms and deserted.

But tho' this *Durham* Gentleman might judge rightly enough in most of his Conjectures, (for such I take his whole Lettter to be) as that the young Chevalier was much dissatisfied that he had so little Assistance from *France*; that many of the Clans for the same Reason, were no better pleas'd with this Expedition, and that many of the Highlanders, after they had enrich'd themselves with the Plunder of the Country, re-

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turn'd Home; yet I think, he had no Occasion to fear they wou'd disperse before the King's Army came up with them; because large Bodies from the Highlands, with their Chiefs at their Heads, were daily joining them, and their Army was at this Time 7 or 8000 strong, a Force superior to any in *Scotland* that was then able to make Head against them; and in the North of *England*, there were as yet but few regular Forces to oppose them; and as to the Militia, the rebel Highlanders were too conscious of their own Prowess and Hardiness to have any Thing to fear from that Quarter.

On the 7th the 700 Men, under the Command of *Glenbucket*, that had lately join'd the Rebels, were review'd at *Leith Banks*.

The same Day the Rebels proclaim'd the Chevalier at *Dundee*, search'd the whole Town for Horses and Arms, levied the publick Money; giving Receipts for the same, and carried up the Ship of Captain *William Graham* of *Perth*, from the Road of *Dundee* to *Perth*, supposing her to have Gunpowder on board.

Orders were issued for 20,000 *l.* Weight of Biscuit to be ready by the 12th; but the Intentions of the Rebels were kept very secret. Some were for marching to *England*; others declar'd, they only fought for *Scotland*, which they had got, and would keep; which had occasion'd great Dissensions among them, and many Parties went off.

110 Highlanders of Lord *Loudon's* Regiment, who were made Prisoners at the Battle of *Gladsmuir*, on their Petition were set at Liberty by the Rebels, on swearing not to carry Arms against their Prince the Chevalier.

About this Time 200 of our Troops, who had been taken Prisoners by the Rebels, made their Escape, and join'd those under the Command of General *Blakeney*, at *Stirling Castle*.

The main Body of the Rebels decamp'd from *Duddingston*, and march'd from thence the 9th and 10th

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to * *Dalkeith*, (which is situated about five Miles to the South of *Edinburgh*) under the Command of Lord *Pitligo*. An Hundred Horses were demanded of the Duke of *Buccleugh*'s Chamberlain; the Town of *Leith* had Notice to provide a large Number of Horses and Carts, to be ready against the 15th. They seized likewise several Horses in *Edinburgh*, and the adjacent Country for eight or ten Miles round.

* *Dalkeith* is a pleasant Town and Castle, at the Conflux of the two Rivers *Esq*, and gives Title of Earl to the eldest Son of the Family of *Buccleugh*. 'Tis the Seat of a Presbytery, containing ten Parishes. Here is a noble Palace, built by the late Dutchess of *Buccleugh* on the Scite of the old Castle, which belonged to the Earl of *Morton*, Regent of *Scotland*, during the Minority of *James VI.* that very Earl who was the Inventor of the Engine for Beheading, called the *Maiden*, which he brought from *Halifax* in *Yorkshire*, and the first that suffer'd by it, for being accessary to the Murder of Lord *Darnley*. This Palace, which is the finest and largest new House in *Scotland*, is said to be the very Model of the late *K. William's* at *Loo* in *Guelderland*, only this is of Stone, and that of Brick. It stands on a rising Ground on the Edge of the River *Northesq*, from whence it overlooks a large Park, beautified with Water Works, and a Canal. It consists of a Front, adorn'd with Pillars of the *Corinthian* Order, and a double Wing at each End, like the Palace of *Winchester*. There's a spacious Court between the Palace and Park, invironed with Balustrades of Iron between Freestone Pillars. The grand Stair-case of the House is supported by Pillars of Marble, and every Step curiously inlaid with Walnut-tree. At the Top of the Stair-case is a noble Room, in which are the Pictures of all the Beauties of the Age in whole Lengths in Pannels, particularly the four Daughters of the late Duke of *Marlborough*, the *Rocheſter* Family, and other Court Ladies; at one End is *K. William's* Queen, *Mary*, and at the other, her Sister Queen *Anne*. In another Room there is the Duke of *Monmouth* on Horseback, by Sir *Peter Lely*, besides the Pictures of others of the Nobility. The Offices of this Palace join to the Town, which is larger and better built than many Royal Boroughs; and the Butchers are said to kill no less than 2000 Sheep a Week one with another, but send most of the Mutton to *Edinburgh*.

A Scots

A Scots Ship arrived at *Montrose*, and brought (as was given out) Money and Arms, and some Officers, for the Use of the Rebels, who continued on the 13th in *Edinburgh* and in the Towns and Villages contiguous thereto, without any Appearance of speedily marching from thence, tho' they continued to issue Orders for the Country People to send in their Horses by the 15th, upon Pain of military Execution. These Orders extended not only to the *Lothians*, but even to *Hamilton*, of which Place 100 Horses had been demanded.

The Rebels had formed a Scheme for getting into their Hands a Ship in *Leith* Road, on board of which were some new Pieces of Cannon, about 25 Barrels of Gunpowder, and some Firelocks. Four Masters of Ships had undertaken to go off to her with eighteen Hands, cut her Cable, and let her drive: But the Night before this was to have been executed, Captain *Beavor* of his Majesty's Ship the *Fox*, got Intelligence of the Plot, and immediately put twenty of his Hands on board, and moored her under his own Stern.

On the 15th at Midnight, the Rebels came into the Town and Suburbs of *Edinburgh*.

While they lay in and about *Edinburgh*, a Party of them went to † *Douglas*, where they got some small Pieces of Cannon, and 30 Stands of Arms. Afterwards they proceeded to ‡ *Hamilton*, and took what Arms they found there, and then return'd to *Edinburgh*.

In

† Near the River *Douglas*, which falls into the *Clyde*, stands a Castle, which has been the paternal Seat of the great Family of *Douglas* for above one thousand Years, and is therefore still kept in Repair; but such Additions have been made to it from Time to Time, that it looks more like a Town than a Mansion-House, and has a large Park.

‡ *Hamilton*, near the Conflux of the Rivers *Avon* and *Clyde*, is a pleasant well-built Town, with a Bridge over the *Avon*, at the Entrance of the Town, and a magnificent Palace, in a fine fertile Plain, which gives Seat, Surname, and Title of Duke to the Chief of that antient and illustrious Family. The Body of the Seat is built of the whitest Free-

In a Letter from *Berwick*, *October 11.* the Author writes thus: According to our best Information, the Rebels rob and plunder every where, take Money, Arms, Cloaths, and, in short, every Thing they can lay their Hands on. They have never come nearer *Berwick* than ten Miles; but we hear from *Edinburgh*, that the Pretender has published a Proclamation, wherein he stiles the * Town of *Berwick*, *the rebellious Town*, and

stone, and looks like Marble. The Furniture of the Palace is answerable to its Magnificence, as well as to the Nobility of its Owners, being adorned with capital Pieces of the Family, by the most eminent Painters. The Offices join to the Town, and a Park belongs to it, well stock'd with Deer and Buffaloes, as well as Oaks, Firs, Pines, &c. which is seven Miles in Compass, handsomely walled in, and watered by the River *Avon*, which runs thro' it. There's a Romantic Garden, which consists of seven hanging Terrass Walks down to a River; and behind them there's a lesser Park, which is also well wooded and watered. There's a handsome Parish Church in the Town, where the Family have their Sepulcher and Monuments. This Town is larger than most of the Royal Burghs, and the Houses are built of Free-stone, and supported by Pillars.

* *Berwick*, or *Barwick*, at the Mouth of the *Tweed*, is a Town fortified with a strong Castle, and encompassed with a Wall, except on the East and South East, where 'tis washed by the Sea, and on the South West, where 'tis watered by that River. 'Tis the last Town in the North of *England*, and before the Union with *Scotland*, from whence there were continual Apprehensions of Danger, 'twas the best fortified in all *Britain*; but 'tis now much out-done in Strength and regular Fortifications by *Portsmouth*, *Hull*, *Plymouth*, and other Forts in *England*, where Attacks might be expected from common Enemies. Several Etymologies have been assigned to its Name: Some will have it to be *Beornica Ric*, because the Saxons called this Part of the Country *Bernicia*, but we are of Opinion with the Author of the *Addenda to Camden*, that the most suitable is that assigned by Mr. *Tate* in a M. S. Edition of the hard Words in Domes-day Book, viz. *Berenica*, i. e. a Corn-Farm; for this agrees well with the Plenty of Grain in its Juris-

and says, he has Friends in every Town in *England* and *Scotland*, but *Berwick*, and that he will pay us a Visit next Week ; for which Purpose they have order'd a considerable Quantity of Provisions to be provided at *Edinburgh*, and have got ready Hundreds of scaling Ladders ; &c. but all his Threats don't intimidate us. Upon receiving the King's Commission, in one Day we raised 800 Men, who are compleatly arm'd, and can go thro' the Military Exercise, not much inferior to the Regular Troops : These are divided into fifteen Companies, com-

Jurisdiction, which extends about two Miles North and North West, and abounds with Corn, Hay and Pasturage. The Place belonged formerly to *Scotland*, was the Capital of that still called the Shire of *Berwick*, was much larger than now, and of so great Note, that 'twas one of the four Towns where the Royal Boroughs of *Scotland* held their Conventions. Being seated betwixt two mighty Kingdoms, it has always been the first Place that both Nations in their Wars have had an Eye upon, insomuch, that ever since *Edward I.* took it from the *Scots*, the *Scots* have retaken it as often as the *English* have taken it. — As to its present State, 'tis a County and Town of itself, and tho' situate on the North Side of the *Tweed*, is included in *Northumberland*. Its Language and Laws are a Mixture of *Scots* and *English*. 'Tis a large, well-built, populous Town, governed by a Mayor, Recorder, four Bailiffs, and a Common-Council of Burgessees. At its Market, Corn, Salmon, and almost all other Provisions, are sold very cheap. It has handsome Streets and Houses, a fine Parish Church, good Town-house and Exchange, and a sumptuous beautiful Bridge of sixteen Arches over the *Tweed*. 'Twas built by *Q. Elizabeth*, and leads to a large Suburb, call'd *Tweedmouth*, where is another Church ; and betwixt the Town-Walls, and its once stately Castle now in Ruins, there's a handsome Gate, called *Castle-Gate*. Here is a noble Fishery of *Salmon*, reckoned as fine as any in *Britain*, they being the Fish that are carried by Land on Horses to *Shields* to be cured, pickled, and then sent to *London*, where they are cried for *Newcastle Salmon*. Here is also a considerable Manufacture of fine Stockings, and a Charity-School. The Town gave Title of Duke to one of *K. James II.*'s natural Sons, by *Mrs. Churchill*, till he was attainted by Parliament for taking Arms against his native Country.

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manded by Gentlemen of known Courage and Honour. The Town Walls are put in the best Posture of Defence; the South Side of the Town is defended by the *Ursula* Tender; three Transports that brought over the *Dutch* Forces, and some other Ships taken into the Government's Service, that carry a great Number of Guns, King's Yacht, &c. are above Bridge. We have two Regiments of Dragoons, one Regiment of Foot, 150 *Dutch*, two Companies of Scythe Men from the Country, and some Hundreds of Sailors: So that we make no Doubt of shewing by our Actions to all the World, that we are loyal Subjects to King *George*, and true Friends of our happy Establishment.

The Rebels at length were obliged to raise the Blockade of the Castle of *Edinburgh*; on which Occasion the Pretender's Son published a Declaration, setting forth, that his Tenderness and Regard for the City had been the Motive which induced him thereto, in order to prevent the Destruction of the Place: But this was not agreeable to his former Declaration, to suffer no Person whatsoever of the City, on Pain of Death, to have any Correspondence with the Castle. The true Reason of this glossed Humanity and Alteration in his Measures, really proceeded from their being no Sort of Hopes of his succeeding in his Attempt upon the Castle, together with the Threatnings of the Inhabitants, who, if not from a Principle of Loyalty and Affection to his Majesty King *George*, yet, out of Regard to themselves, had the Resolution in a Body, plainly to give him to understand, that if he did not suffer Provisions of all Kinds to pass into the Castle, and thereby prevent the Demolition of their Houses, which on Refusal must have been the Case, they were unanimously determin'd to hazard their Lives, in endeavouring to drive him from thence.

Great Heats and Animosities were now discover'd in the Councils of the Rebels. The young Pretender, and some of the Chiefs of the Clans insisted that their best Way would be, to march directly for *England*; that *Edinburgh*, and that Part of *Scotland*, was already impoverish'd

impoverish'd by them; that there were many rich and opulent Towns in the North of *England*, not far from them, the Spoil and Plunder of which would make them sufficient Satisfaction for any Trouble or Fatigue they might be at in going thither: But principally, that there were abundance of their Friends there who had promis'd to join them whenever they came; which could not be expected, if they staid where they were, and did not move forward to favour their Junction. On the other Hand, several of their Leaders insisted that they were not bound to serve the Chevalier any where but in *Scotland*. After long and warm Debates, it was at last agreed by a Majority of the Chiefs to proceed Southwards; and so they gave it out among the People; but at the same Time mark'd out a strong Camp West of *Dalkeith*, about four Miles South of *Edinburgh*, with *Dalkeith* on their Left, *Newbottle* Water in their Front, and *Melvil* Rivulet in their Rear; but so as to open on their Right towards *Poston*. The Chevalier had his Quarters at the Duke of *Buccleugh's* House. They had one *Du Boyer* among them (a Nephew of Card. *Tencin*) who had the Character of Ambassador from his most Christian Majesty to the eldest Son of the Chevalier. They got all their Baggage out of *Edinburgh*, and lodg'd it in their Camp for better Security, at the same Time robbing and destroying all round them; which that they might the more effectually do, they came to a Resolution to stay in their Camp a Fortnight longer, though, as they reported, it was to wait the Arrival of a Reinforcement of 3000 Men, who, they expected, wou'd join them in that Time.

While they lay here, they sent a Detachment with three Cannon to secure the Pass of the *Forth* above *Stirling*, upon Advice, that the Earl of *Loudon*, with several thousand well-affected Highlanders, and a Body of Marines were put on Shore at *Aberdeen* from Admiral *Byng's* Fleet, with a Design to march thither to stop their Return.

Oct. 10. A Proclamation was read over the Cross at *Edinburgh*, forbidding all Persons, who are Members

of Parliament, to attend. Notwithstanding which, several Gentlemen took their Journey, and the rest soon after followed, to attend their Duty.

While the Rebels lay entrench'd in their Camp near *Dalkeith*, News was brought them, that the *Dutch* Forces and our own Troops were arriv'd. This Intelligence very much disconcerted them; because they had confidently given out, that none were to come over; that the *Dutch* durst not send any, and that the *English* in *Flanders* cou'd not be spar'd; such Kind of Stories they reported to keep their own People in Heart, and to encourage others to come in to them.

On the 11th the Earl of *Loudon* arrived at *Inverness*, in order to take upon him the Command of the Troops in those Parts, and of 20 new independent Companies that were raising there, by *Duncan Forbes*, Esq; the Lord President of the Session. The Names of the Clans under Lord *Loudon*, were the *Monroes*, *Grants*, *Frasers*, *Mackies*, and Part of the *Mackintoshes*.

About this Time, it was said, Mr. *Kelly* went to *France*, in order to solicit an Embarkation; and indeed there was Reason to suppose that some Person of Note was gone from them, because, it was observ'd, their Councils did not seem to be directed with that Caution and Prudence as they us'd to be.

The Rebels were greatly terrified at the Report they heard, that the King's Army intended to make use of *Cheveaux de Frise*, to prevent their rushing in upon them with their broad Swords: But in that Case (they concluded) it would be their best Way to harraßs them by marching and countermarching. In every Thing they talk'd big, tho', at the same Time Terror and Anxiety were manifest in their Faces; being very sensible (but this they carefully kept from the Herd) that they were in a bad Plight.

The Pretender, by a Proclamation, ordered the *Edinburgh* Volunteers, who enter'd for the Defence of that City before the Rebels took it, to repair to his Standard by the 15th of *October*, on Pain of Military Execution.

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The 15th, the Pretender's Army, after striking their Tents, set forwards, and marched a few Miles Southward, and about One o' Clock return'd back to *Edinburgh*. They seem'd very much disappointed and dejected, as their Friends in the South did not answer their Expectations. They expected to have been join'd by 1500 Keelmen, an Insurrection in *Lancashire*, and another in *Dorsetshire*, and that all this would have been favoured by a foreign Invasion; and were very much vex'd that all their Expectations had been hitherto frustrated.

On the 16th the Pretender published another Proclamation, ordering all Collectors of Customs, Excise, Land-Tax, &c. to pay the Money in their Hands to his Secretary immediately, abating 10 *per Cent.* to such as should chearfully pay, and excepting such as had, or should, in twenty Days Time, join his Standard.

The Scots Ship arrived at *Montrose* from *France*, as before mentioned, being freighted with 4000 Muskets, some Cannon, and Money, for the use of the Rebels; they detach'd a Party to escort it across the Country to their Army, the Cargo being carried in 85 Carts. Two Ships likewise arrived at *Stonehaven*, and another at *Dumotyr*, with Artillery and Money, and also some Gunners and Officers.

One Evening, the Rebels having observ'd a great Fire in the Castle of *Edinburgh*, which was answer'd by Lights from the *Fox* Man of War in *Leith* Road, those who were in the Town and Suburbs, hurried from thence to their Camp at *Duddingston*, where they remained all Night. By 12 o' Clock next Day, the Pretender's Son marched into Town, attended by about 100 People on Horseback. The Foot followed, and they marched up to the City without stopping at the Abbey, or at the Cannongate; very few remain'd in the Camp, and not above 20 Tents were left standing; they gave out that they were to march from *Edinburgh* the 22d or 23d. A Party of them did indeed march out of *Edinburgh* in the Night of the 24th, but they were sent to bring to their Camp the Artillery, Arms, Ammunition and Money, that was brought for them in the four Ships lately arrived.

A Gentleman who left *Edinburgh* the 25th gave the following Account : ‘ All Travellers are oblig’d to wear
 ‘ a Cockade for Safety. You may walk through with-
 ‘ out seeing a Person belonging to the Town. All the
 ‘ Shops are shut up, there being no such Thing as Traf-
 ‘ fick, unless making of Shoes for the Highlanders, who
 ‘ do not stay in Town, but keep Watch, and lie about
 ‘ the Walls. Such as wear no Cockades, are stripp’d,
 ‘ and the whole Country is impoverish’d, the Rebels
 ‘ sparing neither Cattle, Grain, or Utensils.’

On the 26th, the main Body of the Rebels having almost entirely evacuated *Edinburgh* and *Leith*, pitch’d their Tents to the West of *Inverask* Church. They had seven or eight Pieces of light Cannon pointed S. W. placed on the S. W. of their Camp. Their Sick, and some of the Baggage, were sent to the Westward. They had order’d 100 light Waggon, and a Number of Baskets for carrying on Horseback, to be made ; and from the Gentlemen and Farmers in the Shire of *East Lothian*, had got between 6 and 700 of their best working Horses. They had taken Possession of a Place on the *Forth* called, *Haigen’s Nook*, some Miles below *Stirling*, and had placed two Batteries, one on each Side the *Forth*, to keep off the Men of War’s Boats that might hinder their crossing. One of these Batteries consisted of six, the other of five Pieces of Cannon.

On the 27th Horses were press’d at *Perth*, to carry from thence to *Allowa*, the *French* Arms, Ammunition, Baggage, &c. landed some Time since at *Montrose*, under Pain of Military Execution. Part of the said Baggage was ferried over the same Night, and was continued the *Monday* and *Tuesday* after. But General *Blakeney* having had Notice, that the Rear of the Men who conducted it, was to pass over on the *Wednesday* Morning, dispatch’d Capt. *Abercrombie* with some Soldiers and Countrymen to attack them ; which they accordingly did, wounded some, took several Prisoners, some Cows, Horses, and a great deal of Baggage, Arms, &c. After which *Glengyle*, with 150 Men, and seven Pieces of Cannon that had been mounted on the Highlanders
 Battery

Battery at *Allowa*, went to take Possession of the Castle of *Down*, five Miles beyond *Stirling*; of which General *Blakeney* being advis'd, made the necessary Preparations to attack him.

About this Time 200 of the Rebels mutinied, 100 of whom march'd off and left the Army. Several Waggon's with wounded Men came into *Edinburgh* by the Western Port, there having been an Action betwixt them and the Garrison of *Stirling Castle*.

Upon the 27th *Glenbucket's* and the *Athol* Men march'd to *Musselburgh*, and gave out they were to stay there till farther Orders. The Rebels were packing up their Baggage upon that Day, and their Cannon, consisting of seven Pieces, were sent to the Eastward. A Detachment of 5 or 600 of their Men were station'd at *Allowa*, at a narrow Passage upon the *Firth*, where they were erecting a Battery to secure a Passage, and building flat-bottom'd Boats for bringing over their Arms, &c. landed at *Montrose* and *Stonehaven*.

On the 28th a Party of the Rebels went to *Glasgow* to demand the Subsidy for the Tobacco brought in seven Ships, and just then landed at *Greenock*, which amounted to 10,000*l. sterling*. At the same Time they demanded three Years Excise upon the Small Beer, which likewise amounted to 10,000*l. sterling*.

On the 31st the Rebels continued to seize on all the Horses, Forage, and Provision they could find between *Berwick* and *Edinburgh*, in order to distress his Majesty's Troops on their March. Their Counsels were so various and fluctuating, that they frequently contradicted and countermanded the Orders of the preceding Day; plundering the Country, and raising all the ready Money they could lay hold of, from the Collectors of Cess, Customs, and Excise; in the Distribution of which among their Chiefs and Superiors, few or none were contented with their Proportion, which occasioned great Jealousies and ill Blood among them.

The same Day 200 small Carts, in which were six Field-Pieces, Ammunition, Small Arms, &c. lately landed at *Montrose*, and which came over the *Forth* at

Haigen's Nook, pass'd by on the West-side of *Edinburgh*, and proceeded to *Dalkeith*, attended by two considerable Bodies of the Rebels. The Pretender's Son left *Edinburgh* about Six the same Evening, and came the Length of *Pinkie*, about four Miles to the East of that City, with those of the Rebels called *the Life-Guards*, and lay there that Night: All their Baggage, six Pieces of six Pounders, and one Field-piece, were sent off that Night and the next Day to *Dalkeith*, and their whole Army followed at the same Time.

About One o' Clock, *Nov. 1.* The Pretender's Son proceeded to *Dalkeith*, from which Place a considerable Body of the Highlanders, who call'd themselves the *advanced Guard*, march'd that Evening to *Pennycook*, and another to *Loan Head*, both which Places are at a small Distance from *Dalkeith*, upon the Road leading Westward to *Peebles*, *Moffat*, *Carlisle*, &c. Those advanced Parties gave out, that their whole Army was to follow them the next Day.

November 2. General *Guest* made a Sally from the Castle of *Edinburgh*, and seiz'd about 2000 Loaves, which had been provided for, and were to be sent after the Rebels, who had with them, it was said, only four Days Provision when they marched.

Thus have I given a fair and succinct Narrative of all the material Transactions and Occurrences that have happened during the Progress of this Rebellion in *Scotland* hitherto, that have come to my Knowledge. Among the various, different, and often contradictory Accounts of Things, I have found it no easy Matter to come at the Truth: However, by diligently comparing Facts and Circumstances, and by keeping the Middle Road of Probability, I hope I have done Justice to my Subject.

I have now brought the Rebels to the Borders of *England*; but before I carry them into it, it will be proper to take a View of the Measures pursu'd by our Government to stop the Progress of this Rebellion.

But first let us see what is doing in *Ireland* in this critical Juncture. It is well known that a great Number of the Inhabitants of that Kingdom are professed Papists; however,

however, by the Care of the Government in erecting Protestant Schools, and the Discouragements given to *Roman Catholics* on all Occasions, particularly by some late Acts of Parliament made there for that Purpose, that Party is considerably dwindled ; infomuch that they were in no Condition to disturb that Unanimity which now appear'd among the Protestants, who all in general, express'd the most unshaken Zeal and Affection to his Majesty's Person and Government, and the utmost Abhorrence and Detestation of the unnatural Rebellion which was then broke out in *Scotland*: The News of which was no sooner confirm'd, but an Association was immediately fram'd, and recommended to be sign'd by all his Majesty's faithful Subjects in *Ireland*; a Copy of which is as follows :

' Whereas a Rebellion is raised in *North Britain* by
' the eldest Son of the Pretender, against our rightful
' Sovereign King *GEORGE II.* to subvert our Reli-
' gion and Liberties, and to entail Popery and Slavery
' upon us and our Posterity ; *We* his Majesty's true
' Protestant Subjects, in the County of ——— having
' the utmost Detestation of so horrid an Attempt, do
' hereby in the most solemn Manner, vow to Almighty
' God, and do pledge our Faith and Honour to one an-
' other, that we will, every one of us, to the utmost
' of our Power, and at the Hazard of our Lives and
' Fortunes, oppose all Attempts against his Majesty's
' Person and Government ; and particularly that abo-
' minable and unnatural Rebellion now carried on in
' Favour of a Popish Pretender. *And We* do hereby
' promise and engage, from Time to Time, where-
' ever it may be necessary, to concert and execute Mea-
' sures, for effecting the Purpose of this our Association,
' the Defence of ourselves, our Religion and Liberties,
' against Popery, *France*, and Arbitrary Power.'

September 17. A Proclamation was issued by the Lord Mayor of *Dublin*, offering a Reward of 6000*l.* for apprehending the Pretender and his eldest Son, or either of them, attempting to land in *Ireland*.

Measures were concerted for raising several Independent

dent Regiments of Horse and Foot, to be as well train'd and disciplin'd as the regular Forces.

Several thousand Muskets were landed from *England* for the Use of the *Militia*.

What contributed not a little to the quiet Behaviour of the Papists in *Ireland*, at this Time, was the following Letter of that true Patriot and Friend of his Country, Dr. *Swift*, Dean of St. *Patrick's*; wrote in a plain and easy Style, yet so full of Conviction, that whoever reads it, tho' a Papist ever so much bigotted to his own Principles, must see Truth and Reason run through every Line and Sentence of it.

The DRAPIER's Letter to the good People of Ireland, particularly the poor Papists.

My dear Countrymen,

IT is now some considerable Time since I troubled you with my Advice; and, as I am growing old and infirm, I was in good Hopes to be quietly laid in my Grave before any Occasion offered of addressing you again: But my Affection for you, which does not decay, tho' my poor Body does, obliges me once more to put you in mind of your true Interest, that you may not unwarily run yourselves into Danger and Distress for want of understanding, or seriously considering it.

I have many Reasons to believe, that there are not a few among you, who secretly rejoice at the Rebellion which is now rais'd in *Scotland*; and, perhaps, conceive Hopes of some Alteration for the better, in their Circumstances and Condition, if it should succeed. Such mistaken People it is my Design to talk to in this Letter, and I desire nothing more of them, than to give me a fair Hearing; examining coolly with themselves, whether what I shall say be true.

It is no Objection to my speaking to them, that they are generally *Papists*. I do not know how other People are disposed, but for my Part, I hate no Man for his Religion; I look upon a *Papist* as my Countryman and Neighbour, though I happen myself to be a *Protestant*. And if I know what Advice is good for him, I can

see

see no Reason why I should not give it him, or why he should not take it.

A *Papist* has Sense, I suppose, like other Men, to see his Interest and Advantage; and the same natural Desire to embrace it, where he finds it; and if I can shew him where it lies, he will not, I believe, kick it from him, barely to spite me as a *Protestant*.

I have nothing to say to the *Popish* Gentry of this Kingdom. They would hardly take such a plain Man's Advice; and besides, they have so many Ways of coming off safe themselves, tho' the poor People were undone, that I need not be concerned for them.

My Care is for the common People, the Labourers, Farmers, Artificers, and Tradesmen of this Nation, who are in Danger of being deluded by their Betters, and made Tools to serve their Purposes, without any Advantage to themselves. It is possible, that among the Lords and Esquires, one, perhaps of a hundred, would get something by a Change: Places and Employments would be promis'd them, no doubt; and a few of those Promises, perhaps, the *French* and *Scotch* Friends of the *Pretender* might give him Leave to keep; but what are the poorer Sort the better all this while? Will the Labourer get one Farthing a Day more? Will the Farmer's Rent be lower'd? Will the Artificer be more employ'd, or better paid? Will the Tradesman get more Customers, or have fewer Scores upon his Books? I have been bred in a careful Way of Life, and never ventur'd upon any Project, without consulting my Pillow first, how much I should be a Gainer in the Upshot. I wish my dear Countrymen would do so too, and before they grow fond of Change, ask themselves this sober Question, whether it would better their Condition, if it were really brought about? If it would not, to what Purpose should they wish it? If the poor Labourer, when all is over, is to be a Labourer still, and earn his Groat a Day, as hardly as he did before, I cannot find why he should fancy it worth his while to venture a Leg or an Arm, and the Gallows too into the Bargain, to be lost where he set out. If he must dig and delve, when the

Pretender

Pretender is settled on the Throne, he had as good stick to it now, for any Difference I can see.

I believe my Countrymen are not so mad as to imagine, that the *Pretender* can, or will, give every one of them Estates; and I am sure if he does not, they can be only where they were. If a Farmer must pay his Rent, I see no Reason that he should be much concern'd whether he pays it to one Man, or to another. His *Popish* Landlord will, I suppose, demand it as soon and as strictly as a *Protestant*; and if he does not pay it, seize his Cattle, or distrain his Goods, as readily at least, as a *Protestant*.

I have not observed, that Tenants to *Popish* Landlords wear tighter Cloaths, ride better Cattle, or spend more Money at Markets and Fairs than the Tenants on *Protestant* Estates; therefore I cannot believe that they are better used; on the contrary, I know, from long Experience, that there is more Money taken in my Shop from *Protestant* Tenants than from *Popish*; and therefore I suppose, that, generally speaking, they are in better Circumstances. I wish that all of them had better Bargains; but since they will not be mended by the best Success that their own Hearts could wish to the *Pretender*, they may as well be quiet, and make the best of such as they have already.

There is not a more foolish Trade than fighting for nothing, and I hope my good Countrymen will be too wise to be persuaded into it. Fine Speeches, and fair Promises will not be wanting to delude them; but let them remember the Warning I now give them, that when all is over, the very best that can befall them, is to have their Labour for their Pains.

I doubt not but you are told that you will be *made*; and I do not expect that you shall take my Word to the contrary. I desire, only, that you would trust the Understanding God has given you, and not be fool'd out of your Senses. Will the Manufacturer be *made* by an entire Stop to Business; or the Tradesman, by being obliged to shut up his Shop? And yet you all must know, that in a Civil War no Work can be carried on, nor
any

any Trade go forwards. I hope you are not yet so stupid as to think, that People will build Houses, buy rich Furniture, or make up fine Cloaths, when we are all together by the Ears, and no Body can tell to whose Share they will fall at last. And if there be no Buyers, you can have no Employers. Merchants will not stock themselves with Goods, when there is no Demand for them, to have their Shops rifled, and their Storehouses broken open, and plundered, by one Side or the other.

Indeed, my good Friends and Countrymen, let designing People say what they please, if you enter into their Schemes, you will be ruin'd in the Struggle, let it end which Way it will; and it well deserves your Thought, whether it is worth your While to beggar yourselves and Family, that the Man's Name upon the Throne may be *James* instead of *George*. You will probably see neither of them while you live, nor be one Penny the richer for the one, or for the other; and if you take my Advice, you will accordingly not trouble your Heads about them, but peaceably follow your own Business while you have any; and if your Business is put a Stop to, you will account those your Enemies who are the Cause of it.

You may think it a fine Thing when you get drunk over your Ale, to throw up your Caps and cry, Long live King *James*! But it would be a wise Thing to think how you will live yourselves, after you are beggar'd in his Cause. Will he make good your Losses? Pay one Man for the Plundering of his Warehouses, and another for the Rifling of his Shop? Will he give you Money, think ye, to release your own and your Wives Cloaths, which you must pawn for Bread, when no Work is stirring? Will he buy new Looms and Tackle for you, because yours have been burn'd or destroy'd? if you fancy so, you are strangely imposed upon indeed. He will have other Things to do with his Money; or if he had any to spare, there will be hungry *Frenchmen* enough about him to snap it up, before it comes to you.

I will not say any thing to you about the Dangers
S which

which you must run in the Course of a Civil War, tho' they are very dreadful, and more horrid than you can possibly imagine, because I cannot think that there is any Need of it. I have shewn you very plainly, that if you should be deluded to take up Arms for the Disturbers of our Quiet, you fight for less than nothing, for the undoing of yourselves and Families: And if this Argument will not prevail upon you to be quiet, I can only pray for you, that God will be pleased to restore you to the right Use of your Understandings. *I am,*

Your old and faithful Friend,

THE DRAPIER.

On Tuesday, October 8. the Parliament of Ireland being met, his Excellency *Philip* Earl of *Chesterfield*, Lord Lieutenant General, and General Governor of *Ireland*, made the following Speech to both Houses.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Am honour'd with the King's Commands to meet you here in Parliament, and to co-operate with you in whatever may tend to establish or promote the true Interest of this Kingdom.

His Majesty's tender Concern for all his Subjects, and your Zeal and Duty for him, have mutually been too long experienced for me now to represent the one, or recommend the other.

Your own Reflections will best suggest to you the Advantage you have enjoyed under a Succession of Protestant Princes, by Nature inclined, and by legal Authority enabled to preserve and protect you; as your own History, and even the Experience of some still alive among you, will best paint the Miseries and Calamities of a People, scourged rather than governed by blind Zeal and lawless Power.

These Considerations must necessarily excite your highest Indignation at the Attempt now carrying on in *Scotland* to disturb his Majesty's Government, by a Pretender to his Crown; one nursed up in Civil and Religious Error; formed to Persecution and Oppression,

lion, in the Seat of Superstition and Tyranny; whose groundless Claim is as contrary to the natural Rights of Mankind, as to the particular Laws and Constitution of these Kingdoms; whose only Hopes of Support are placed in the Enemies of the Liberties of *Europe* in general; and whose Success would consequently destroy your Liberty, your Property, and your Religion. But this Success is little to be feared, his Majesty's Subjects giving daily and distinguished Proofs of their Zeal for the Support of his Government, and the Defence of his Person; and a considerable Number of national Troops, together with Six Thousand *Dutch*, cheerfully furnished to his Majesty by his good Allies the States General, being now upon their March to *Scotland*, a Force more than sufficient to check the Progress, and chastise the Insolence of a rebellious and undisciplined Multitude.

The Measures that have hitherto been taken, to prevent the Growth of Popeyy, have, I hope, had some, and will still have a greater Effect; however, I leave it to your Consideration, whether nothing can be done, either by new Laws, or by the more effectual Execution of those in Being, to secure this Nation, against the great Number of Papists, whose speculative Errors would only deserve Pity, if their pernicious Influence upon Civil Society did not both require and authorize Restraint.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have order'd the proper Officers to lay before you the several Accounts and Estimates, and I have the Pleasure of acquainting you, that I have nothing to ask, but the usual and necessary Supplies for the Support of the Establishment.

The King having thought it necessary at this Time to send for two Battalions more from hence, has ordered, that immediately upon their Landing in *England*, they shall be put upon the *British* Establishment; and that the supplemental Increase of regular Forces for your Defence here, shall be made in the least expensive Manner, by additional Companies only; after

which Augmentation, the Number of Troops will still be within the usual military Establishment.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is with the greatest Satisfaction that I hear of the present flourishing State of your Linnen Manufacture; and I most earnestly recommend to you the Care and Improvement of so valuable a Branch of your Trade: Let not its Prosperity produce Negligence, and let it never be supposed to be brought to its utmost Extent or Perfection. Trade has always been the best Support of all Nations, and the principal Care of the Wisest.

I persuade myself, that the Business of this Session will be carried on with that Temper and Unanimity, which a true and unbiassed Regard for the Publick naturally produces, and which the present State of Affairs more particularly demands. For my own Part, I make you no Professions; you will, you ought to judge of me only by my Actions.

After which the two Houses unanimously resolved upon dutiful Addresses to his Majesty, which, on the 10th, were presented to his Excellency.

Soon after, his Excellency, at the Request of the House of Commons, issued a Proclamation offering a Reward of 50,000*l.* to whoever should apprehend alive, or bring in the Body dead, of the eldest Son of the Pretender, if he should land, or attempt to land in that Kingdom.

Never was *Ireland* happier, I might say, so happy in a Governor, as now. My Lord *Chesterfield*, all the World allows, is the ablest Statesman, as well as the finest Gentleman of the Age. His Politeness can be equall'd by nothing but his Humanity, and his Sincerity adds Lustre to all his other noble Qualities. The Councils of *Ireland* will be guided by Wisdom, while he presides, and the Kingdom will rest in Safety, so long as it is under his Protection: To his Care I shall therefore leave it for the present, and return to *England*.

At *St. James's*, Octob. 1. an extraordinary Guard of
70 Men

70 Men of the Foot-Guards, receiv'd Orders to be under Arms at the Guard-room Day and Night, to be ready against any sudden Emergency.

At the same Time his Majesty was pleas'd to order a strong Body of Troops, consisting of several Battalions of Foot, and some Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons, to march directly to *Scotland*, under the Command of Field Marshal *Wade*.

The 3^d, fifteen Cannon three-pounders, 11 Wagons with military Stores, 2 Smiths Forges, and 9 Carriages laden with Powder and Ball, attended by 100 Matrosses, Gunners, and Bombardiers, set out for the North of *England*. More were sent to *Hull* and *Newcastle*.

The Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry of *Lancashire*, met at the Town-Hall of *Preston*, and after an excellent Speech made by the Earl of *Derby*, and seconded by Mr. *Boote*, enter'd into an Association to raise 5000 Men for the Defence of the Government.

But to shew at one View how gloriously our Nobility exerted themselves on this important Occasion, peruse, Reader, the following

List of the Commanders of the Two Regiments of Horse, and Thirteen Regiments of Foot, rais'd for the Service of his Majesty by several Noblemen, with their Numbers; together with the Twenty Companies of Foot, for the Service of the Highlands.

H O R S E.

| <i>Colonels.</i> | <i>Men.</i> |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Duke of <i>Montagu</i> _____ | 273 |
| Duke of <i>Kingston</i> _____ | 273 |

F O O T.

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| Duke of <i>Bolton</i> _____ | 814 |
| Duke of <i>Bedford</i> _____ | 814 |
| Duke of <i>Montagu</i> _____ | 814 |
| Duke of <i>Ancafter</i> _____ | 814 |
| Marquis of <i>Granby</i> _____ | 814 |

Earl

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| Earl of <i>Berkeley</i> | 814 |
| Earl of <i>Cholmondeley</i> | 814 |
| Earl of <i>Halifax</i> | 814 |
| Lord Viscount <i>Falmouth</i> | 814 |
| Lord Viscount <i>Harcourt</i> | 814 |
| Lord <i>Gower</i> | 814 |
| Lord <i>Edgecumb</i> | 814 |
| Lord <i>Herbert of Cherbury</i> | 814 |

In all 11128

Twenty Independent Companies 2280

Total Number of Men 13408

The Colonels and Officers are to have a Rank in the Army according to their Commissions.

The 5th, a Proclamation was issued by his Majesty for encouraging able-bodied Men to enlist themselves as Soldiers in the Land-Service, on or before the 25th Day of *December* next, promising them a Discharge, if they request it, at the End of six Months, or when the Rebellion shall be extinguished.

The 6th, Field Marshal *Wade* set out for *Doncaster*, to take upon him the Command of the Forces there encamp'd, and of others that were assembling in the North.

About this Time, Advice was brought from *Wareham* in *Dorsetshire*, that there was found near *Pool* the following Letter, with a Piece of Paper, and a Handkerchief, in a Wheel-rutt full of Water.

S I R,

Sept. 27. 1745.

‘ Having this Opportunity by a Friend, who is going
 ‘ to *Plymouth*, to advise our Catholick Friends how to
 ‘ act with relation to the Prisoners, the which also is
 ‘ to stop near *Weymouth*, I thought proper to wish you
 ‘ Joy of the Success of our Friends in the North.
 ‘ When our Friends arrive in the West, I hope you
 ‘ will be ready to assist them, as promised in your last,
 ‘ but I fear the Winds have prevented them as yet.
 ‘ My humble Respects to S. J. W. and all Friends at
 ‘ *Canford*

'Canford and Ludworth. Our Friend being in Expedition, I conclude, &c.'

It was directed to *Francis Weild*, Esq; in *Purbeck*. On the Paper, which was very wet, could only be read, '*Call on the Way at Portsmouth, Canford, Ludworth, Exeter, and Plymouth.*'

On this *Mr. Weild* was taken into Custody, but, after several Examinations, discharged.

On the 9th, a Court of Lieutenancy was held in *Guildhall*, when the Commissioners order'd the six Regiments of Train'd Bands to do Duty by Turns Day and Night, to secure the Peace of the City; and the City Gates to be shut every Night at 10 o'Clock, and not to be open'd till 6 in the Morning, and none to pass or repass, without giving an Account of themselves; for which Purpose, seven or eight Men arm'd were plac'd at every Gate, others guarded all the Avenues and Approaches to the City without the Walls, while others patrol'd the Streets all Night.

The Lords of the Admiralty order'd all his Majesty's Yards to be lock'd up, and no Person to be admitted but upon Business.

Several *Irish* Papists, some of them Priests, were committed to Prison for seditious Words; and some Zealots of that Religion had the Folly and Assurance to contradict our Preachers in their Pulpits. His Majesty's Bakehouse at *Dover*, was burnt down; as were the Stacks of Corn and Hay of several Farmers, suspected to be done by the Hands of these wicked People.

The 11th, the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and the rest of the Corporation of the City of *Bristol*, with many others of the principal Inhabitants, assembled at the *Guildhall*, when the Duke of *Newcastle's* Letter was publicly read, authorizing the Magistrates, from his Majesty, to call the City to Arms, and to marshal them into Troops or Companies, and officer them at their Discretion; intimating that his Majesty was highly pleas'd with the Zeal and Unanimity of so considerable Body of his Subjects. After this was read,

an Association was enter'd into, when the Mayor subscribed 10,000 *l.* in the Name of the Chamber, and the Master of the Society and Company of Merchants 5000 *l.* in the Name of the whole Society; which was follow'd by a Subscription of the whole Bench of Magistrates, some of whom subscribed 500, others 300, 200, and 100 *l.*

On the 17th the Parliament met, when his Majesty made the following most gracious Speech to both Houses.

His MAJESTY's most gracious SPEECH to both Houses of Parliament, October 17.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE open and unnatural Rebellion, which has broke out, and is still continuing in *Scotland*, has obliged me to call you together sooner than I intended; and I shall lay nothing before you at present, but what immediately relates to our Security at Home, reserving all other Considerations to a farther Opportunity. So wicked and daring an Attempt in favour of a Popish Pretender to my Crown, headed by his eldest Son, carried on by Numbers of traiterous and desperate Persons within the Kingdom, and encouraged by my Enemies Abroad, requires the immediate Advice, and Assistance of my Parliament to suppress and extinguish it. The Duty and Affection for me, and my Government, and the vigilant and zealous Care for the Safety of the Nation, which have with so much Unanimity been shewn by my faithful Subjects, give me the firmest Assurance, that you are met together resolved to act with a Spirit becoming a Time of common Danger, and with such Vigour as will end in the Confusion of all those, who have engaged in, or fomented this Rebellion.

I have, throughout the whole Course of my Reign, made the Laws of the Land the Rule of my Government, and the Preservation of the Constitution in Church and State, and the Rights of my People, the

the main End and Aim of all my Actions. It is therefore the more astonishing, that any of my Protestant Subjects, who have known and enjoyed the Benefits resulting from thence, and have heard of the imminent Dangers these Kingdoms were wonderfully delivered from, by the happy Revolution, should by any Arts and Management be deluded into Measures, that must, at once, destroy their Religion and Liberties, introduce Popery and arbitrary Power, and subject them to a foreign Yoke.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I rely on your Affection to me, and your Care and Concern for our common Safety, to grant me such a Supply, as may enable me entirely to extinguish this Rebellion, effectually to discourage any Foreign Power from assisting the Rebels, and to restore the Peace of the Kingdom; for which Purpose I will order the proper Estimates to be laid before you. Amongst the many ill Consequences of this wicked Attempt, the extraordinary Burthen, which it must bring upon my faithful Subjects, very sensibly affects me. But let those answer for it, whose Treason has occasioned it, and my People be convinced what they owe to those Disturbers of our Peace, who are endeavouring to make this Kingdom a Scene of Blood and Confusion.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The many evident Proofs this Parliament has given of their Duty, Fidelity, and Affection to me, and of their steady Adherence to the present happy Establishment, and the true Interest of their Country, make me repose myself entirely on the Zeal and Vigour of your Proceedings and Resolutions. I am confident you will act like Men, who consider that every Thing dear and valuable to them is attacked; and I question not, but, by the Blessing of God, we shall, in a short Time, see this Rebellion end, not only in restoring the Tranquillity of my Government, but in procuring greater Strength to that excellent Constitution, which it was designed to

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subvert.

subvert. The Maxims of this Constitution shall ever be the Rules of my Conduct. The Interest of me, and my People is always the same, and inseparable. In this common-Interest let us unite; and all those, who shall heartily and vigorously exert themselves in this just and national Cause, may always depend on my Protection and Favour.

The humble Address of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, October 18, 1745.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return your Majesty our humble Thanks for your most gracious Speech from the Throne.

As we felt the utmost Concern upon the breaking out of the unnatural Rebellion, which is still carrying on in *Scotland*, so our Joy on your Majesty's safe and happy Return into this Kingdom, agreeably to the ardent Wishes of your People, is proportionably augmented. We want Words to express the just Indignation and Abhorrence, which rise in our Breasts, at so wicked, traiterous and desperate an Attempt in Favour of a Popish Pretender to your Crown, whose groundless Claim we have unfeignedly abjured, and whose Principles and Designs, we do, from the Bottom of our Hearts, detest. And we beg Leave to assure your Majesty, that this rash and presumptuous Enterprize shall have no other Effect upon our Minds, but to excite in us such a Spirit of Resolution and Unanimity, in this critical Conjuncture, as, by the divine Assistance, may not only suppress this Rebellion, but confound, and extinguish for ever all future Hopes of the Pretender, and his Adherents.

The many evident Proofs of true Loyalty and Affection to your Majesty, and Zeal for your Government, which have been already shewn by your faithful Subjects,

jects, with an Union and Chearfulness never known before, unless at the happy Revolution wrought by our great Deliverer King *William III.* are clear Demonstrations, that this Nation is determined to preserve the Structure built upon that glorious Foundation. Vain indeed must be the Expectations of those who can imagine we would part with it. As your Majesty has been pleased graciously to accept, and approve these Beginnings, we beseech you to look upon them as an Earnest of the united Zeal and Vigour of your Parliament, in the Cause of your Majesty and their Country.

It is with Hearts full of the sincerest Gratitude, that we acknowledge your Majesty's paternal Regard for the Laws of the Land, our Constitution in Church and State, and the Rights of your People: And it is with the deepest Conviction that we declare to your Majesty, and the whole World, that the Continuance of these Blessings does, under God, entirely depend on the Maintenance of your Majesty's undoubted Title to the Crown of these Realms, the Support of your Throne, and the Preservation of the Protestant Succession in your Royal House. Whoever can entertain a Thought of exchanging those just Rules of Government, bounded by the Laws and Maxims of this free Constitution, for the Exercise of Tyranny and Arbitrary Power, learned in the most despotick Courts of *Europe*, and of parting with the purest Religion in the World, for the Superstition and persecuting Spirit of Popery, must be the most abandon'd of Mankind.

Warmed with these moving Sentiments, and unshaken in these Principles, we give your Majesty the strongest Assurances, that, in Defence of your sacred Person, and of all those invaluable Interests, which we have already described, we are stedfastly resolved to unite, and to hazard our Estates and our Lives; that, from this Resolution we will never depart, but will heartily and zealously concur in all such Measures, as may most effectually conduce to extinguish this Rebellion; to deter any foreign Power from presuming to support it; to restore the Tranquillity of your Majesty's Government;

and to add Strength to that excellent Constitution which this flagitious Attempt is intended to subvert.

May the Divine Providence guard and protect your Majesty's precious Life; give Success to your Councils and Arms against all your Enemies; and Stability to your Throne.

His MAJESTY's Most Gracious Answer.

My Lords,

I Return you my hearty Thanks for the affectionate and warm Assurances of Duty and Loyalty which you have unanimously given me in this Address. Your Concern for the Preservation of our excellent Constitution in Church and State, is as agreeable to me, as the Zeal you express for me, and my Government. I entirely rely upon both; and doubt not, but by the Blessing of God, and your Assistance, this unnatural Rebellion will be defeated; and the Peace and Tranquillity of my Kingdoms restored.

The ADDRESS of the House of Commons.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain* in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return your Majesty our unfeigned Thanks for your Majesty's most gracious Speech from the Throne, and to congratulate your Majesty upon your happy, safe, and seasonable Return to these your Kingdoms.

We cannot sufficiently express our Abhorrence and Detestation of the unnatural Rebellion now raging in *North-Britain*.

Permit us to give your Majesty the strongest Assurances of our Duty and Affection to your Person and Government, and to declare, that we will with Vigilance, Zeal, and Unanimity, shew a Spirit and Vigour becoming this Time of Danger. In order to make these Sentiments effectual, your faithful Commons will grant such Supplies, and put such Strength into your Majesty's

sty's Hands, as, we trust in God, and hope from your Majesty's Wisdom, cannot fail to defeat the Attempts of those, who have already made one Part of the united Kingdom, and would make the other a Scene of Blood, Rapine, and Confusion.

With Hearts full of Gratitude we acknowledge, that under your Majesty's Royal Protection, we have lived in an uninterrupted and secure Enjoyment of our Religion, Laws, and Liberties.

As all these are now wickedly and openly attacked, we are bound by every Consideration, humane and divine, to exert ourselves in the Defence of your sacred Person and Government.

Your Majesty may safely rely on the Zeal and Vigour of your faithful Commons; who are resolved to act like Men sensible of the Blessings we enjoy, and determined to preserve those Blessings to ourselves and our Posterity.

We beg Leave to congratulate your Majesty on the general Concurrence of your Subjects in these Sentiments of Duty to your Majesty, and Zeal for your Service; which happy Union, we doubt not, will, by your Majesty's Wisdom, be improved to the future Glory and Welfare of your Crown and People, and to the utter Confusion and Disappointment of the Enemies to both.

His MAJESTY's Answer.

Gentlemen,

I Return you my hearty Thanks for this dutiful and affectionate Address. The Zeal and Vigour which you have with so much Unanimity declared on this Occasion, will, I trust in God, enable me to put a speedy End to this Rebellion. Whatever Strength you shall place in my Hands, you may be assured will be employed only to promote the Good and Happiness of my People, and to secure to them the perpetual Enjoyment of their Religion, Laws and Liberties.

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The 19th Sir *Robert Ladbroke* receiv'd an Information from a Man who called at his House, to pack up his Effects, and to depart the Town with his Family directly; by which Means he would escape the Calamity which would otherwise befall him, there being a Design to set Fire to the City in a Night or two. Upon which Sir *Robert* acquainted the Duke of *Newcastle* with it; and double Guards were ordered in every Station about this Metropolis.

The 21st his Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave his Royal Assent to the Act for suspending the *Habeas Corpus* Act for six Months; also to that for preventing wrongous Imprisonment in *Scotland*, as far as it relates to Treason. By this Act Horses of suspected Persons may be seized, and the Owner to pay 5s. a Week for the Keeping.

The 25th arrived in the *Thames*, and landed, four Troops of Sir *John Ligonier's* Regiment of Horse, Major General *Bland's* Regiment of Dragoons, the Detachment of Foot Guards which served at *Ostend*, Lieut. General *St Clair's* Battalion of Foot, Lieut. General *Harrison's*, Major General *Huske's*, and Lord *Harry Beauclerk's* Regiments of Foot. There were also about 3000 more on the other Side the Water, which were to come over by the Consent of the *Dutch*.

On the 28th the six Regiments of Trained Bands of the City of *London*, pass'd in Review before his Majesty, who stood three Hours on the Terras of the Royal Gardens at St. *James's*, attended by his Royal Highness the Duke, and great Numbers of the Nobility and Persons of Distinction; when his Majesty was pleas'd to express his Approbation of their handsome Appearance.

The 30th being his Majesty's Birth-Day, the Inhabitants of the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and of all the Cities, Towns, and Corporations in the Kingdom, distinguish'd themselves in the most extraordinary Manner, in Expressions of Loyalty and Affection to his Person and Government, and at the same Time shew'd their utmost Detestation and Abhorrence of the Pretender, Popery, and Arbitrary Power.

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Amongst the many Rejoicings on this happy Occasion, there was something so particularly drole and comical transacted at *Deptford*; that I cannot help thinking but it will give the Reader an agreeable Amusement.

The DEPTFORD PROCESSION.

1. A Highlander in his proper Dress, carrying on a Pole, a Pair of wooden Shoes, with this Motto, *The newest Make from Paris*.

2. A Jesuit in his proper Dress, carrying on the Point of a long flaming Sword, a Banner, with this Inscription, *Inquisition, Flames, and Damnation*.

3. Two Capuchin Friars, properly shaved, habited and accoutred with Flogging-Ropes, Beads, Crucifixes, &c. one of them bore on a high Pole, a Bell, Mass-book, and Candle, to curse the *British* Nation with: The other carried a large Standard with this Inscription, *Indulgences Cheap as Dirt*.

Murder ————— Nine-pence.

Adultery ————— Nine-pence Half-penny.

Reading the Bible ——— a Thousand Pounds.

Perjury ————— nothing at all.

Rebellion ————— a Reward, or Drawback of thirteen-pence Half-penny, Scots Money.

The above were all, with the Pope and his Bull, and the Pretender, committed to the Flames; but not before they had been confessed, absolved, and purged with Holy Water from the Jesuit.

November 12. A Fire happened at *Rycaut*, the Seat of the Earl of *Abingdon's* in *Oxfordshire*, by which great Part of it, with the Earl's Son, the Lord *Norreys*, was unfortunately burnt.

The Sheriffs of *London*, attended by their Officers, went to the Royal Exchange, and saw several treasonable Papers, sign'd by the Pretender and his Son, burnt by the Hands of the common Hangman, according to a Resolution of the Lords and Commons, amidst the repeated

peated Acclamations of a prodigious Number of People. — Two of the said Papers were sign'd *James R.* and dated at *Rome* the 23d of *Dec.* 1743, and four sign'd *Charles P. R.* dated *May* 16, *Aug.* 22, *Oct.* 9 and 10, 1745. They were voted, by both Houses, false, scandalous, and traitorous Libels; intended to poison the Minds of his Majesty's Subjects; containing the most malicious, audacious, and wicked Incitements to commit the most abominable Treasons; groundless and infamous Calumnies and Indignities against the Government, Crown, and sacred Person of his most excellent Majesty King *George the Second*, our only rightful and undoubted Sovereign; and seditious and presumptuous Declarations against the Constitution of this united Kingdom; representing the high Court of Parliament, now legally assembled, by his Majesty's Authority, as an unlawful Assembly, and all the Acts of Parliament passed since the late happy Revolution, as null and void; and that the said printed Papers are full of the utmost Arrogance and insolent Affronts to the Honour of the *British* Nation, in supposing, that his Majesty's Subjects are capable of being impos'd upon, seduced, or terrified, by false and opprobrious Invectives, insidious Promises, or vain and impotent Menaces, &c.

The Reader has already seen the Situation of Affairs in *Ireland*, and has just had a View of the Measures taken by our Government in *England* to oppose and frustrate the Designs and Enterprizes of the young Pretender, his Friends and Abettors. It is Time we should now* move Northward, and the first Place we stop at shall be * *Newcastle*.

On *Wednesday, Sept.* 18. the Mayor of *Newcastle*, receiv'd an Express from *Edinburgh*, giving an Account

* *Newcastle*, an antient Town, the Glory of all in this County, stands at the End of the *Picts* Wall, on the North Bank of the River *Tine*, over which it has a very stately Bridge, in the Bishoprick of *Durham*, and is call'd *Newcastle upon Tine*,

count that the Rebels were in Possession of that City, and on the 20th another from General Cope, with Advice that he was landed at *Dunbar*, and that the Rebels were but nine Miles from him. Upon which, as the Lord Lieutenant of the County was absent, and had left no Orders to raise the Militia, the Mayor summoned all the Inhabitants to appear at the Guildhall, and having explained to them his Intent in calling them toge-

Tine, to distinguish it from *Newcastle under Line*, in *Staffordshire*. In the Time of the Saxons it was called *Moncaſter*; or *Monkcheſter*, from the Monks, who all fled when 'twas depopulated by the Danes; and afterwards *Newcastle*, from a Castle built here by *William the Conqueror's* eldest Son *Robert*, to defend the Country againſt the Scots, whoſe Kings had this Town in their Poſſeſſion before the Norman Conqueſt, and ſometimes reſided here. Soon after the Building of this Caſtle, ſeveral Monaſteries and Hoſpitals were built here, and indeed it was mightily enlarged, and enriched by a good Trade on the Coaſts of *Germany*, and by the Sale of its Coal to other Parts of *England*; for which, and for other Merchandize, 'tis become the great *Emporium* of the North Parts of *England*, and a good Part of *Scotland*, and is the faireſt and largeſt Town of the North next to *York*. In the Reign of *Edward I.* a very rich Burgher being carried off Priſoner by the Scots, ranſom'd himſelf for a round Sum of Money, and began the firſt Fortifications of this Place, which the Townſmen finiſhed and encompassed with ſtout Walls, wherein are ſeven Gates, and a great many Turrets; but they would be of little Signification, in Caſe of a Siege, for want of Outworks. 'Tis a Borough at leaſt as antient as *K. Richard II.* who granted that a Sword ſhould be carried before the Mayor; and *K. Henry VI.* made it a Town and County incorporate of itſelf, independent of *Northumberland*. 'Tis at preſent govern'd by a Mayor, nineteen Aldermen, a Recorder, Sheriff, Town-clerk, a Clérk of the Chambers, two Coroners, eight Chamberlains, a Sword-bearer with a Cap of Maintenance, a Water-bailiff with a great Mace, and ſeven Serjeants at Mace. I have not Room to mention all that might be ſaid of the Trade, Navigation, Building, &c. of this Town; and muſt therefore refer the Reader to the *Itinerary* and other Authors for a fuller Account.

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ther, he desired all that were willing to stand by the Town, to subscribe their Names to a Paper; which upwards of 3000 did, and on the 20th were all under Arms, all the Town Gates were ordered to be shut, and built up with a Stone Wall about two Yards thick, except the *Newgate*, *Standgate*, and the *Bridge*.

On the twenty second, News being brought that the Army under Sir *John Cope* had been defeated, the Town was at first in a Hurry and Confusion, and Orders were immediately issued for raising the Militia with the utmost Expedition: However, as they already had 3000 Men who had offered themselves to stand by the Town, and four Companies of Soldiers, and expected to be reinforced with 1500 *Dutch* Forces which were landed in *Burlington Bay*, and in full March for that Place, they did not doubt but to be able to make some Stand against the Rebels, should they direct their March that Way. A Guard was set on the Gates that were not closed up, and all other Precautions taken to prevent a Surprise.

About the 12th of *September*, the Garrison of *Berwick* was, by Order of the Board of Ordnance, put in the best Posture of Defence, and the Mayor only waited for Orders from Court for raising the Militia to join the King's Forces in Defence of the Town. Two hundred and fifty Stands of Arms were likewise brought from the Seat of the Earl of *Marchmont*, to be laid up in the Magazine, for fear of their falling into the Hands of the Rebels.

On the 14th, an Order was brought to the Mayor of *Berwick* from his Majesty, to act as Lord Lieutenant, upon which Officers were appointed, and two Days after, upon Beat of Drum, 800 loyal Men appeared upon the Parade, where they received Arms, Ammunition, &c. and formed themselves into fifteen Companies; and expected to be joined by as many more from the Country, on the South Side of the *Tweed*, if there should be Occasion for them. The Garrison daily receiv'd Reinforcements; so that by the latter End of the Month there were in the Town two Regiments of Dragoons,

Dragoons, one Regiment of Foot, 150 *Dutch*, two Companies of *Scythe Men* from the Country, and several Hundreds of Sailors, besides *Voluntiers*; and therefore, in Case of an Attack, were in a Condition to make a stout Resistance. A large Body of Regular Forces were likewise assembling in the Neighbourhood of *Durham*, composed of those that were marching from the South, and the *Swiss* which were hourly expected to land at *Newcastle* from *Holland*.

The 23d and 24th, about 500 of the Dragoons under Sir *John Cope* arrived at *Berwick*; and some of the Foot were likewise got to the same Place, and others went to *Carlisle*. *La Roque's* Regiment of *Dutch* Troops landed there on the 23d.

The 25th, at † *Hull* they began to be under some Apprehensions about the Pretender, and had come to a Resolution to open the Sluces; by which Means a large Tract of three Miles round the Town would be laid under Water; and were going likewise to take the Guns out of the Ships to plant upon the Walls and Ramparts, to enable the Garrison to make a good Defence, in Case of an Attack. The Soldiers were order'd into Garrison, and the Town was to be kept by the Inhabitants; tho', as the Fortifications were very much out of Repair, they could not stand a long or hard Siege; near 3000 Persons were daily employed in cleansing the Dykes and Ditches round the Walls of the Town; the Workmen were called up by Beat of Drum; and those that gave their Labour (of whom were a great Number) wore a Cockade in their Hats to distinguish them from Labourers, who were hired
at

† *Kingston upon Hull*, as 'tis denominated in all authentick Writings, by reason of its Situation on that River, but commonly call'd *Hull*, was at first, according to Mr. *Camden*, call'd *Wik*. He tells us, that K. *Edward I.* liking the Situation of the Place, obtain'd it of the Abbot *de Meaux*, in the Neighbourhood by Way of Exchange; and whereas, he found nought there but *Vaccarii* and *Bercarii*, which he construes

at one Shilling a Day. The Customhouse was shut up for the present, and the Roman Catholicks retired five Miles out of the Town.

At *York*, the People were making all the necessary Preparations to face the Rebels, if they should take it in their Heads to come that Way; and tho' they were under some Consternation upon hearing of *Cope's* Defeat, and many Families were thereupon preparing to leave their Habitations, and to retire into the South; yet, on the pathetick Exhortations of their Archbishop, the Subscription made by the Lord Lieutenant, the Arrival of Major General *Oglethorpe*, with the prudent Measures concerted and taken, the publick Tranquility

to be *Cribs for Cows and Sheep-folds*, he built the Town, which he call'd *Kingston*, and here made a Harbour and free Burgh, granting the Inhabitants divers Liberties. The Author of the *Addenda* says, that the Walls and Town Ditch were made by Leave from *K. Edward II.* but that *Richard II.* gave them the present Harbour. In the 33d of *Henry VIII.* we find that a special Act of Parliament pass'd concerning the Privileges of this Town, and that in the 37th it was by Parliament erected also into an Honour. By the same Authority in the 9th of *K. William*, the Inhabitants were enabled to erect Work-houses, and Houses of Correction. The first Trade that enrich'd this Town was in *Isleland* Fish dried and harden'd, and call'd *Stock fish*, because it was carried on by a Joint Stock. As soon as they began to grow rich by this Trade, and the Favours procur'd for them from *K. Richard II.* by *Michael de la Pole*, Earl of *Suffolk*, they fortified the Place with a Brick Wall and many Towers, on that Side where they are not defended by the River. The *Hull* falls here into the *Humber*, just where the latter opens into the *German* Ocean; so that one Side of the Town lies open to the Sea, the other upon Land, but so low, that by cutting the Sea-Banks, they can lay the Country under Water for five Miles round. — This Town is not only the most considerable in this Part of *England* for its Inland Traffick, but has a foreign Trade equal to most in the Kingdom, the Customs being reckon'd at between 30 and 40,000*l.* a Year; and more

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City was entirely restored, and the City was so far from being weakened by the Departure of Families, that it was considerably strengthen'd by Strangers daily flocking into it.

The County of *York* levied and paid 41 Companies of Foot, and the City Four; and the Inhabitants, even the Roman Catholicks, raised Money, by Subscription, to pay them for four Months. The Lord Mayor and Aldermen, by the Advice of General *Oglethorpe*, stopp'd up the Posterns, repair'd the Walls, and made the Sluces ready for overflowing the Country; Pallisadoes were also preparing; so that the City was very soon put into a good Posture of Defence. The *Yorkshire Hunters*, before mention'd, form'd themselves into a Regiment of Light Horse, all mounted on stout Fox-hunters, and to serve at their own Expence, under the Command of Maj. Gen. *Oglethorpe*. The Gentlemen compos'd the first Rank, and were cloathed in Blue Regimentals, trimm'd with Scarlet, and Gold Buttons; Gold lac'd Hats, light Boots, hunting Stocks, and light Forest Breeches; short light Bullet Guns, slung; little light Pistols, and good strong useful Swords. The Second and Third Rank were of Servants, in Blue with Brass Buttons, but not leppell'd,

Merchants belong to it, than to any Port in *England*, except *London*, *Bristol* and *Yarmouth*. — It is also remarkable for a Repulse that K. *Charles I.* met with here from Sir *John Hotham*, the Governor, when he came to demand the Magazine of Arms and Ammunition that was design'd for the Army against the *Scots*, which upon the Pacification, was brought back and laid up here. Sir *John* told the King, that he held the Town for the Parliament, and that he could not admit him into it, unless he came singly, and unarm'd. This so provok'd his Majesty, that he turn'd away and declar'd him a Traytor; but next Year Sir *John* and his Son, leaving the Parliament Party, form'd a Design to deliver it up to the King; which being discover'd, they were both beheaded for it on *Tower-Hill*. This Town formerly gave Title of Earl, but now of Duke, to the noble Family of *Kingston*.

accounted light, and arm'd with a Bullet short Gun Pistol and Pole-axes instead of Swords.

About the 5th or 6th of *October*, one *Hixton*, who kept an Inn at *Perth*, was taken up at *Newcastle* for a Spy, and thereupon cut his own Throat, tho' not mortally. On searching him, a Letter, or rather Paper of Instructions was found in the Top of one of his Gloves; the Copy of which is as follows, viz.

' YOU are hereby authorized and directed to repair forthwith to *England*, and there to certify to my Friends, and particularly those in the N. W. the wonderful Success with which it hath pleased God to favour my Endeavours for their Deliverance: You are hereby to let them know, that 'tis my full Intention, in a few Days, to move forwards to them, and they will be inexcusable before God and Man, if they do not do all in their Power to assist and support me in such an Uundertaking.'

' What I depend upon and expect, is, that as many of them as can, shou'd take Care to provide Provisions and Money, that the Country may suffer as little as possible by the March of my Troops; let them know there is no more Time for Deliberation; now or never is the Word, I am resolv'd to conquer or perish in the Attempt: If the last should happen, let them consider what they and their Posterity have to expect.

C. R.

The Army which lay at *Doncaster*, on General *Wade's* Arrival, decamp'd, and march'd forwards towards *Newcastle*, the Place appointed for the Rendezvous of all our Forces that were expected both by Sea and Land. Most of the *Dutch* Forces were already got there, with several Regiments from *Flanders*, and on the 29th were join'd by our Forces which came from *Doncaster*.

At *Newcastle* General *Wade* was join'd by the following Generals, viz. Lord *Albemarle*, *Huske*, *Howard*,
(Major)

(Major) *Cholmondeley, Wolfe, Mordaunt, Oglethorpe,* and *Wentworth, English*; Prince *Maurice of Nassau,* and General *Swartzenberg, Dutch.*

Soon after General *Wade*, in his Majesty's Name, published a Declaration, assuring such of the Rebels, as were seduced or forced into the Rebellion by their Superiors, that if they would lay down their Arms on or before the 12th of *November* next, and become faithful Subjects, they should find Clemency: But if notwithstanding this Declaration, they continued in their Rebellion, they should be proceeded against with Rigour.

On *November 6*, the Marshal order'd the Regiments, that had been quarter'd in *Newcastle* since their Landing, to join and encamp with the other Forces. The Horse and Dragoons continued at *Durham*. The Marshal, upon Advice that the Rebels were marching Southwards, countermanded the March of the Army under him to *Berwick*, which Route he intended to take for *Scotland*.

We should now proceed directly for *Scotland*, to observe the Motions of the Rebels in their March Southwards; and I shall only stop the Reader so long as to give him an Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at *Carlisle*, shewing the Behaviour of the Rebels to their unfortunate Prisoners, and then proceed. The Contents of this Letter, dated *October 17*, are as follow.

BY some private Men of Gen. *Cope's* Army, who were taken Prisoners in the late Action on *Gladsmuir*, but escaped, and came in here on *Tuesday* last, we hear that when they arrived at the *Blair of Athol*, where all the Prisoners, not wounded in the Engagement, were sent, and saw the dismal Places they were to be confined in, with an Allowance only of Three-half-pence a Day to live on, out of about 200 of them 120 inlisted with the Rebels, who gave them for Allowance a Halfpenny-worth of Bread, and a Chopin (which is our Wine Quart) full of Ale, with a Promise, that when they arriv'd at St. *James's*, they should have five Guineas a Man, and to be new cloath'd from Head

to

to Foot. Those who did not enlist, had some little Money to subsist on; and of those that did, 66 made their Escape, and got into *Stirling Castle*, and in their March back to *Edinburgh*, all, except 21 escaped likewise. We have about 36 of Gen. *Cope's* Foot here, 8 of whom are wounded chiefly in the Head, with the broad Swords. They are all under very good Care, and are supplied with Necessaries and Apparel as they arrive. Several Gentlemen also came in here on *Tuesday*, who left *Edinburgh* on *Friday*, and they gave out, that from all Circumstances they are able to learn, notwithstanding their Gasconading in the *Caledonian Mercury*, &c. the Number of the Rebels does not exceed 6000; and all Accounts agree, that one fourth Part of them is made up of Boys and old Men, no way fit to stand an Engagement.

We left the Rebels, *Nov. 1*, at *Dalkeith*, sending forward their advanc'd Parties upon the Road leading to *Peebles*, *Moffat*, *Carlisle*, &c. The better to disguise their Motions, Billets for Quarters were sent to *Musselburgh*, *Fisheraw*, *Inverask*, *Preston-Pans*, *Tranent*, *Hardington*, and other Villages upon the East Road to *Berwick*, whilst considerable Numbers were to march by Night to the Westward. They had with them above 150 Carts and Waggons full of Baggage, besides great Numbers of Baggage Horses; they gave out, that their Intention was to proceed to *England*, to slip by the Troops under Marshal *Wade*, and to get into *Lancashire*.

The next Account we had of them, was, that on the 5th they were marching Southward towards *Langton* and *Carlisle*, in three distinct Columns; the Westernmost of which was supposed to be their main Body, by the Pretender's Son being with them, who took up his Quarters at *Broughton*, near *Peebles*, the House of *Murray* his Secretary. The Middle Column marched by *Lauder*, *Selkirk* and *Hawick*; and the Easternmost Column by *Kelso*, whither the Lord *Kilmarnock* had sent a Summons upon the 3d to the Provost, for furnishing Quarters and Provisions for 4000 Foot and 1000 Horse
of

of the Rebels, requiring him also to send the same Orders to the Magistrates of *Wooler*. The Number of Rebels which were at *Peebles* the same Day, amounted to between 4 and 5000, with 150 Cart Loads of Baggage, and some Artillery. On the 5th a Quarter-Master came to *Moffat*, to demand Quarters for 2000 Foot, and 600 Horse. By the Rebels thus dodging between three Roads into *England*, it seem'd as if they were rather bent upon harrassing our Troops, than desirous of coming to an Engagement with them.

An Order was likewise sent to the Mayor of *Kelso*, to provide Quarters for 4000 Foot, and 1000 Horse, upon Pain of Military Execution; where the greatest Part of them accordingly arrived the 4th. About 30 or 40 of the Rebels crossed the *Tweed* into *English* Ground, proclaimed the Pretender, and then returned.

From our private Intelligence.

A Copy of a Letter from Kelso.

SIR,

Nov. 11, 1745.

I Came to this Place safe on Sunday Night, when I found, to my no small Content, all my Concerns, according to my Wish; by my Wife's great Prudence, I was not Sixpence Sufferer. I had put into my Barns 136 Highlanders, and lodged in my House six Gentlemen and Servants.

They enter'd *Kelso*, the Horse on Monday about 10 o' Clock, the Foot about 5, the whole, about 3000, some call them 4000, they make sad Work in the Country, but as the Gentlemen with the Pretender were in *Kelso*, made the Inhabitants the more easy. They marched from this Town on Wednesday Morning; the Pretender was obliged to ride among the Foot, and gave them good Words to engage them to march. He sat on Horseback an Hour and an Half before he could have them to march, and was obliged to walk from *Gengle-kirk* to *Kelso* on Foot to encourage them.

They marched to *Jedburgh*, and then went down

No. 6.

X

Liddisdale,

Liddesdale, and those by *Peebles* went by *Ewsdale*, and were to meet at a Place called *Great-mill-green* upon *Esk-side*, four Miles below *Longholmo*, and so pass to *Carlisle*; they had about 2000 with the Baggage, and 16 Pieces of Cannon.

The Pretender seems much dejected, and all the Gentlemen are not a little diffident. They collected all the Land-tax and Duties on Candles, Leather, and Brewers for six Months, &c.

That Party among whom was the young Pretender, consisted of the best of their Men, the *Camerons* and *Macdonalds*. All the Cannon and heavy Baggage were sent towards *Peebles*, where the D. of *Perth* commanded, who indeed was General in Chief; Lord *George Murray* acted as Lieutenant General, Lord *Elcho* as Colonel of the Life-Guards; Lord *Kilmarnock* as Colonel of the *Hussars*, and Lord *Pitligo* commanded the *Angus Horse*.

On the 7th the Rebels marched from *Hanwick* to *Halyburgh*, where the Pretender's Son lay that Night.

The 8th they marched; part of their Cavalry to *Longholm*, and the Infantry to *Connoby*, on the *Scots Side*, and the rest of the Cavalry crossed the River, and lay at *Longtown*, and the Pretender's Son at Mr. *John Murray's* at *Ridding*.

The 9th they marched towards *Rowcliff*, where they crossed the River within four Miles of *Carlisle*, and thence pursued their March to *Murray's* on the *Brough-side*, where they lay that Night, about four Miles Southward of *Carlisle*. And that Afternoon that Part of the Corps, which took the Route by *Moffat*, with the Artillery, joined them, and all the rest next Day, except about 200, that could not join before the 14th. The same Day the Mayor of *Carlisle* received a Message from them to provide Billets for 13,000 Men, and to be ready that Night, which he refused. About 50 or 60 of them appear'd the same Afternoon, well mounted, and suppos'd to be Officers, on a Hill called *Stanwix-bank*, close by the Town, but retreated on being fired upon by

by the Castle. The whole Militia of the Counties of *Cumberland* and *Westmoreland* were in Garrison in *Carlisle*, which was expected to be attack'd every Hour: But as the People shew'd a good deal of Spirit, were well disciplin'd, and express'd abundance of Loyalty, it was not doubted but they would make a very good Defence.

On the 10th, Part of their Corps approached the Walls of * *Carlisle*, first bending towards the *Irish Gate*,

* *Carlisle*, in the Forest of *Ingelwood*, was a flourishing City, and one of the Stations of the *Romans*, after whose Departure it was ruined by the *Caledonians*, &c. but in 680, *Egfrid* rebuilt and walled it round. It was again so shatter'd by the repeated Incurfions of the *Danes* in the 8th and 9th Centuries, that it again lay in Ruins about 200 Years, till it revived by the Favour of *William Rufus*, who order'd the Walls and Castle to be repair'd, and sent a Colony of Husbandmen hither to propagate Agriculture in the adjacent Parts; to which Colony the first Tillage ever known thereabouts is by all the Records ascribed. The first Earl, or rather Lord of this Town, was *Ralph de Meschines*, appointed Governor thereof by *William the Conqueror*. *K. Henry I.* ordered it to be fortified, erected it into an Episcopal See, Anno 1133, out of the Diocese of *York* and *Durham*, and bestowed many Privileges on it, which were very much augmented by his Successors. 'Twas often besieged, and twice taken by the *Scots*, viz. in the Reigns of *K. Stephen* and *K. John*; but their Successors, *K. Henry II.* and *III.* recover'd it, and the latter committed the Government to *Henry de Vipont*. In 1292, it was burnt down with the Cathedral and Suburbs, to the Number of 1300 Houses. — As to the present Name of this City, it is derived from the *British* Word *Caer*, a City, and *Lugubal*, or *Luel*, the Name of the Founder, who was a petty King of the County, before the *Romans* Time. It has a delicate Situation between the Conflux of 3 fine Rivers, abounding with Fish, viz. the *Eden* on the North, the *Peteril* on the East, and the *Caude*, or *Cauda*, on the West. It is a Sea-port, but without Ships, Merchants or Trade. It is of an oblong Form, from E. to W. It has but two Parish Churches, viz. *St. Cuthbert's* and *St. Mary's*. The latter stands different from any other Parish Church in *England*, in the Body of the Cathedral,

Gate; but afterwards marched round to the *English* Gate, in order to reconnoitre the Place, as it was judged; during which Motions they were fired at both from Town and Castle; and it was supposed they intended to make a vigorous Attack in the Night between the 10th and 11th, the Firing continuing till Midnight.

On the same Day the two Regiments commanded by Lord *Ogilvy* and *Gordon of Glenbucket*, crossed the River about two Miles above *Rowcliff*, the whole Number consisting of no more than 400 Men. At 3 o' Clock that Afternoon the Mayor received a Message from the young Pretender in Writing in the following Words, viz.

‘ *Charles* Prince of *Wales*, Regent of the Kingdoms
‘ of *England*, *Scotland*, *France*, and *Ireland*, and the
‘ Dominions thereto belonging:

‘ Being come to recover the King our Father’s just
‘ Rights, for which we are arrived with all his Authority, we are sorry to find that you are prepar’d to obstruct our Passage: We therefore, to avoid the Effusion of *English* Blood, hereby require you to open your
‘ Gates, and let us enter, as we desire, in a peaceable
‘ Manner; which if you do, we shall take Care to preserve you from any Insult, and set an Example to all
‘ *England*, of the Exactness with which we intend to fulfil the King our Father’s Declarations and our own.
‘ But if you shall refuse us Entrance, we are fully resolv’d to force it by such Means as Providence has
‘ put into our Hands, and then it will not perhaps be

thedral, which is in the Middle of the City, inclosed by a Wall.
—This City has given Title of Earl to the *Howard’s* Family, ever since the Restoration of *K. Charles II.* when he conferred it on *Charles Howard*, the present Earl’s Great Grandfather.—This Town is the Key of *England* on the West Sea, as *Berwick upon Tweed* is on the East Sea. It has a Bridge over the *Eden*, which is but a little Way from *Scotland*, the South Part of which indents into *England* on this Side at least 50 Miles farther than it does at *Berwick*,
* in

‘ in our Power to prevent the dreadful Consequences
‘ which usually attend a Town’s being taken by Assault.
‘ Consider seriously of this, and let me have your Answer
‘ within the Space of two Hours ; for we shall take any
‘ farther Delay as a peremptory Refusal, and take our
‘ Measures accordingly.’ *Charles, P. R.*

November 10, 1745. Two in the Afternoon.

For the Mayor of Carlisle.

To this the Mayor return’d no Answer, but from
the Mouth of the Cannon.

The following Express we have from private Intel-
ligence.

Whitehaven, Nov. 12, 1745.

AN Express is just arrived from *Wigton*, which
brings as follows.

That the Rebels yesterday marched on the other Side
of *Eden* to *Stanwix*, where they have begun to raise Bat-
teries, but had not fired one Gun this Morning at 11 o’
Clock, though the Castle kept firing all Yesterday Af-
ternoon, and this Day. They behave very civilly every
where, and pay for every thing ; they call themselves
10,000 strong, and are very confident nothing can with-
stand them. The Letter adds, an Express is arrived at
Carlisle from General *Wade*, assuring them, that if they
can hold out till *Wednesday*, he will come to their Assist-
ance, which I hope they may, as the Rebels have nei-
ther Battering Cannon nor Balls ; also that their Horses
with their Artillery are quite tired, that they are afraid
of General *Wade*, and will move forward very soon ;
the Pretender, Duke of *Perth*, &c. are lodged at a lit-
tle Village about a Mile from *Carlisle*, called *Comsdal*,
and it is reported they will march Southward on *Tues-*
day or *Wednesday*. I think it is necessary you send
all your Horses and Wheel-Carriages away, for we
are confident they will be with you soon, as it is indif-
ferent to them whether they take *Carlisle* or not, and
they will not waste much Time about it. One of the
Highland

Highland Officers had the Impudence to say, they would be very soon in *London*, but hope General *Wade* will overtake them before they get one Third of the Way. I am, Sir, &c.

The following Account of the Taking of *Carlisle*, given by an Eye-witness, seems the exactest yet published of that unlucky Affair.

ON *Saturday* the 9th, Afternoon, about three o' Clock, a Body of the Rebels appeared at *Stanwix Bank*, within a Quarter of a Mile of *Carlisle*; and; it being the Market-Day there, they mixed with the Country People returning home, so that it was not possible for the Garrison to fire upon them for some Time, without Risque of injuring their Neighbours along with their Enemies: But in less than Half an Hour the Country People dispers'd themselves, and then the Garrison of the Castle fir'd a Ten-gun Battery upon them, which, 'tis believ'd, kill'd several; then, Night coming on, they retreated to a greater Distance from the City, and the Garrison stood all the Night under Arms. At Two in the Morning a thick Fog came on, which remained till Twelve that Day, when it clear'd up for about an Hour, and then the Garrison discover'd the Rebels approaching to attack the City in three several Parties, viz. one at *Stanwix Bank*, commanded by the Duke of *Perth*; a second at *Shading-gate Lane*, commanded by the Marquis of *Tullibardine*, who also had the Artillery; and the third in *Blackwell-Fields*, where the Pretender commanded the rest of their Body, facing the *English-Gate*.

Upon discovering these three Parties approaching so near to the City, the Garrison fired upon them, viz. the Four-gun Battery upon the Marquis of *Tullibardine*, who was heard to say, *Gentlemen, we have not Metal for them, Retreat*; which they immediately did, and disappear'd. The Turret-guns and the Citadel-guns were fired upon the Pretender's Division, where the white Flag was display'd, which was seen to fall; about the
same

same Time the Ten-gun Battery was fired upon the D. of *Perth's* Division, who also retir'd. Then the thick Fog struck in again, and all the Inhabitants of the City expected nothing but that a general Assault would be made by the Rebels, against which the Walls were well lin'd with Men; and Sir *John Pennington*, Dr. *Waugh*, Chancellor, *Humphrey Senhouse*, *Joseph Daire Dalston*, of *Acron-bank*, Esqrs. with several other Gentlemen of Note, stood all Night under Arms, to encourage and assist them. The Militia was also drawn up at the Foot of *Castle-street*, to be ready in Case of a forcible Attack, to relieve and reinforce the Men upon the Walls. On Monday Morning the Fog still continuing thick, the Garrison could not observe the Situation of the Rebels, but heard their Pipers playing not far from the *English Gate*. About Ten o' Clock a Man was let down from the City Walls, to reconnoitre the Enemy, and he found they were retiring towards *Warwick-Bridge*. Afternoon other Spies were also detach'd, to observe their Motions, and discover'd a great Number remain'd about *Warwick Bridge*; but the Pretender, with his Guard and Attendants, were advanc'd to *Brampton*, where they lodg'd themselves that Night; and on *Tuesday* they lay idle from all Action, except Feats of Rapine and Plunder; for they spent the Day in hunting and destroying the Sheep of Lord *Carlisle's* Tenants, and bearing off the Country People's Geese and other Poultry. They also seiz'd upon all the Horses they could lay Hands on, without any Question relating to *Value* or *Property*; notwithstanding they declare the Design of their Expedition is to redress Grievances, and correct Abuses. *Tuesday* Night the Rebels slept quietly with full Bellies. On *Wednesday* Morning about Ten o' Clock they display'd the white Flag at *Warwick Bridge-end*, to which they were about three Hours in repairing. About One o' Clock the young Pretender, attended by Lord *George Murray*, the Duke of *Perth*, and several others, besides those called his Guards, came to them; upon which they form'd themselves, and began to march again to *Carlisle*, in the following Order; First, two (nam'd *Hussars*) in High-land

land Dresses, and high rough red Caps, like Pioneers; next, about half a Dozen of the chief Leaders followed by a Kettle-Drum; then the Pretender's Son at the Head of about 110 Horse, called his Guards, two and two a-breast; after these a confus'd Multitude of all sorts of mean People, to the Number (as was supposed) of about 6000. In this Order they advanc'd to the Height of *Warwick-Moor*; where they halted about half an Hour, and took an attentive View of the City: From thence the Foot took the Lead, and so march'd to *Carlisle* about Three in the Afternoon; when they began a fresh Assault, and the City renew'd their Fire.—On *Thursday* it was discover'd, that the Rebels had thrown up a Trench, which intimidated the Town, and in a Consultation it was resolv'd to capitulate, a Deputation was sent to the Pretender at *Brampton*, and the Town and Castle deliver'd up on *Friday* Morning.

By this Account we see what was done without the Walls, at this Siege; as to the Behaviour of the Besieged in Defence of the Place, the following Relation has been given of it in a Letter from a Gentleman at *Kendal*, dated *Nov. 18*.

MOST of our Militia are got home from *Carlisle*, who generally complain'd of very ill Treatment in that Place; and though perhaps some of them may exaggerate Matters through Resentment, yet by all Accounts, the Conduct of that City fell much short of what was expected from a Place of so much Strength and reputed Loyalty. — An Officer in the said Militia, who is a Man of Fortune and good Credit, declares, that *Carlisle* merits no greater Honour by its Surrender to the Rebels than *Edinburgh* did. The Garrison wholly consisted of the *Cumberland* and *Westmoreland* Militia, together with a few Volunteers, and two imperfect Companies of Invalids. There were besides some independent Companies of the Town, who would not assist the said Garrison with more than two or three Men out of a Company; so that last Week they were obliged to be continually

continually upon Duty, and the Week before one half reliev'd the other alternately. The Militia were also put to several other great Hardships; many of the Inhabitants making them pay an exorbitant Price for Provisions; and they could not, for any Money, procure a sufficient Quantity of Straw to lie upon on the Walls. Capt. *Wilson* (Son of *Daniel Wilson*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Westmoreland*) paid 1*l.* 10*s.* for the Use of a Cocker's Stall under the Walls. Upon the first Approach of the Rebels, the Garrison gave out that themselves were 3000 strong; upon which the Rebels durst not attempt the City immediately, but went forward towards *Brampton*; from whence they returned on the 13th. The Garrison kept continually firing upon them, 'till they were obliged, on the 14th, by the Manager in the Town, to desist, and come off from the Walls, and continued so all that Night; during which Time it was supposed the Terms of Capitulation were settled. Next Morning they observed that the Rebels had entrench'd themselves before the Town; upon which the Garrison renew'd their Fire with great Spirit and Bravery, but soon received Orders again to desist, for the Capitulation was agreed upon. The Duke of *Perth*, with his Division, were the first of the Rebels that enter'd *Carlisle*, the Pretender being then six Miles from the City. They made the Garrison swear never to appear in Arms any more against them; and *Perth* shaking the Men by the Hands, told them they were brave Fellows, and offered them great Sums to enlist with him. The Rebels have taken above 200 good Horses, and all the Arms from the Militia, beside 1000 Stand lodged in the Castle. They also found a rich Booty in the Castle; the People of the Country round about having brought thither, for Safety; the most valuable of their Effects. One of their Chiefs was kill'd by the first Fire from the Walls on the 10th. The Town capitulated on the 14th, in the Evening; and on the 15th, at ten o'Clock in the Morning, it was given up. About one in the Afternoon the Rebels enter'd the City, and the next Morning the Castle was surrender'd to them. Several

veral of the Militia endeavour'd to escape, without being obliged to take the Oath, as also did some of *Cope's* Men, who had deserted from the Rebels, one of which they threaten'd should be Shot, as an Example to deter others.

The Account published in the *Gazette*, of the Surrender of *Carlisle*, and the Occasion of it, was as follows: That for seven Days before, neither the Officers nor the common Men of the Garrison had got scarce an Hour's Rest, being perpetually alarm'd by the Rebels; and that many of them were so sick, through their great Fatigue, that, being out of all Hopes of speedy Relief, they absolutely refused to hold out any longer, and Multitudes went off every Hour over the Walls, some of whom fell into the Hands of the Rebels; till the Officers of many Companies were at last left with not above three or four Men: So that the Mayor and Corporation determin'd to hang out a White Flag, (tho' contrary to the Opinion and Protestation of Col. *Durand*) and made the best Terms they could get for themselves; and that the Colonel was thereupon obliged to abandon the Castle, not having above seventy Invalids to defend it, and most of them unfit for Service, and the Rebels threatening, in Case of Refusal, to destroy the whole Town with Fire and Sword.

From our private Intelligence.

S I R,

Penrith, Nov. 15. 1745.

WE have just now the Account of *Carlisle's* surrendering. The Terms of Capitulation we are not positively acquainted with: We are told, the Town had it left to their own Choice, whether they would pay 2000*l.* or suffer their Houses to be rifled, the first of which they embraced; several of the Train'd-bands are gone off, it being left to their own Option, whether they would lay down their Arms and leave the Town, or go into the Castle; several are gone into the Castle, with a Resolution to defend it to the last

Extre-

Extremity; but we imagine nothing short of a timely Succour can save even that. *I am yours, &c.*

It appear'd by a Letter from Col. *Durand*, Commandant of *Carlisle*, that before the Surrender of that Place to the Rebels, he had Time to nail up ten Pieces of Cannon, from Four to Two Pounders, that were placed upon the Ramparts; that he had prevailed upon 400 Men (besides the two Companies of Invalids) to join with him in defending the Castle, but that before Eight the next Morning, they had changed their Resolution, and had all left him to a Man; so that upon calling a Council of War, consisting of the Officers of Invalids, it was unanimously agreed, that with the small Force remaining under his Orders, and which did not exceed 80 Men, many of them extremely infirm, it was not possible to defend the Castle.

Marshal *Wade* being informed, that *Carlisle* was besieged, immediately dispos'd his Army for marching to its Relief, and actually advanced as far as *Hexham* the 17th, where understanding that the City and Castle were already in the Hands of the Rebels, that the Rebels were gone to *Penrith*, and finding the Roads, thro' the great Quantity of Snow that had fallen, in a Manner impassable, call'd a Council of War, in which it was resolv'd to march the Army back to *Newcastle*.

From our private Intelligence.

To a Society of Gentlemen.

Kendal, Nov. 17. 1745. at Eight
o'Clock at Night.

GENTLEMEN,

Marshal *Wade* with his Army, consisting of about 16,000 Men, marched Yesterday about 10 o'Clock from *Newcastle-Moor*, towards the Rebels, and was to go the first Night to *Ovington*, and the next to *Hexham*, but could not learn the Places they would march to next. They had employ'd so many Horses to draw and
Y 2 carry

carry their Baggage, that I could not get one for a Messenger to bring a Letter here, but was forced to ride most of last Night, to get here soon.

On *Friday* last the Town of *Carlisle* surrend'rd, and shortly after the Castle, the Militia, and Officers, and Governour were allowed to come out and go to their respective Homes, upon Parole of Honour not to bear Arms any more against the Pretender; this Indulgence was given them upon Condition of their delivering up all their Arms and Horses, which they accordingly did. I can at present give you no Account of the Rebels, but that they still continue at *Carlisle*. I think to stay a few Days longer here, and shall continue to give you as good Account as possible. *I am, &c.*

P. S. The Militia at *Carlisle* behaved exceeding gallantly, until the Town's People capitulated without acquainting them. Friends, you may depend upon the Veracity of Marshal *Wade's* March, as I was an Eye-Witness to it.

Having attended the Rebels during their fruitless Attempts upon the Castle of *Edinburgh*, and waited on them in their Journey from thence to *Carlisle*, and seen them in Possession of that City with very little Trouble or Opposition; let us once more take a Step back to *Scotland*, and see what their rebellious Brethren, whom they left behind, are doing there, and in what Manner they were dealt with by the Friends of the Government.

The Particulars of which should, in Point of Time, have been related before; but having bent my Attention wholly to the Motions and Exploits of the main Body of the Rebels, I have followed the Thread of their Story, without mixing with it the Transactions and Skirmishes that happen'd in other Parts of *Scotland* during that Time.

The Earl of *Loudon* was very active in the North, raising the well affected Clans, and taking such Measures as he judg'd necessary to bring a great Force upon the Back of the Rebels, and intercept their Return to the

the Highlands in case they should be drove out of *England*. This very much disconcerted them, as it hinder'd their receiving the Reinforcements they expected, and put them under many other Difficulties not to be easily surmounted. His Lordship came to *Inverness*, Oct. 11th, and took upon him the Command of the Troops in those Parts, and of twenty new Independent Companies raising there, under the Direction of the Lord President of the Session. He was likewise there joined by the *Sutherland* People, the *Monroes*, and several other of the Clans; so that now he saw himself at the Head of a pretty good Army.

A Body of 200 Highlanders attack'd the House of *Duncan Forbes*, Esq; Lord President of the Session, at *Culloden*; but with his own Servants, and the Assistance of his Tenants, he drove them off.

Lord *Loudon*, with a Party of Highlanders, stormed the Castle of *Athol*, and freed all our private Men that were Prisoners there. The Rebels, on hearing this, sent for all the Officers that were Prisoners in the Castle of *Drummond*, back to *Edinburgh*.

The Rebels sent out small Parties into the Passes on the Road to *Inverness*, who searched all Passengers; and had forty Men at *Perth*, to guard the Officers who were Prisoners there. Several Chests of Arms were sent from *Edinburgh* Northward, to be distributed to the Recruits that were got on the South Side of the *Forth*. On the 31st of *October*, about 400 of their Men came to the Camp at *Dalkeith* from *Alloa*, and brought with them six Pieces of Brass Cannon, much of the same Size with those they had taken at *Preston-Pans*.

The Three following Letters come from our private Intelligence.

Copy of a Letter from a Gentleman at Penrith, to Thomas Shepherd, Esq; at Kendal.

Penrith, Oct. 22, 1745.

HAD not your Messenger arrived just when he did, we had dispatch'd ours to you from *Penrith*; for we should be sorry to do any thing that would have the least Appearance of Neglect, in managing this Correspondence.

All our Accounts agree, that Lord *Loudon* has had such Success in raising the loyal Highland Clans, that he is now 4000 strong, and has been, or will shortly be, joined by 3000 of Admiral *Bing's* Marines:—Upon the Advice of this, and the Approach of his Majesty's Forces, the Rebels were put into so much Confusion, that they called no less than three Councils last *Wednesday*, and it was said, they would march as Yesterday; but which Way they intended was not known. A general Discontent is among them, and with much Difficulty it is, that they are kept from falling to Pieces amongst themselves: Their Number is so far from encreasing, that it is every Day sensibly lessen'd; but those who leave them do much Mischief by plundering.

We begin to have still less Apprehension of their ever reaching us, or any other Part of *England*:—Mr. *Backhouse* (Mayor of *Carlisle*), says, that they were informed Yesterday Evening, that they were much likelier to disperse than march any Road: We hope, we shall have still better Accounts to send you.

A Copy of a Letter from a Gentleman at Penrith, to Thomas Shepherd, Esq; at Kendal.

Penrith, Oct. 26, 1745.

S I R,

FROM *Dumfries* we are advised, that their Apprehensions there are considerably abated: They are determined to pay no Contributions, unless there be no Possi-

Possibility of Security upon their Refusal : But the Approach of his Majesty's Forces has put them into high Spirits, and a loyal Spirit manifests itself in a remarkable Manner.—Our former Accounts are now unquestionably well confirmed, that a considerable Body of the well-affected Clans are actually under Arms, commanded by Lord *Loudon* ; by which Means the Rebels will be prevented from Retreating ; which (according to this Night's Accounts), they are anxiously endeavouring to secure : All our Informations (and several of them are of undoubted Authority), agree, that they are in the utmost Confusion ; and that even the Heads themselves are at Variance.—We are assured, (whatever might be reported before), that they have had no Reinforcements, but on the contrary, daily Desertion, Perplexity, and Confusion. I omit copying further, since all is to the same Purpose, agreeable News to us ; and we doubt not, will be the same to you. Not the least Hint of their moving South : I have rather diminished than magnified the Informations we have received this Evening, and hope our Intelligence will be an ample Recompence for detaining your Messenger. I am

Yours, &c.

A COPY of a Letter from Penrith, Oct. 29.

S I R,

FROM *Dumfries* we have Advices, That Fourteen hundred of the Rebels, bringing Arms and Ammunition from *Montrose*, were surpris'd by a Party of Seven hundred Men, belonging to Lord *Loudon*, under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel *John Campbell*, who obliged the Highlanders to surrender, and take Oath never to serve against his Majesty King *George* ; and there-upon dismissed them, and they returned to the Highlands : The same Letter says, That an Express going to the Castle of *Edinburgh*, was intercepted by the Rebels, and that the Chevalier, upon reading the Contents, was struck with great Concern ; that soon after, another Express got safe into the Castle, upon which they made a treble Discharge of their Guns.

We

We are likewise informed, That Lord *Kenmure* and *Nithside* were returned from the Rebels, to their Seats near *Dumfries*; but for what Reason it was not known: Some conjecture it was to collect the Rents of their Tenants, which they had refused in their Absence; others imagine, they have quite deserted the Chevalier. — They are divided amongst themselves, some being for coming South, some for returning into the North, some for going into *Ireland*: All those who were taken Prisoners in the late Engagement (the common Soldiers at least), who are able to travel, having every one of them a Pass from the Pretender, are dismissed.

Our Messenger goes out early in the Morning for *Carlisle*, and if he returns with any remarkable Intelligence, we will dispatch one to meet yours.

About the 1st of *November*, General *Blakeney* with the Garrison of *Stirling* Castle, made a Sally, and demolished the two Forts which the Rebels had erected at *Allowa*, cross the *Firth*; during which the Rebels had Two killed, and 16 taken Prisoners; one of whom it was believed, was the Dutcheffs of *Perth*.

The Town of *Stirling* raised 400 Men, and put them under the Command of General *Blakeney*, who arm'd and disciplin'd them for Service.

A Letter of the same Date from a Gentleman at *Perth*, had the following Particulars: — Notwithstanding the Report of the Disaffection of our Townsmen, the following Instance will convince you of the contrary. Last *Wednesday*, being his Majesty's Birth-Day, 100 Maltmen and some of the Trades-Lads, possessed themselves of the Church and Steeple, and began about Mid-day to ring the Bells, which gave so great Offence to Mr. *Oliphant* of *Gask*, appointed Governor of the Town under the Pretender's Son, that he sent immediately to order them to desist; their Answer was, That they would continue Ringing till Ten at Night; and in the Evening were Bonfires in the Streets, and most of the Windows illuminated,

minated, and those that were not, were broke. About Nine at Night, our worthy Governor, by the Advice of the *Jacobites* (assembled in the Council-House, in order to defend about 400 Stands of Arms, and Ammunition, which were left by the *French* Convoy), sent Fifteen armed Men to disperse the Mob, as they called them, who fired, and wounded some of the Townsmen: Upon which, those in the Steeple rung the Fire-bell, and their Friends beat to Arms; the People attack'd, and soon disarm'd their Invaders, and belabour'd them most heartily. About Midnight they began to fire upon the Rebels in the Council-House, who returned the Fire; several of the Town's People were wounded, an *Irish French* Officer was killed, and many wounded in the Council-House. The next Day they sent for, and received a Reinforcement of 60 of Lord *Nairn's* Tenants, in order to defend, and keep Possession of the Council-House; upon which, several of the Town Lads fled to *Stirling*. — There were Rejoicings also, in almost every Town and Village in *Scotland*.

In a Letter from the Provost of *Perth*, to his Friend at *Berwick*, dated *November 8*, it is advised, That 500 Rebels, of the *Frasers*, *Mackintoshes*, and *Macdonalds*, were come to *Perth*, all armed with Guns, Pistols, Bayonets, and Swords, and were the greatest Devils out of Hell; that they robbed and plundered the Country in the Day-time, without the least Spark of Humanity; and all Night kept Guard in the Houses of those that were well-affected to the present Government, whom they used with the utmost Barbarity; that Sir *James Kinloch* was made Sheriff, and *Posso Comitatus* of the Shire of *Angus*, and pressed all the Men he could to take up Arms; that *Lewis Gordon*, Brother to the Duke, was bringing up all the Brae of *Mar* Men he could get; and that there were several Officers in *Blair of Athol* raising Men, and were sending out Parties to intercept any Deserters that should come from their Army that was going to *England*.

November 1st, Major-General *Campbell* arrived at *Inverary* in *Argyleshire*, from *Liverpool*, with Arms, Money,

&c. and immediately set about forming a Body in Defence of the Kingdom.

A Proclamation was read the same Day at the High-Cross at *Edinburgh*, inviting all able-bodied Men to enter into his Majesty's Service, with Assurance of being discharged, as soon as the Rebellion should be extinguished.

The Officers of Excise were also ordered to repair immediately to their Divisions, and do their Duty as formerly.

November 13. The Lord Justice Clerk, the Lords *Minto*, *Elhies*, and *Drummore*, arrived at *Edinburgh*, from *Berwick*, whither they had retired upon the Rebels possessing themselves of that City: They were attended by a numerous Retinue of Gentlemen on Horseback, and alighted in the Parliament Close, amidst the Acclamations of the People, and were saluted from the Castle with a Round of their Cannon. They immediately repaired to the Parliament-House, where the Lord Justice Clerk, made the following Speech to the Assembly then met:

‘ MY Brethren and I thought it our Duty to our
 ‘ King and Country, to you as well as ourselves,
 ‘ to lay hold of the first Opportunity Providence put in
 ‘ our Power (by the Departure of the Rebel Army from
 ‘ this Part of the Country), to return to this Capital,
 ‘ and with your Help, Gentlemen, to endeavour to re-
 ‘ store and preserve the Peace of this City and adjacent
 ‘ Country, and as far as lies in our Power, to revive the
 ‘ Civil Government; and to shew to his Majesty and
 ‘ the World, how little Accession the South Part of
 ‘ *Scotland* has had to the recent Calamities it has felt, and
 ‘ which the Government still feels in the most sensible
 ‘ Manner.

‘ But as military Force is necessary for protecting this
 ‘ City and Country, so long as the open Rebellion sub-
 ‘ sists, we have the Pleasure to acquaint you, that Field-
 ‘ Marshal *Wade* lost no Time in ordering a Body of
 ‘ Troops to march to this City.

‘ As in coming to this Place we have been honoured
 ‘ with the Company of the High Sheriffs, and of you,
 ‘ Gentlemen, we look upon it as a Mark of your Zeal
 ‘ for the speedy and effectual Re-establishment of his
 ‘ Majesty’s Government, in which, if the present Trou-
 ‘ bles do not soon subside, your Help, Gentlemen, may
 ‘ be of great Service; for indeed, while the Rebels keep
 ‘ the Field, we must, both in City and Country, con-
 ‘ sider ourselves as in a State of War, notwithstanding the
 ‘ present *Glimpse* we have of some Peace and Quiet; so
 ‘ that it is still necessary, that Provisions be made for
 ‘ preventing any future Disturbances from the Rebels or
 ‘ their Associates.

‘ May we therefore presume to recommend it to the
 ‘ Heritors of every Parish, to make up Lists of all the
 ‘ able-bodied Men in their respective Bounds, proper to
 ‘ be trusted with Arms, in which, great Assistance may
 ‘ be got from the Reverend Ministers of the established
 ‘ Church, who, (as they always do) have, on this Oc-
 ‘ casion, given Testimony of their Zeal for his Majesty’s
 ‘ Government. And we recommend it to the Sheriffs
 ‘ now present, to give notice to the Heritors that are
 ‘ absent, and we recommend to them to deliver these
 ‘ Lists to their respective Sheriffs, to be by them trans-
 ‘ mitted to such Person or Persons as his Majesty shall
 ‘ appoint for that Purpose. The sooner that these Lists
 ‘ be made up and transmitted, so much securer the pre-
 ‘ sent Tranquillity will be.

‘ As I have in my Eye a great many of the Inhabi-
 ‘ tants of this antient City, I cannot omit condoling
 ‘ with them on their late Situation, and their present
 ‘ Want of a regular Government; I hope his Majesty,
 ‘ in his great Goodness, will in due Time, take their Case
 ‘ under his Royal Consideration; and that he will soon
 ‘ be convinced of the Loyalty and Zeal of, by far, the
 ‘ greatest Number of the Inhabitants of this City; for
 ‘ arming such, if found necessary and expedient, proper
 ‘ Orders are given by Field-Marshal *Wade*: Mean time,
 ‘ what Assistance my Brethren or I can give, for preser-
 ‘ ving the Peace of this Place, shall not be wanting.

‘ Thus I have endeavoured, so far as I have been
 ‘ able to recollect, to deliver to you, Gentlemen, the
 ‘ united Sentiments of my Brethren and me, on this
 ‘ Occasion.’

The next Day Lieutenant-General *Handasyde* arrived there, with *Price’s* and *Ligonier’s* Regiments of Foot, and *Hamilton’s* and *Ligonier’s* Regiments of Dragoons.

About the same time, *Donald Macdonald*, of *Kinloch-Moydart*, Esquire, was carried Prisoner to the Castle. He was seiz’d by the Country People at *Lesmahogoe*, on his March to join the Highland Army. There was a Letter found in his Pocket, from Mr. *Murray*, the Pretender’s Secretary, telling him, That in case he did not succeed with Sir *Alexander Macdonald* and Mr. *Macleod*, he must be sure to give it out in the Country as he pass’d along, that Sir *Alexander Macdonald* and Mr. *Macleod* were upon their March to join the Pretender, with 2000 Men well arm’d; otherwise they could not keep the Army together, several of the Chiefs having declar’d, That if these two Clans did not join them, they would march back again.

At the same time, — *Spalding*, of *Whitefield*, Esq; was sent Prisoner to the Castle. He had a Commission from the young Chevalier, and acted as an Officer in the Battalion of *Athol* Men; but was returning with Dispatches from the North.

About this time Lord *Lewis Gordon* arrived at *Aberdeen*, accompanied by about 30 Gentlemen on horseback. It was reported, that he had raised above 1000 Men for the Pretender, in *Badenoch* and *Strathbogie*; and that Mr. *Moir*, of *Stonewood*, had likewise a considerable Party in this Shire.

Letters from *Inverness* of the 14th advised, That Lord *Loudon*, having with him a considerable Force, consisting of Part of his own Regiment, and several of the *Monro’s*, Lord *Sutherland’s*, Mr. *Grant’s*, and Lord *Ross’s* People, and 400 of the *Macleods*, from the Isle of *Skey*, having received the Arms and Money brought by his Majesty’s Sloop *Saltaish*, was preparing to set out
 to

to quell the Commotions in that Neighbourhood, to supply the Garrisons with such Necessaries as they might have Occasion for, and to prevent Lord *Lewis Gordon*, who was lately come from the North, from giving any further Disturbance. Besides the Gentlemen before-named, the Lord *Fortrose* and Sir *Alexander Macdonald*, shewed the greatest Zeal for the Support of his Majesty's Government.

Every thing at *Edinburgh* was now perfectly quiet, the Banks were opened, Trade was carried on in its usual Course, and every Precaution taken to put that Metropolis into a good State of Defence: The Inhabitants, who, before the Rebels came there, had subscrib'd Sums of Money for raising and maintaining 1000 Men, for the Support of his Majesty's Government, and had obtain'd his Royal Approbation, now put the same in Execution, under the Direction of the commanding Officer in *Scotland*.

Upon the Application of Provost *Cockran*, and the Magistrates of *Glasgow*, to the Magistrates of *Edinburgh*, for 1000 Arms, they were immediately sent thither; and the Earl of *Hume*, with two Troops of Dragoons, went thither also, in order to discipline and exercise the Men whom the City had raised, and were then in Readiness.

The Deputy-Lieutenants in *Argyleshire*, at the same time, were very assiduous in raising Men for the Service of the Government, pursuant to his Majesty's Orders.

Having taken this View of the State of Affairs in *Scotland*, let us now return to *Carlisle*, of which we left the Chevalier and his Army in quiet Possession, having first permitted the Garrison to go to their respective Homes.

The Rebels, during their Stay in *Carlisle*, committed the most shocking detestable Villanies; for, not contented with robbing Families of their most valuable Effects, they scrupled not to act their brutal Insolence on the Persons of some young Ladies, even in the Presence of their Parents. A Gentleman, in a Letter to his Friend in *London*, writes thus; *That after being in a manner*

manner stripped of every Thing, he had the Misery to see Three of his Daughters treated in such a Manner that he could not relate it.

Carlisle was surrender'd to the Rebels, *November* the 15th, they continued there till the 18th, when they sent one of their Quarter-masters to † *Penrith*, to demand Billets for two Squadrons, making 250 Horse, to be there the same Night; and for 8000 Men, who were to come the next Day. The Horse came in that Evening, but did not exceed half the Number that were billeted for; and the next Day, and the Day following, the whole Army enter'd the Town; and as they came in one Day, they set out again the next, on the *Lancashire* Road,

† *Penrith*, vulgo *Perith*, from the *British* Word, signifying a Red Hill or Head; the Ground hereabouts, and the Stone of which it is built, being both reddish. It stands on a Hill call'd *Perith Fell*, not far from the Conflux of the *Eimot* and *Loder*, (at which is the round Trench, call'd *King Arthur's Table*), and was fortified on the West with a Royal Castle, now in Ruins. It has a large Market-place, with a Town-house of Wood, for its Convenience, which is beautify'd with Bears climbing up a ragged Staff, the Device of the Earl of *Warwick*. It belong'd formerly to the Bishops of *Durham*; but when *Anthony Beck*, one of the Bishops, grew wealthy and haughty, *King Edward I.* took it from him. *William Strickland*, Bishop of *Carlisle*, drew a Water-course hither from *Peat-rill*, or the little River *Peter*, which falls from the Peat Mosses in the *Fells*, about *Graystock*, and is therefore so called. In *Penrith* Church-yard are two large pyramidical Pillars, of about four Yards in Height, and five Distance from one another, which were set up in Memory of a famous old Warrior buried here, viz. *Sir Ewen Cæjarius* of great Strength, who killed wild Bears in the Forest of *Englewood*, and was of such Stature, that his Grave, they say, reach'd from one Pillar to the other; and that the Figures of Bears, which are in Stone, erected two on each Side of his Grave, are in Remembrance of his great Exploits on these Animals. On the Out side of the Vestry, in the Wall, is a Writing, to shew that there was a Plague in 1598, of which died 2266 at *Penrith*, 2500 at *Kendal*, 2200 at *Richmond*, and 1196 at *Carlisle*; which is the more remarkable, because no Historians mention such a general Dissemper in the Kingdom at that Time.

Road, accompanied by their Chiefs, Lord *George Murray*, Lord *Elcho*, Lord *Nairn*, *Glenbucket*, the Duke of *Perth*, and the young Pretender. When they quitted *Carlisle*, they left only about 100 of their Men to keep *Garrison*.

About 120 of their Horse came to † *Kendal* the 21st, and gave Orders for preparing Quarters for 2000 Foot, to be there the next Evening, under the Command of Lord *George Murray*, who came accordingly, and the Pretender lay there that Night.

They talk'd of great Numbers that were coming to join them from *Scotland*. Their whole Train of Artillery consisted of 16 Field-pieces; they had 20 Baggage-waggons, very slenderly guarded, some of them being drawn by three, and others by two Horses.

On the 23^d, Nine Men of the Rebels came to *Burton*, and demanded Quarters for 100 Horse and 700 Foot.

On

† *Kendal*, called also *Kirkby-Candele*, i. e. *A Church in the Valley upon the River Can*, over which it has two Bridges of Stone, and one of Wood, and a Harbour for Boats. Dr. *Gale* thinks it to be the *Brownaca* of *Antoninus*, and allows that it was the Station of the *Romans*, called *Concangi*; but both these Points are disputed. 'Tis much superior to *Appleby* in Trade, Buildings, and the Number and Wealth of the Inhabitants, and indeed, is the largest Town in the County of *Westmorland*. It has two good Streets, which cross each other, and is enriched by the Industry of the Townsmen, and the Woolen Manufacture, with which they have drove a Trade throughout *England* ever since the Reign of *Edward III.* as early as *Richard II.* and *Henry IV.* special Laws were enacted on purpose for regulating *Kendal* Cloths. Queen *Elizabeth* erected it into a Corporation, by the Name of Aldermen and Burgesses; and King *James I.* incorporated it with a Mayor, Recorder, Town Clerk, Twelve Aldermen, Twenty-four Burgesses, and Two Attornies, of whom the Mayor, Recorder, and two Senior Aldermen, are always Justices of the Peace. It is of Note also, for the Manufacture of Cottons, Druggets, Serges, Hats, Worsted and Yarn Stockings, &c. There are Seven trading Companies belonging to the Town, viz. *Mercers*, *Sheermen*, *Cordwainers*, *Tanners*, *Glovers*, *Tailors*, and *Pewterers*, who have each their Hall.

On the 24th, the Van of the Rebel Army, consisting of the Numbers above, arrived at || *Lancaster*; and they were no sooner there, but the commanding Officer demanded the Publick Money.

The 25th about 2000 of the Rebels were in their March from *Garstang* to *Preston*; and a Party of them went thro' the Town towards *Warrington*, but came back again.

On the 29th a Party of Rebel Horse from *Carlisle*, came to *Penrith*, demanded Quarters for 3000 Men, whom they reported to be upon the Road, and gave Orders that the Excise Monies, Contributions, &c. should

|| *Lancaster*, the Shire Town, so called from the River *Lon*, on the Side of which it stands, near its Mouth, gives Name to the whole County, and by the Inhabitants is pronounced *Longaster*. 'Tis the antient *Longovicum* mentioned in the *Itinerary*, where the Lieutenant of *Britain* kept a Company in Garrison, call'd the *Longovici*. There are sometimes found the Coins of *Roman* Emperors, especially where the *Benedictine* Friars had once a Cloyster, which they say, was the Area of an antient City that in the Year 1322 was burnt to the Ground by the *Scots*. After this they began to build nearer the River, by a green Hill, upon which stands a fair strong Castle, and on the very Top of it a large handsome Church. At the Bottom of it there's a very fine Bridge over the *Lon*, and on the steepest Part of it there hangs a Piece of a very antient *Roman* Wall, now call'd *Wery-wall*; and in digging a Cellar, several Cups have been found, used in Sacrifices. King *John* confirmed to the Burgeses all the Liberties he had graated to those of *Bristol*; and *Edward III.* granted to the Mayor and Bailiffs, that Pleas and Sessions should be held here, and no where else in the County. *Camden* says, that in his Time it was not very populous, and that the Conveniency of its Situation in a free open Tract fit for Cultivation, determined the Inhabitants to Agriculture more than Commerce, which might be the Case then; but 'tis since much improved in the latter; for 'tis at present a populous, thriving Corporation, with a tolerable Harbour, and a Custom-house. Vessels of 70 Tons go from hence to *America*, with Hard-ware and Woollen Manufactures; but the Country hereabouts is so thinly peopled by reason of its Barrenness, that it cannot take off the Sugars imported.

should be had in Readiness for them. Thereupon the People of the Town sent Scouts to *Penrith Fell* to discover the Rebels; but no more appearing, the Fire Bell was rung, which alarmed and brought together great Numbers from all Parts, and the Horse marched off for the Bridge, and from thence to *Lowther-Hall*, of which they took Possession. The Country People immediately pursued them, surrounded the House, fired into it upon them, killed one, wounded several, and made ten Prisoners, with all their Horses. Eight of the Rebels made their Escape over the Water. On our Side only one Man was wounded, who had the Misfortune to be shot through the Thigh.

The Army under Marshal *Wade* arriv'd at *Newcastle*; and in a Council of War it was resolv'd to march the whole Army southward on the 24th, in Pursuit of the Rebels.

Advices continually arriving of the rapid Progress which the Rebels made in the North of *England*, his Majesty, by Advice of his Council, order'd another Army to be form'd to be sent into *Lancashire*, and was pleas'd to appoint the Duke of *Cumberland* to command the same, and to add thereto two Battalions of the Foot-guards, which were ordered immediately to set forward to join the other Forces assembling on the northern Road.

On the 26th, his Royal Highness set out from *St. James's* to command the Army that was to go against the Rebels in *Lancashire*.

The Duke of *Richmond*, and the Earl of *Sandwich*, set out for the Army to take upon them their respective Commands; and the Duke of *Bedford* set out at the same Time to review his Regiment. Lieut. Generals *Ligonier* and *Austruther* set out for the Army.

On the 22d his Majesty's Ship the *Sheerness* brought into *Deal* a French Privateer, called the *Soleil*, having on board a great Quantity of Arms, &c. Among the Prisoners were the Earl of *Derwentwater*, with one and twenty Colonels, Captains, and other Officers, Scots and Irish, and 60 others, besides the Ship's Crew.

Among the Prisoners was a young Gentleman, who went by the Name of *Ratcliff*, and own'd by the Lord *Derwentwater* for his Son, but suppos'd, from several Circumstances, to be the Pretender's second Son. The Officers were afterwards brought up and lodg'd in the Tower. By the Accounts that some among them gave, they sail'd from *Dunkirk*, and were bound for *Scotland*, with two more Transports in Company, but were separated by bad Weather; that the Prize came on the Coast of *Scotland*, but being chased by a Man of War put to Sea, and was taken by the *Sheerness* some Days after. Among them there were some *English*, who were taken Prisoners the last Campaign in *Flanders*, and were afterwards inveigled into the *French* Service. There were also some Deserters from the *Scots* Regiments in the *Dutch* Service, and several *Scots* and *Irish* Men, and also some *French*.

About this Time arriv'd at *Gravesend* between 30 and 40 Transports, having on board 2500 of the *British* Cavalry, that were last recall'd from *Flanders*.

The 26th a third Battalion of Foot-guards, and the Regiment of Dragoons commanded by Lord *Cobham*, were order'd to march to *Lancashire*, to join the Army assembling there under the Command of his Royal Highness the Duke.

His Majesty, out of his Royal Bounty, from his Privy Purse, order'd two Pair of Shoes to be given to every Soldier then marching with his Royal Highness and Marshal *Wade*.

A Train of Artillery was order'd to be got ready with all Expedition, to be employ'd wherever there might be immediate Occasion, consisting of the following Particulars, *viz.*

| | | |
|-------------------|----------------|------|
| Brafts Ordnance, | { Six Pounders | 6 |
| | { Three ditto | 24 |
| Brafts Hawitzers, | — | 3 |
| Brafts Mortars, | { Royal | — 10 |
| | { Cohorn | — 10 |

His

His Royal Highness the Duke arrived at * *Litchfield* the 28th. At his Coming Joy and Satisfaction appear'd in every Countenance; which was a good Omen of his future Success in driving the Rebels out of that Country. The Troops under his Command, which were then there, were canton'd from *Tamworth* to

A a 2

Stafford,

* *Litchfield* is a pretty large, neat Town, which (joined with *Coventry*) is a Bishoprick. It stands low, near three Miles from the *Trent*, and is divided into two Parts, by a little Rivulet, over which are two Causeys with Sluices. The Bishop's See was erected, as 'tis said, in 606, by *Oswy*, King of *Northumberland*. 'Tis said to have been once Archiepiscopal, with Jurisdiction over the Kingdom of the *Mercians* and *East Angles*. That Part of the City which stands on the South Side of the Rivulet is called the City, and the other the Close. It was incorporated by *Edward VI.* under the Name of Bailiffs and Burgesses, and is a Town and County governed by two Bailiffs, twenty-four Burgesses, out of whom is chose a Recorder, who upon Occasion is Judge, with a Sheriff, a Steward, and other Officers. The South Part of it, which is much the greatest, has a Gaol for Felons and Debtors apprehended within its Liberties, a Free-school, and a pretty large, well endowed Hospital dedicated to *St. John*, for Relief of the Poor. The County of the City is ten or twelve Miles in Compass round, which every Year on *Sept. 8.* the Sheriff rides, and feasts the Corporation and neighbouring Gentry. The Close is so called, because 'tis inclosed with a Wall, and a good deep dry Trench on all Sides, except towards the City, where 'tis defended by a great Lake or Marsh form'd by the above-mention'd Brook. The Cathedral, which stands in this Close, was begun in 1148; it suffered very much during the Civil Wars, but was so restored after the Restoration of *K. Charles II.* that 'tis now a noble and admirable Structure, and perhaps one of the fairest and best repaired in *England*. — This City had once a Castle, long since destroyed, and has given Title of Earl to several Families, but now to the noble Descendant of *Edward Henry Lee*, who was so created in 1674, by King *Charles II.* Some think this the principal City next *Chester*, of all the North-west Part of *England*; but 'tis a long straggling Place, tho' it has several handsome Houses in it; and as it is a Thoroughfare to the North-west Counties, has several very good Inns. The Ale is incomparable here, as it is in-

Stafford, with the Cavalry in Front at † *Newcastle under Line*; and Marshal *Wade* was at the same Time advanc'd to *Persbridge*.

Such was the Zeal of the Country People at this Juncture for the publick Service, that the two Battalions of Foot-guards, which were sent into *Lancashire*; were assisted in their March with Horses, the Town of *Birmingham*, in particular, furnishing them with 200 at their own Expence, for that Purpose.

Having thus conducted the Duke to *Litchfield*, and put him at the Head of his Army, let us see what was doing in other Places at the latter End of this Month, before we proceed to the Account of the Rebels, their Skirmishes with the Duke, and their Flight Northwards.

The 29th, a Meeting was held at the Crown Tavern behind the *Royal Exchange*, of the Subscribers to the *Veteran's Scheme*, when the Sum of 2174*l.* was collected. It was, at the same Time, agreed to join with the Contribution raised for the same Purpose, by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and others at *Guildhall*. Sir *William Yonge*, Secretary at War, came there on Purpose to acquaint the Gentlemen, by the King's Command, that

deed all over the County. The Country hereabouts is both pleasant and fruitful. The Streets are well pav'd, and kept very clean. In its Neighbourhood are frequent Horse-races.

† *Newcastle under Line*, or *Lime*, was incorporated by *K. Henry I.* and is governed by a Mayor, two Justices, two Bailiffs, and twenty-four capital Burgeffes. The three first Fairs are great Fairs for all Sorts of Cattle, and the fourth for Wool. The Streets are broad and well paved, but most of the Buildings low and thatched. The cloathing Trade flourishes here, and the Town is surrounded with Coal-pits. — The Corporation has a Court vested with the Privilege of holding Pleas for Action under 40*l.* The Castle, here built in the Reign of *Henry III.* had the Epithet *New* given to it, according to *Mr. Camden*, to distinguish it from an older Castle, which formerly stood not far from it at *Chesterton under Lime*. It had four Churches formerly, which are reduced to one, the Town having suffered much in the Barons Wars. In the Neighbourhood are frequent Horse-races. The Town stands on a Branch of the *Trent*.

that his Majesty thank'd them for their Zeal, in contributing Blankets, Palliasses, Waistcoats, and other Necessaries, for the Soldiers in *England*. Sir *William* went afterwards to Sir *Richard Hoare*, Lord Mayor, to acquaint him, that his Majesty thank'd him for his Zeal in the Contribution set on Foot at *Guildhall*, for the same Purpose as the *Veteran's Scheme*.

The 30th *Archibald Stewart*, Esq; late Provost of *Edinburgh*, was taken into Custody of two of his Majesty's Messengers, and afterwards committed to the Tower.

At † *Liverpool*, being apprehensive of a Visit from the Rebels,

† *Leverpool*, *Litherpool*, or *Lirpool*, is not a very antient Town, but is very neat and populous, and the most flourishing Sea-port Town in these Parts, pretending to rival, if not to excel, the City of *Bristol*, the second Port in *England*; its Customs being increased eight or ten Fold within these forty Years past: And the Place is said to be above three Times as large as it was in the Beginning of the late K. *James's* Reign, yet abundance of new Houses are building every Day. The Inhabitants are universally Merchants, and notwithstanding their out-of-the-way Situation, drive an incredible Trade, with great Success, and very large Stocks, to all the northern Parts of the World, as to *Hamburg*, *Norway*, and the *Baltick*; to the *British* Colonies in *America*; to *Guinea* and *Ireland*; and also to *France*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, and *Italy*: So that there is no Trade but that of *Turkey*, *Greenland*, and the *East Indies*, in which they are not concerned. As it imports almost all Kinds of foreign Goods, it has consequently a large Inland Trade, and shares that to *Ireland* and *Wales*, with *Bristol*, as follows: As *Bristol* trades chiefly to the South and West Parts of *Ireland* from *Dublin* in the East, to *Galloway* West; this Town hath all the Trade of the East and North Shores from *Dublin* to *Londonderry*; as *Bristol* has the Trade of *South Wales*, this has great Part of that of *North Wales*; as *Bristol* has the South West Counties in *England*, and some North of it as high as *Bridgenorth*, if not to *Shrewsbury*, *Liverpool* has all the North Counties, besides what Goods it sends to *Cheshire* and *Staffordshire*, by the new Navigation of the Rivers *Mersee*, the *Weaver*, and the *Dane*, even so near to the *Trent*, that its Goods are carried by Land to *Burton*. Many more Particu-

Rebels, the Magistrates pursuant to the Advice of Marshal *Wade*, remov'd all their Powder out of their Magazine, on board some Ships in the Harbour ; as did many of the Merchants and Traders their best Effects, to prevent their falling into the Hands of those Brutes the Highlanders. Affairs there were in a bad Situation, all Manner of Trade being entirely at a Stand ; however, to comfort and encourage them, the Duke sent them the following Letter :

Litchfield, Nov. 29.

Gentlemen of the Magistracy of Liverpool,

THE Proofs of Fidelity and Zeal which you have given, and give, upon this important Occasion, and of which Colonel *Greames* has made a very exact Report, are, as they ought to be, extremely agreeable to me ; and I must earnestly recommend to you to persevere in the same laudable and honourable Course, and at the same time let you know, how much it will be for the King's and the Nation's Service, that you should not be induced, either by Intreaties or Menaces, to call back your Boats and Vessels, of what kind soever, which you have sent off, and put under the Protection of his Majesty's Ships of War, but that you leave them there, in the Persuasion the utmost Care will be had of them, and which, by this Messenger, I recommend in the strongest Manner, to the commanding Officer of those Ships.

I am very sorry your Courage and good Affections are put to so severe a Tryal, and that you are exposed to so great Inconveniencies ; but I hope the Time of your Deliverance draws nigh, and that by the Blessing of the Almighty, those insolent Plunderers will very soon receive the just Rewards of their Villainies. This Army will be formed in a Day or two, when I shall endeavour to pursue such Courses as will most effectually contribute
to

lars might be added in relation to its Buildings, Wet-Dock, Navigation, &c. but for want of Room, must refer the Reader to those Authors who have purposely treated of these Things.

to that End. I can't help taking Notice to you, how much I am pleas'd with the Account Col. *Greames* gives me of your Regiment: Be assured, I shall be glad to do any thing that may contribute to your Ease and Contentment; and to give you the most effective Marks of my Esteem; and that I am truly

Your good Friend, WILLIAM.

By his Royal Highness's Command,

EVERARD FAWKENER.

At * *Chester* the Inhabitants were in as bad a Plight, most of their Shops being shut; but by the Arrival of two Regiments of Foot, and one of Horse, they recover'd from their Fright. Sixty Pieces of Cannon were soon

* *Chester*, or, as 'tis commonly called *West-Chester*, from its western Situation, to distinguish it from many other *Chesters* in the Kingdom, is a large, fine, well-built City, and full of wealthy Inhabitants, who, by its Neighbourhood to the *Severn*, and to *Ireland*, drive a considerable Trade, so that the Shopkeepers here have a very good Business, as may be seen by the great Fairs held here every Year, to which abundance of Tradesmen and Merchants resort from all Parts, particularly from *Bristol* and *Dublin*. — Many Fables are told of its Antiquity; but 'tis supposed the *Romans* founded it, and quarter'd the 20th Legion *Vitrix* here, as appears by Inscriptions on several Altars dug up in and about it. — That it was eminent in the *Romans* Days, is unquestionable also from the numerous Spoils of their Grandeur found here, as Vaults, vast Foundations, Coins, Altars, Pavements of Chequer-work, and the like. *Ranulph*, a Monk of *Chester*, wrote thus of it in his *Polychronicon*. 'There are Ways here under-ground wonderfully
' arched with Stone-work, vaulted Dining-rooms, huge Stones
' engraven with the Names of the Antients, and sometimes
' Coins dug up with the Inscriptions of *Julius Caesar*, and
' other famous Men.' *Roger Chester*, in his *Polycraticon*, says,
' That when he beheld the Foundation of vast Buildings up
' and down the Streets, it seem'd rather the Effect of *Roman*
' Strength, and the Work of Giants, than of *British* Industry.'
— We do not meet with any City in *Britain* that so long maintained the *Roman* Splendor as this; for we find the *Romans*
cont-

soon mounted on the Walls of the Town; the Gates were kept constantly shut, and no Person suffered to go in or out, without being strictly examin'd. The Works of the Castle were put into so good a Condition, that the Inhabitants were no longer under any Pain about the Rebels. In digging about the Walls there were found 14 Bullets, each of 40 Pounds Weight, supposed to have lain there from the Time that Castle was besieged by *Oliver Cromwell*, who, tho' he had 20,000 Men under

continued here to the very last; and that long after the *Saxons* were Masters of the other Parts of *England*, the *Roman Britons* preserved their Liberty here, and were under their own Masters, the *Britons* assuming the Government every where, when the *Roman Soldiers* quitted the Island. In *Wales* several petty Princes set up for Sovereigns, and *Chester* was the chief Seat of the *British* Sovereignty. This City and the neighbouring Country became subject to the *Saxons* about 150 Years after *Hengist* and *Horfa* first landed in *England*; but the *Britons* recovered it again, and kept Possession of it, till King *Egbert*, the first *Saxon* Monarch, took it from them about the Year 826, and about 60 Years after, it was taken by the *Danes*. The *Saxons* and *Britons* hating those Robbers alike, assembled in great Numbers, and besieged the *Danes* so closely, that after they had been forced to eat Horse-flesh, they surrendered the City, which in the Time of K. *Edward* the elder was enlarged; and the Castle, which before was without Walls, was now encompassed with them. K. *Edgar* being here in the 13th Year of his Reign, required the Attendance of all the Kings and Princes of the Island of *Britain* to pay him Homage. Accordingly, the Kings of *Scotland*, *Cumberland*, and *Man*, and five petty Kings of *Wales*, having taken an Oath of Fidelity to him, he went with them the next Day on board a Barge in the River *Dee*, and caused all those Princes to row him up and down the River, where they laboured at the Oar like so many Bargemen, while himself sat in Triumph steering the Helm, and was rowed to and from St. *John's Church*, and his Palace: Upon which he is reported to have said, *Tunc demum posse Successores suos gloriari se Reges Angliæ esse, cum tanta prærogativa Honorum fruere.* — Much more might be said in relation to this City, its Situation, Buildings, Trade, and Government; for which the Reader may consult *Camden* and other Authors.

der his Command, spent 20 Weeks before it, tho' the Garrison consisted but of 800 Men.

At *Hull* the Inhabitants form'd themselves into a Camp, and mounted upon the Walls 60 Guns of 90 Pounders, and more were ready for that Purpose. General *Pultney* also came there to put the Town in a Posture of Defence; and the Ship *Success* luckily lying in the Harbour, and being well fitted out with heavy Cannon, 20 Pieces of Nine Pounders were immediately landed, and mounted on the Bastions; and the Ship was again mounted with a complete Set of Six Pounders, and other Cannon, (being spare ones she had on board), in order to serve as a floating Battery, to flank the Enemy in case of their attacking the Town, which, from the Situation of the River, they were able to do, and be of the greatest Service.

From * *Ormskirk* in *Lancashire* 'twas advis'd, That a Body of about 200 disorderly Persons had assembled in the Night, with a Drum, beating up for Volunteers to enter into the Pretender's Service, and openly proclaim'd him King: But the Townsmen rising, fought them, and took 10 or 12 Prisoners, and dispersed the rest.

When we last parted with the Rebels, which was *November 25*, we left a Party of them entering *Preston*,
and

* *Ormskirk* is a handsome Town, with a good inland Trade, but is of most Note for being the Burial-place of the *Stanleys*, Earls of *Derby*, whose Seat at *Latbam*, a neighbouring Village, was maintain'd by the Countess *Charlotte*, against Two Years Siege by the Parliament's Forces, who were then forc'd to leave it; but came again and took and demolish'd it. Here's a bituminous Earth, from which Oil of Amber is extracted, that preserves raw Flesh, and serves the Country People instead of Candles; and in the adjacent Country there is a mineral Spring call'd *Maudlin Well*, handsomely wall'd in and cover'd, the Waters of which have perform'd notable Cures. 'Tis impregnated with Sulphur, Vitriol, Oker, and a marine Salt united with a bitter purging Salt. It used to cast up marine Shells in great Quantities, tho' it be far from the Sea or any salt Rivers, 'till they found a Way to keep them down, together with the Sand, by laying Mill-stones upon the Spring.

and the 24th, the main Body of them at *Lancaster*; where they staid only two Days, but did not get a great deal of Plunder, besides the Publick Loss; the Mayor and Chief of the Town, being appriz'd of their intended Visit, having left the Town, and carried off their best Effects before they came into it. While they were there, the young Pretender lay at Mrs. *Martin's*, and his Attendants made free with the Ruin, and what else was in the Cellar. The poor Wretches were under the most slavish Subjection to their Chiefs; for soon after Six o'Clock at Night, the Drum beat for them to retire to their Quarters, which they immediately did, and were lock'd up by their Officers (like Felons in their Cells), till the next Morning.

November 25th, About 2000 of the Rebels march'd from *Garstang* to † *Preston*. They were likewise expected at *Warrington*; but in order to obstruct their Passage Southward, the Inhabitants of that Place pulled up the Bridge, and sunk all the Boats in the River; and all the other Bridges over the *Mersey* were likewise order'd to be destroy'd, as was also that at *Burton*. The

† *Preston* is said to be risen out of the Ruins of *Ribblechester*, and may for its Beauty and Bigness compare with some Cities. 'Tis incorporated and governed by a Mayor, Recorder, Eight Aldermen, Seventeen Common-Council Men, and a Town-Clerk. It has a large Stone Bridge over the *Ribble*, which plentifully supplies it with Fish, Coal, and other Commodities. This Place, for its Situation on a clean, delightful Eminence, handsome Streets, and Variety of Company that board here, is reckon'd one of the prettiest Retirements in *England*. 'Tis a very gay Town, the Residence of the Officers belonging to the Chancery of the County Palatine, and is call'd *Proud Preston*, tho' not near so rich as *Liverpool* or *Manchester*. 'Tis remarkable for the Defeat of Duke *Hamilton* near it, in 1648, when he came to rescue King *Charles I.* from his Imprisonment; and also for the Defeat of the *English* Rebels, who took Arms against King *George I.* on *November 12, 1715*. The Town was incorporated by King *Henry II.* and had Privileges and large Immunities granted and confirmed by several of his Successors. There are Traces of a *Roman* Military Way over the Common from *Ribchester* to the Mouth of the *Ribble*.

The 26th a Party of 500 of the Royal Blues march'd into *Stockport*, with Orders to destroy the Bridge there; so that all Communication with *Lancashire* was cut off.

The 27th an advanc'd Party of the Rebels went to *Liverpool*, to demand Quarters for 2000 Men.

By a Letter from *Warrington*, dated the 28th, it was advis'd, That two Persons were taken up there that Morning, who, after Examination, confess'd that they were come to bespeak Provisions for the Rebel Army, which, according to their Account, was to march the same Day for *Wigan*; and that they believ'd, it would be at *Warrington* the Day following; and that the same Advice was confirm'd by a Messenger of their own, who saw a Party come into *Wigan*, and demanded Quarters for 8000 Men. A Postscript to the same Letter mentions, that some few of the Rebels were, since writing the

|| *Warrington* has a fine Stone Bridge over the *Mersee*, that leads into *Cheshire*, and is a pretty large, neat, old built, but populous and rich Town, with a considerable Market, the Privilege of which was obtain'd from *Edward I.* by its Lords the *Butlers*. It gives Title of Earl to the Right Hon. *George Booth*, whose Ancestor *Henry Booth Lord Delamere*, of *Dunham Massee*, was the first that was so created, by King *William* and Queen *Mary*. This Town is famous for Malt, which is brought here to such Perfection, that the Ale brew'd from it, is said not to be inferior to *Derby*, or other the most noted Ales in *England*. In the River are caught Sturgeon, Greenbacks, Mulletts, Soles, Sand-Eels, Lobsters, Oysters, Shrimps, Prawns, and the best and largest Cockles in *England*, with other Shell-fish, and Muscles in such Abundance, that the Husbandmen manure the Ground with them. — As this Town lies on the great Road to *Carlisle* and *Scotland*, it has always been judg'd a Pass of the utmost Importance in a Time of War; and therefore the Forces of the late King, took special Care to secure it during the Rebellion in *Scotland*, and the North of *England*. The Town is full of good Country Tradesmen, and has a particular Market every Week for Linen, which is that which we call *Huckaback*, the Manufacture of its Neighbourhood; and 'tis said, that at least 500 Pounds worth, and sometimes much more, is sold every Market Day.

the above, come into *Warrington*, and that some were gone to *Manchester*.

On the 28th, the main Body of the Rebels lay at † *Wigan* and *Leigh*; and the same Day sent a Party to * *Manchester*, to get Quarters for 10,000 Men.

The

† *Wigan*, or *Wiggin*, stands pleasantly near the Rise of a Rivulet call'd *Duglefs*, and is a fair, well-built Town, in the high Post-Road to *Lancaster*, famous for the Manufacture of Coverlids, Rugs, Blankets, and other Sorts of Bedding; and for its Pit-coal, Iron-work, &c. 'Tis a Corporation erected by King *Henry I.* It has a stately Church, one of the best endowed in the County, and the Rector is always Lord of the Manor.

* *Manchester* stands near the Conflux of the *Irk* with the *Irawell*, not above three Miles from the *Mersey*, and is so much improv'd in this and the last Century above its Neighbours, that, tho' 'tis not a Corporation, nor sends Members to Parliament, yet, as an inland Town, it has perhaps the best Trade of any in these North Parts, and surpasses all the Towns hereabouts in Buildings and Numbers of People, and its spacious Market-place and College. It had formerly the Privilege of Sanctuary, which, by Act of Parliament, in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* was transferred to *Chester*. The Fustian Manufactures, call'd *Manchester* Cottons, for which it has been famous for almost 150 Years, has been very much improved of late, by some Inventions of Dying and Printing; which, with the great Variety of other Manufactures, known by the Name of *Manchester* Goods, as Ticking, Tapes, Filleting, and Linen Cloth, enrich not only the Town, but the whole Parish, and render the People industrious. Above 100 Years ago, there were reckon'd near 20,000 Communicants in this Town and Parish, since which Time the Inhabitants are much more numerous, in Proportion to the Increase of their Trade. A new Parish is erected, and a new Church built in it, dedicated to *St. Ann*, and the Town has been very much improved by the building of a very handsome Street of stately Houses, at the End of which the said Church was erected, by the Contribution of the Inhabitants and others, pursuant to an Act of Parliament of the Seventh of *Queen Anne*. The Collegiate Church, which was built in 1422, is also a very large, beautiful, and stately Edifice, with a Choir remarkable for its neat and curious carved Work, and a famous Clock that shews the Age of the Moon.

The

The following Journal, of the Proceedings of the Rebels, from their first coming to *Manchester*, to the last Time they left it, being, as I have good Grounds to believe, the most exact and authentick Account of their Progress, during that Time, I shall give it in the Words of the *Journalist*, thus :

Nov. 28. About Three in the Afternoon, a Serjeant, a Drummer, and a Woman, belonging to the Rebels, came here, and in about half an Hour beat up for Volunteers, offering five Guineas a Man. They gave out that the Van-guard was but two Miles off. A few young Fellows who had got their Plaid Waistcoats ready at the Bull's-Head, immediately put them on, with white Cockades in their Hats, and joined them. About Nine the Van-guard came in, consisting of about 100 on Horseback. In less than an Hour after they came in, they sent six Highlanders to apprehend Mr. *Berry*, who keeps the *Manchester* Long-Room ; a Room constantly supplied with the best and earliest Intelligence, both Foreign and Domestick. Ever since the Commencement of the Rebellion, having settled a Correspondence all over the North, he was continually receiving Expresses, and daily gave the first and most exact Account of all the

The Three most remarkable Foundations here, are a College, Hospital, and Publick School.—This Town gave the Title first of Earl, as it does now of Duke, to a Branch of the noble Family of *Montagu*. As the Town lies on a stony Hill, it has roble Quarries. —As the *Hague* in *Holland* is deservedly called the most magnificent Village in *Europe*, *Manchester* with equal Propriety, may be stiled the greatest mere Village in *England* ; for 'tis not so much as a Town, strictly speaking, the highest Magistrate being a Constable, or Headborough ; yet 'tis more populous than *York*, *Norwich*, or most Cities in *England*, and as big as two or three of the lesser ones put together. For the People here, including those in the Suburbs, on the other Side of the River, are reckon'd at no less than 50,000 ; which is ten times the Number of People that *Preston* has ; and 'tis said to return more Money in one Month, than that does in fifteen. There is not only a spacious Market-place, but a modern Exchange.

the Motions of the Rebels, till they came to, and even after they had left *Manchester*. This Affiduity of Mr. *Berry* so enraged the Rebels, that they gave out, they would certainly hang him if ever they should lay Hands on him; and accordingly search'd his House, which, being appriz'd of their Design, he quitted about a Quarter of an Hour before, and went off to the Duke's Army then at *Stone*. Not finding him, they caused his Shop (a Toy-Shop) to be open'd, and took Two large Drums, all the Gun-flasks and Gun-flints he had, and what other Goods they pleased; but deferred paying for them, till they could see the Owner of them, who only (they said) could give them a proper Receipt.

The 29th, About Ten this Morning another small Party of Horse came in. The best Houses were examin'd, and one fixed on for the Pretender's Son's Quarters. About One the main Body arrived, with the Pretender's Son, who marched on Foot, in a Highland Dress, surrounded by a Body of Highlanders, and was proclaim'd about Three o'Clock. They continued coming in 'till about Five. The whole amounting, according to the best Accounts, to betwixt Six and Seven Thousand, including old Men and Boys, which were thought to make about a Third of their Number. They billeted themselves, and used other Arts to prevent their Number from being known. Many private Houses had above 20, but some, both publick and private, had none. The Majority of them made a very shabby Appearance. What Horses they had, were chiefly such as they had stole as they came along. Very few of them were capable of any Service in an Engagement. Many of them had Halters instead of Bridles; no Saddles; some had Pads stuffed with Straw, and Ropes for Stirrups. They had 16 Pieces of Artillery, most of them very small. The Bellman went round the Town to order the Inn-keepers, &c. forthwith to bring their last Acquittances, and all such as had any Duty to pay, or had any Cash belonging to the Government in their Hands, to bring it, on Pain of Military Execution. The Bellman went round the Town again, to order the Houses to be illuminated,
which

which was done, and Bonfires made. The Bells also were rung. No doubt many of the ignorant Scots swallow'd this forc'd Meat for a Dish of Loyalty.

The 30th the Pretender in the Forenoon, rode through most of the Streets in the Town, attended by his Guards, and a few of his principal Officers. Then he had the Mortification to be convinced, that, in general, *Manchester* had been misrepresented; that they were not insensible of the Difference betwixt Liberty and Slavery, and of the many Blessings they had enjoy'd, and that for a long Time, under the *auspicious Reigns* of his present Majesty, and his Father of immortal Memory. The People of *Manchester*, almost universally, shew'd by their Countenances, (and the Pretender shew'd it by his that he read their Temper of Mind there) that they disapprov'd of and abhor'd him, and his barbarous, rapacious, slavish Crew, their base Designs, and their Abettors. Many of his Officers indeed declar'd, to Gentlemen where they were quarter'd, they expected the whole Town would join them; but, to its Honour be it said, there appear'd no Marks of Joy or Approbation, tho' the Pretender fail'd not to call for such by his Looks. Indeed it was with much Difficulty, that their own Party could raise even a faint Shout. Prayers were read, by Order, at the Old Church this Afternoon, and instead of his Majesty King *George*, &c. the King, the Prince of *Wales*, and all the Royal Family were pray'd for. The Pretender's Son did not attend the Service: A plain Proof of his being a Papist; a Papist that made it a Point of Conscience not to attend the Religious Worship of Protestants; one of the worst Sort of Papists; an honest one; that is, a zealous, a persecuting Bigot. Most Persons entertain'd the Rebels, especially those who call'd themselves Officers, of which there were great Numbers, in a very handsome Manner, and few private Houses took any Payment. Most of the common Men lay upon Straw. Many of them were very lousy, and in many Houses they made nasty Work; some sh—t—ng out of Windows where they lodged, and others in the Streets. Some of the Officers bep—st and be—t their Beds.

Beds. Others when they were shew'd to a House of Office, instead of sitting on the Seat, got upon it with their Feet. In general they behaved civilly, excepting to those they imagined had either Horses or Arms; and several of the Town Volunteers, who knew almost every one's Circumstances, came to such with drawn Swords, threatening to fire their Houses if they did not discover where they were. Some were forc'd to send 10 or 15 Miles for their Horses. They also demanded the several Sums of Money subscribed for the Service of his Majesty, upon Pain of Military Execution, and threaten'd to fire the Houses of such Subscribers as were not in Town, if the Money was not procur'd by their Friends, and it is suppos'd they got near a Thousand Pounds. As the Rebels had not attempted to collect Subscription Money before they came here, it is believed the *Manchester* Volunteers were the Authors of that Scheme. Several Parties went to Gentlemens Houses in the adjacent Country, from whom they took Horses and Arms. A small Party went to *Stockport*, gave out that a large Body was coming thither, and that they had insisted great Numbers at *Manchester*, to which Place they returned after staying about half an Hour.

December 1. The Main Body march'd this Morning early from *Manchester*. Many of them cross'd the River *Mersey* at *Cheadle Ford*, others near *Stetford*, where the Bridge had been pulled down, which they compell'd the Country People to assist in repairing, by laying Poplar-Trees across and Planks upon them. The Horse and Artillery pass'd at *Cheadle Ford*. A Party of Horse arrived at *Altringham*, by break of Day, bespoke Quarters for a Body of Foot, which came there about Ten, and then set out for *Macclesfield*. About Eleven o'Clock 100 Horse came into *Macclesfield*, and order'd Quarters for 5000 Men, who came there with the Artillery and the Pretender's Son, about Two o'Clock, and lay there that Night. The Van-guard went late that Night to *Broken-Crofts*, where they were quarter'd. All that Evening they were very busy scaling their Pieces, firing them, and putting them in Order. They had given out
they

they would call at *Knotsford*, but they were prevented by a Report that 2000 of the King's Troops were there. A Proof their Intelligence was not always good. In their Way to *Macclesfield*, they call'd at Col. *Lee's* at *Adlington*, where they demanded such a particular Number of Muskets, Pistols, &c. and six French Horns, and mentioned the particular Room they were in.

The 2d another Party of the Rebels came into * *Macclesfield*. About 2000 Horse and Foot came into *Congleton* in the Afternoon, and gave out that the Pretender and the main body would be there that Evening.

The 3d, a Party of the Rebels came to *Ashbourn*, and demanded Billets for 3000 Men. The Remainder were at *Leek*.

The 4th, about 11 o'Clock in the Morning, two of the Van-guard came into † *Derby*, and demanded Billets for

* *Macclesfield*, or *Maxfield*, gives Name to its Hundred, and to a spacious Forest on the Edge of *Derbyshire*, which is water'd, besides other Rivers, by the *Bollin*, on which the Town stands. 'Tis an antient, large Town, one of the fairest in this County, and was erected into a Borough by King *Edward III*. 'Tis govern'd by a Mayor, and enjoys great Privileges and Jurisdictions, by vertue of the Court, and the Liberties of the Forest. The Church, or rather Chapel, it being in the Parish of *Prestbury*, is a fair Edifice, with a very high spire Steeple, and a College adjoining to it, with Monuments of the *Savages*, and other Persons of Note; and there was an Oratory in it belonging to the Earls *Rivers*, where are two Brass Plates, on one of which there's a Promise of 26,000 Years, and 26 Days Pardon, for saying five Pater nosters, and five Aves. The chief Manufacture of this Town is Buttons; and it has a Free-School of an ancient Foundation. It first gave Title of Earl to Lord *Gerard* of *Brandon*, in the Reign of *Charles II*. as it does now to one of the Tellers of the Exchequer, the Right Hon. *George Parker*, Son of Sir *Thomas Parker*, who was created Earl of *Macclesfield*, and Lord High Chancellor, by King *George I*.

† *Derby*, the County Town, has its Name from having been a Park, or Shelter for Deer, which is partly confirm'd by the Arms of the Town, viz. a Buck couchant in a Park. It stands

for 9000 Men, and soon after about 30 of the Van-guard, who sat on Horseback two or three Hours, during which the Bells rang and Bonfires were made. About Three, Lord *Elcho*, with the Life-guards and many of the Chiefs came in, and soon after the main Body. The Pretender was proclaim'd. The Pretender's Son arrived when it was near dark, on Foot, and was conducted to Lord *Exeter's* House, where Guards were plac'd round the House. Common, ordinary, publick and private Houses had 40 and 50 Men each, and some Gentlemen near a Hundred.

The 5th, the Rebels ran from Shop to Shop, to buy at their own Price, or steal Gloves, Buckles, Powder-flasks, &c. as they had done at *Manchester*, and several Places; if they lik'd a Person's Shoes, they took them off his Feet, and grew more and more insolent. Prayers were read in the great Church by one of their Priests. The Cryer gave Notice to all Persons to pay the Excise that was due, and demanded the Subscription Money, which many Gentlemen paid. It is supposed the whole of what they got amounted to about 2500l. They committed all Kinds of Outrages, and stole Linen Stockings, and almost any Thing they laid their Hands on. They beat up for Volunteers,

on the West Side of the River *Derwent*, and the South Side of it is water'd by a Rivulet, call'd *Martin brook*, which has nine Bridges over it before it falls into the *Derwent*. It has a fair Stone Bridge of Five Arches over the latter, on which there formerly stood a Chapel dedicated to *St. Mary*, now converted into a Dwelling-house. When this Town was first built, there is no certain Account; but from some old Churches, and certain Privileges which it enjoys, 'tis supposed to be antient; for we read that it was a Royal Borough in the Reign of *Edward the Confessor*, exempted from paying Toll in *London*, or any Place, except *Winchester*, and some few other Towns. In the Time of the Saxons, the Danes had their Head-quarters there, till *Ethelfleda*, at the Head of the *Mercian* Forces, took it by Surprise, defeated an Army of the Danes here, and put them all to the Sword. In the South-east Corner of the Town, there was formerly a Castle, of which there are now no Tokens, but a Hill called *Cow-castle-Hill*, and a Street leading to *St. Peter's*, which in antient Deeds is call'd *Castle-Gate*.

lunteers, offering Five Shillings advance and Five Guineas when they came to *London*. Only three Fellows of the most vile Characters listed, two of which are in Jail. Soon after the Rebels arriv'd here, some of their Chiefs made much Enquiry after News-Papers, and the Duke of *Perth* sending for one, had the General Evening-Post, dated *Nov. 30.* sent him, wherein was published the following Advertisement, which Paper he took next Morning to their Prince's Lodging.

‘ *Advertisement with a R E W A R D.*

‘ **R**UN away from their *Master at Rome*, in the Dog-Days of last *August*, and since secreted in *France*, two young *Lurchers*, of the right *Italian Breed*, and being of a *Black Dun Colour*, with sharp *Noses*, long *Claws*, and hanging *Ears*, have been taken Abroad for *King Charles the Second's Breed*, but a *Bitch* from *Italy* unfortunately broke the Strain in 88, by admitting into the Kennel a *base Mongrel of another Litter*. — They are suppos'd to be upon the Hunt for Prey in the *North*. They go a full *Dog Trot* by Night, for fear of being catch'd. They answer to the Names of *Hector* and *Plunder*, and will jump and dance at the Sound of the *French Horn*, being used to that Note by an old *Dogmaster at Paris*; they prick up their Ears also at the Musick of a *Lancashire Hornpipe*.

‘ This is to give Notice, that whoever can secure this Couple of *Curs*, and bring them back to the *Pope's Head at Rome*, near *St. Peter's Church*, or to the *Cardinal's Cap at Versailles*, or to the *King's-Arms at Newcastle*, or to the *Thistle at Edinburgh*, or to the *Three Kings at Brentford*, or rather to the Sign of the *Axe on Tower-hill*, shall have the Reward of *Thirteen Pence Halfpenny*, or any Sum below a *Crown*, and the Thanks, of all the Powers of *Europe*, except *France*, *Spain*, and the *Pope*. —

‘ *N. B.* They have each a *French Collar* on, stamp'd with the *Father's Arms*, a *Warming-pan* and the *Flower-de-Luce*, with this Inscription :

‘ *We are but Young Puppies of Ten-in’s Pack.*

‘ Beware of them, for they have got a Smack of the
‘ *Scotch Mange*, and those that are bit by them, run
‘ mad, and are call’d *Jaco-BITES*.

The 6th, About Seven this Morning, when most People imagin’d they would have gone for *Loughborough* towards *London*, the Van-guard having secur’d the Pass at *Swarkston* Bridge, they march’d for *Ashbourn*. Their Chiefs seem’d much confus’d. Their pretended Prince, mounted on a black Horse, said to be the brave Colonel *Gardiner’s*, left *Derby* about Nine o’Clock with the main Body. The Hussars plunder’d most of the Gentlemen’s Houses in the Neighbourhood, for Arms and Horses, of which they got a great Number. They also took most of the Farmer’s Horses, and forc’d several of them to go with their Artillery. Two or Three staid here till near *Saturday* Noon, and carry’d off two Horses. The main Body of the Rebels arriv’d at *Ashbourn* this Night, where they committed much greater Outrages than they had done before. There were about 300 at the *Talbot*, and at a very moderate Calculation, the Landlord was about 34 *l.* out of Pocket, and did not receive 10 *l.* Between *Ashbourn* and *Derby* Two of them were taken by a Farmer and his Servant, and sent to the Duke of *Cumberland*. They shot two Men here, one of whom died on the Spot.

The 7th, the Rebels marched from *Ashbourn* this Morning, and arrived at *Leek* this Night.

The 8th, the main Body of the Rebels were this Evening at *Macclesfield*, and a Party of the *Manchester* Recruits went through *Altringham*, where they staid some time, and attempted to go through *Stratford*, but *Crosforth* Bridge being again destroy’d they were forc’d to returnt o *Stockport*, where [a considerable Body lay that Night. On *Saturday* Night four of the *Manchester* Rebels came to *Stockport*, and having given the Watch the Slip, who fired at them, and shot one of their Horses, they got over the Ford. The Rebels were very much enraged when they came to *Stockport* on this Account,
threa-

threatened to burn the Town, and did cut several Persons with their Swords. They seized upon Mr. *Elcock* an Attorney, Mr. *Osborne*, Mr. *Robinson* a Grocer, Mr. *Bower* a Mercer, one *Lee*, and the Constable, whom they took with them to *Manchester*, where by proper Application they were all discharged, except the Constable, about whose Neck they put a Halter when at *Stockport*, and threatened to hang him; both he and many others thought they would have been as good as their Word. The four Rebels above-mentioned came to *Manchester* that Night, and one of them, suppos'd to be *Thomas Siddal* the Barber, narrowly escaped being seiz'd at the Upper-end of *Market-street Lane*. He was forc'd to gallop down the Street, and through the *Acker's-Gates*, and in the Square he quit his Mare.

The 9th, about 40 of the Rebels came here about Noon, and several Stones were thrown at them by the Mob, as they came through *Hanging-Ditch*. They threatened to fire, but did not, and sat on Horseback, some with Pistols, others with Guns in their Hands, all ready cock'd, till the main Body came in. The Bellman had been about the Town the Day before, to order all Persons to provide Pickaxes, &c. to spoil the Roads, and again to arm themselves with such Weapons as they could get, and there were, it is believ'd, of the Country and Townsfolks about 10,000 soon collected, who seem'd very hearty to have a Brush, but the Bellman went about the Town to order them to disperse. Captain *Hilton* of *Manchester*, went with a Party of 4 or 500 to *Cheadle-Ford*, and it is said, occasioned a Party of the Rebels to turn back and go through *Stockport*. The Rebels billeted themselves most at their old Quarters. They behav'd worse than they did before. About 7 o'Clock the Constables sent for several of the principal Inhabitants to meet them at the Old Coffee-house, and there shewed them a Warrant from the Pretender, to raise from the Town 5000*l.* against the next Day by 4 o'Clock, on Pain of Military Execution. It was thought impossible to do this considering the Sums they had extorted from the Town before, which it was supposed, amounted to near 3000*l.*
The

The 10th, a considerable Number of the Inhabitants met this Morning, some of whom waited on the Pretender, to acquaint him with the Impossibility of raising the Money, and to endeavour to have the Payment excused. Upon this he mitigated it to 2500*l.* and sent a Warrant for that Sum to be levied at *Manchester* and *Salford* by One o'Clock; and while Methods were contriving how to procure it, three or four of the Rebels seiz'd Mr. *James Bayley*, Senior, took him to Secretary *Murray* at the Pretender's Lodgings, and told him he must be a Prisoner till it was paid, and if it was not paid, he must go with them. Mr. *Bayley* endeavoured to excuse himself, by saying he was betwixt 70 and 80 Years old, and to his Remembrance had not lain a Night out of his own Bed, nor been 10 Miles from Home for about two Years, nor could he bear to travel. He was told, if he could not ride they would endeavour to get him a Wheel-Carriage. Mr. *Bayley* said, his Confinement was an Obstruction to the raising the Money, and if he was at Liberty he might borrow some. The Secretary, after leaving him awhile, returned with this Answer, That the Prince, in Consideration of his Age, if he would give his Word and Honour to bring him 2500*l.* in two Hours, or surrender himself a Prisoner, consented he should have his Liberty so long. This Mr. *Bayley* agreed to, and came to the Coffee-house, where a great Number of the Inhabitants were; and it being propos'd that Mr. *Bayley* and Mr. *John Dickenson* should give promissory Notes, payable in Three Months, to such as would lend any Money, it was agreed to, and the Money being thereby procured, was paid the Rebels about two o'Clock. The main Body of the Rebels marched this Morning for *Wigan*, and the Remainder this Afternoon. They could not hide their Dejection, tho' they drank plentifully of Spirituous Liquors, nor still forbear expressing their Disappointment at *Manchester*, and several, who when here before, believed the Illuminations to be voluntary, said, They thought the Devil had been amongst the People, they were so altered. There were not above thirty People joined them at *Manchester*, five of which were Non-

Non-jurors, some Papiſts, and four or five Iriſhmen. Moſt of them were Perſons of deſperate Fortune.

A true Copy of the Note which the Pretender gave for the Repayment of 2500 Pounds, raiſed by Contribution in *Manchester* and *Salford*.

Charles Pr— of W— and Regent of E—S—F and I—, and the Dominions thereunto belonging.

To the Conſtables and Collector of the Land-tax of the Towns of Manchester and Salford.

TH E S E are requiring you to collect and levy, from the ſaid Towns of *Manchester* and *Salford*, the Sum of Two thouſand Five hundred Pounds, to be paid by you into our Secretary, betwixt this and to Morrow at One of the Clock Mid-day: For which you ſhall receive our Royal Declaration for having the ſaid Sum repaid to the ſaid Towns, ſo ſoon as the Country is in Quiet and Tranquility under our Royal Government.

Given at *Manchester* the 9th Day of *December*, 1745.

By his Highneſs's Command,

(Signed and Sealed by),

J. Murray.

It appears by this that the Money was only borrowed. Nevertheleſs, the Jacobites being diſappointed, and very angry to ſee more People againſt them than they expected, invented a Story that the Riſing of a Mob occaſioned the Town to be laid under this heavy Contribution, and but for the Provocation of that Mob, we were made to believe, that no Money would have been demanded.

As bad as the Pretender's Conduct has been, his Friends have been always ready to find out ſome Reaſon to juſtify it; and they have been no leſs indulgent to his Followers. Thoſe civil, well-bred Gentlemen, ſay they, would do Nobody any Harm. What if they did enter your Houſes and live upon free Quarters; you may ſurely allow them a little Meat and Drink, for you pay them no Taxes. And as for their plundering, and ſtealing, and extorting
Money

Money of People, those are but the necessary Effects of War. By such Arguments as these the Advocates for Rebellion discover themselves, and shew the Weakness, as well as Wickedness of their Cause.

We left the Duke the 28th just arrived at *Litchfield*, from *London*. He made no long Stay, but proceeded with what Forces he found there, and lay the 30th at the Earl of *Cholmondeley's* Seat in *Cheshire*, upon the Borders of *Lancashire*. Here his Royal Highness disposed his Army in such a Manner as he judg'd most proper to stop the Progress of the Rebels farther Southward.

December 1. His Royal Highness was at *Stafford*, where he received Advices from his most advanced Post, which was at *Newcastle*, that a large Party of the Rebels were at * *Congleton*, within Nine Miles of that Place, and that their whole Army were to be there the same Night, with all their Artillery and Baggage. He had before order'd the Cavalry at that Post to be alert, and the two Battalions of Infantry to retire to *Stone*, which is six Miles on this Side of *Newcastle*, in case of the Enemy's Approach. The Duke march'd himself the 2d from *Stafford*, with Three Battalions of Guards to the same Place, where the Army, consisting of Eleven old Battalions of Foot, and Six Regiments of Horse and Dragoons were to be form'd the next Morning, in order to face the Rebels if they were disposed to fight. But as they shewed no Inclination to come to Action, his Royal Highness return'd with his Army to *Stafford*, on the 3d.

The

* *Congleton*, near the Borders of *Staffordshire*, is an antient but handsome Town, which in old Writings is call'd a Borough. 'Tis water'd on all Sides by the River *Dan*, the Brook *Howley*, and the *Daning Schorw*. 'Tis a Corporation, consisting of a Mayor and six Aldermen. 'Tis noted for a good Trade in Leather Gloves, Purfes, and Points, and has Two Churches; tho' Mr. *Camden* said, that in his Time it had only one Chapel, and that entirely of Wood, excepting the Choir, and a little Tower; and that the Mother Church was at *Astbury*, two Miles off, a curious high Fabrick, with a Spire Steeple, and a very rich Benefice.

The next Day, upon positive Advice of the Rebels marching by *Congleton*, towards *North Wales*, the Duke's Van-guard was in Motion towards *Newcastle*, when Advice came, that the Rebels were gone for *Leek* and *Ashbourn*. Whereupon it was resolved to march the Army as soon as possible to *Northampton*, in order to intercept them in their March towards the South.

The 5th his Royal Highness with his Army, arrived at *Litchfield*, where having receiv'd Advice, that the Rebels had taken Possession of *Swankston-Bridge* (tho', in Truth, they did not come within a Mile of it) before the Orders which his Highness had sent to break it down, could be put in Execution, it was resolved to encamp the 6th on *Meriden Common*, between *Colehill* and *Coventry*, and the next Day near *Northampton*, by which Means the Army would again be before the Rebels. It was observed, that the Men, who had been prodigiously harrafs'd with continual Marches and Counter-Marches, bore the Fatigue with great Cheerfulness, and seem'd to have no other Wishes, than to come to an Engagement with the Rebels. At *Coventry* the Army received their Flannel Waistcoats which had been sent them from *London*.

It being suspected that the Rebels had a Design to get into *Wales*, his Royal Highness dispatch'd a Messenger to the Mayor of *Shrewsbury* to apprize him thereof, and to advise the Inhabitants to secure their best Effects, to prevent their falling into their Hands, in case they should make that Way for *Wales*; which the Inhabitants accordingly did, but were soon eas'd of their Fears, being informed, that the Rebels intended for *Manchester* in their Way to *Scotland*.

The 8th, at *Meriden*, his Royal Highness put himself at the Head of all the Horse and Dragoons, and 3000 Foot all on Horseback, and 1000 Volunteers, to endeavour to stop the Rebels, but soon heard, that they were retiring Northward with great Precipitation. Sir *John Ligonier* march'd at the same Time, with a Brigade of Guards to *Litchfield*.

On the 9th his Royal Highness, with all the Cavalry,
D d and

and a Body of Foot mounted, were at *Litchfield*, preparing to continue their March in Pursuit of the Rebels; and in order to enable him to do so the better, the Gentlemen of *Staffordshire* assisted in furnishing or procuring Horses to mount the Foot-Soldiers on; in particular the Town of *Birmingham*; and Sir *Lister Holt* of *Aston-Hall*, Bart. one of the Members of Parliament for *Litchfield* is said to have furnished 250 from his Stables and Parks. For which Service his Royal Highness was pleased to signify his great Satisfaction; as also for the ready Assistance given by the Town of *Newcastle*, among others; and, indeed, there was scarce a Man of any Influence in the whole County, who did not exert himself on this Occasion; and if there was one such, it will puzzle his Friends, and the Friends of the Constitution, to assign any other Excuse but his Solicitude to get himself away to a Place of less Danger. Some Papists in the Neighbourhood were taken Notice of for sending out their Servants more than once by Night well mounted, it was believ'd, to give the Rebels Intelligence of the Motions of the Duke.

The Rebels, by all their Motions, seem'd determin'd to avoid fighting the Duke, and to make the best of their Way for *Scotland*; the Duke, however, was resolv'd to give them no rest, but to follow them with all the Expedition he was capable of: Which let us drop for the present, to take an Account of the Proceedings of Marshal *Wade* and his Army in *Yorkshire*.

November 28. Marshal *Wade*, with his Army, was at *Persbridge* in the Bishoprick of *Durham*, on the Edge of *Yorkshire*, from whence he set out for *Lancashire*, in order to act in Conjunction with the Duke, or otherwise, as Occasion should require, against the Rebels. *December 3d*, he came to *Wetherby*, which is about 40 Miles from *Persbridge*. Here the Marshal was inform'd of the March of the Rebels into *Derbyshire*, and thereupon directed his Cavalry to march towards *Doncaster*, and the Foot to follow the next Day. At *Wetherby* the Army halted to receive their Bread from *Leeds*,
and

and their Shoes, Stockings, and Flannel Waistcoats from *London*.

Dec. 8. Marshal *Wade*'s Horse and Dragoons came to *Doncaster*, as did his Infantry the same Day to *Ferrybridge*; where, in a Council of War, it was resolved, that the Army should march by the Way of *Wakefield* and *Hallifax* into *Lancashire*, in order to intercept the Return of the Rebels Northwards. But on their Arrival at *Wakefield* on the 10th, upon Advice that the main Body of the Rebels was then at *Manchester*, and their advanced Guard gone towards *Wigan*, on their Way to *Preston*, by which they had got three or four Days March of his Army, it was resolved to send a Detachment of Cavalry, under the Command of Major General *Oglethorpe*, to pursue them with all possible Expedition, and that the rest of the Army should march towards *Newcastle*, and both the Army and the said Detachment of Cavalry to march the 11th.

His Royal Highness left *Litchfield* the 9th early in the Morning, and on the 10th late at Night, arrived at *Macclesfield* with two Regiments of Dragoons, thro' terrible Roads, by *Uttoxeter* and *Cheadle*, 1000 Foot were within an Hour's March of *Litchfield*, and the Duke of *Richmond* was expected there that Evening with the Remainder of the Cavalry. Upon hearing of the Arrival of the Duke's advanced Guard, with the Quarter-Master, at *Macclesfield*, the Rebels quitted *Manchester* with the utmost Hurry and Confusion, and went on towards *Wigan*. His Royal Highness sent an Order by Express to the Magistrates of *Manchester*, to enjoin them to seize all Stragglers of the Rebel Army, or such as had abetted them, and to keep them in Custody till further Orders; and on the 11th his Royal Highness sent on Major *Wheatly* with a Body of Dragoons. Orders were likewise sent for *Bligh*'s Battalion, then at *Chester*, to join the Army here, and to the *Liverpool* Battalion, to retake their former Post at *Warrington*. The greatest Zeal and Affection were expressed upon the Arrival of the King's Troops in these Parts; and, excepting at *Manchester*, where the Rebels were joined

by about 60 Persons, they met with no Success in their Expedition; 15 or 16 Straglers were picked up, and sent to different Goals.

The 12th his Royal Highness receiv'd Intelligence, that General *Oglethorp*, with his Detachment of Cavalry, would be that Day at *Wigan*; and being at the same Time informed, by several Letters from *Lancashire*, that the Rebels were continuing their Flight in the utmost Disorder and Confusion, and with such a Panick, that many of them threw away their Arms upon the Road, his Royal Highness judg'd it highly proper to pursue them with all possible Expedition, and accordingly the next Day set out with his whole Cavalry for *Wigan*; and as the Rebels had been forced to halt the 12th at *Preston*, he hoped to be able to get up with them in two or three Days March.

At *Prescot* in *Lancashire*, a great Number of the Townsien, join'd by above 100 Farmers and others, arm'd with Scythes, Forks, Guns, and rusty Swords, went out to pick up what Straglers they could find of the Rebel Army, and return'd with above 40 of them, who were in a bad Condition, being lame, and almost dead with Fatigue, and the 13th were sent to different Goals for Safety.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Derby, Dec. 13.

ABout six o'Clock on *Wednesday* Evening, were quarter'd on me, six Officers (one a Major as they stiled him) and forty private Men, with eight pick'd up shabby Horses, some without Saddles or Bridles, others with Halters, and pieces of Bridles, and Ropes about their Heads and Necks, and poor Saddles, or a Sort of Padds stuffed with Straw upon them. Most of the Men, after their Entrance into my House, look'd like so many Fiends turn'd out of Hell, to ravage the Kingdom, and Cut-throats; and under their Plaids nothing but various Sorts of butchering Weapons were to be seen; the Sight at first must be thought very shocking and terrible. But these Wretches being fatigued with their long
March

March from *Leek* that Day, soon after they came into my House, stuffed themselves well with Bread, Cheese, and Ale, and then about 20 of them, before a great Fire in my Hall, order'd by them, called for a large Quantity of Straw, and nestled into it for Repose; and the Remainder of them did the like in a large Landry-room belonging to my House, before two great Fires likewise order'd to be made there. The Officers took Possession of my Parlour, and the Chambers they liked best, commanded what Supper and Liquor they would have, and expected me, my Wife and whole Family, to wait on them, as if they had been so many petty Princes; yet one of the Officers was tolerably civil and communicative, and redressed some Complaints made about the ill Behaviour of his Men. My Hall (after these vagabond Creatures began to be warm, by such Numbers under the Straw, and a great Fire near them) stunk so of their Itch, and other Nastinesses about them, as if they had been so many Persons in a condemn'd Hole, and 'twill be very happy if they've left no Contagion behind them. The next Day the Officers and their Men grew more bold, and order'd in a haughty Tone what Meat and Drink they would have at their Meals, and if you was not at an Instant ready to administer what they call'd for, some of them would surround you with fierce and savage Looks, as if they had been so many Mutes appointed to strangle, or some other Way assassinate you. To *Friday* Morning they eat me up near a Side of Beef, eight Joints of Mutton, four Cheeses, with abundance of white and brown Bread, (particularly white) three Couple of Fowls, and would have Drams continually, as well as strong Ale, Beer, Tea, &c. But really what did afford me some Matter for an unavoidable Laughter (tho' my Family in this miserable Situation) was, to see these Desperadoes, from Officers to the common Men, at their several Meals, first pull off their Bonnets, and then lift up their Eyes in a most solemn Manner, and mutter something to themselves, by Way of saying Grace.—As if they had been so many pure primitive Christians.

Their

Their Dialect (from the Idea I had of it) seemed to me, as if an Herd of Hottentots, wild Monkies in a Desert, or vagrant Gypsies, had been jabbering, screaming, and howling together; and really this Jargon of Speech was very properly suited to such a Set of Banditti.

I cannot omit taking Notice of the generous Present they made me at parting on *Friday* Morning, for the Trouble and Expence I was at, and the Dangers undergone, (tho' by the by, I wished for no other Compensation than the Escape of my Family with their Lives, and of my House being plunder'd) which was, a Regiment of Lice, several Loads of their filthy Excrements, and other Ejections of different Colours, scatter'd before my Door, in the Garden, and elsewhere about my House.

In Obedience to a Letter sent to the Deputy Lieutenants of *Westmoreland* and *Cumberland*, by his Royal Highness, requiring them, by all Means, to retard and obstruct the March of the Rebels thro' those two Counties, a Resolution was taken to raise Part of the Country to demolish *Wastall* Bridge, to make the Road from *Kendal* to *Shap* impassable for the Artillery of the Rebels, or any Wheel-Carriages, and for the same Reason to break up the Road down *Graridge Hawse*; in order to give Time to the Duke's Army to come up with them, before they could be able to get clear of those Counties.

The 13th, at one o'Clock, the *Georgia* Rangers, and soon after a Party of the D. of *Kingston's* Horse, commanded by Lieut. Colonel *Mordaunt*, and the Capt. Lord *Manners* and Lord *Byron*, arrived at *Preston*. General *Oglethorp* came in likewise with a Detachment from the D. of *Montagu's* and Marshal *Wade's* Regiment of Horse, commanded by Major *Otway*, and St. *George's* Regiment of Dragoons, commanded by Lieut. Col. *Arabin*. These Troops marched from *Doncaster* without halting, except barely to refresh themselves, and in the last three Days made above one Hundred measured Miles, over Snow and Ice. In their Way, they took a Captain of the Rebel Army, named *Mackenzie*,
and

and two Men Prisoners. The General, immediately on his Arrival at *Preston*, detached the *Georgia* Rangers after the Rebels, designing himself to follow the next Day with the Horse. About four Hours before General *Oglethorp's* Forces came into the Town, the Rebels quitted it.

Extract of a Letter from a Lady at Preston to her Friend in Town, dated Dec. 14.

Yesterday the Rebel Army re-entered our Town all sufficiently wearied, and out of Humour enough. There are with them four Ladies, who seem to be of some Distinction; Lady *Ogilvy*, Mrs. *Murray*, *Jenny Cameron*, and another, whose Name I could not learn; but they say she is the Mistress of one *M'Sheridan*, a Popish Priest. The two first were in a Chariot by themselves; the other two in a Coach and Six, with the young Pretender and *M'Sheridan*; who, it seems, is called *Archbishop of Canterbury*. — This young Pretender seem'd very faint and sick, and is very assiduously ministered unto by *Jenny Cameron*. * *O. Sullivan*, one of the young

* A Paper call'd the *True Patriot*, gives the following Account of this *Sullivan*. — The principal Person upon whom the Pretender's Son hath depended in this Expedition, is one *Sullivan*, he is by Birth an *Irishman*, and was educated in a *Romish* College abroad, where he entered into Priest's Orders. He had afterwards the Fortune to be recommended to Marshal *Maillebois*, of whom he was retained as a domestick Tutor to his Son. The Marshal perceiving in him some Symtoms of a Genius better adapted to the Sword than to the Gown, encouraged him rather to apply himself to the former, than the latter Profession, which he did with such Success, that having attended his Master to *Corfica*, when the *French* undertook to deprive these poor People of their Liberties, he acted as his Secretary. The Marshal, who was a *Bon Vivant*, and used constantly to get drunk every Day after Dinner, was almost incapable of Business the greater Part of the twenty-four Hours; during all which Time, the whole Power devolved on *Sullivan*, who executed it in such a Manner as to do great Honour both

young Pretender's Council, a very likely Fellow, made free with our House; from him we learnt some little Anecdotes relating to *Jenny Cameron*. She is, it seems, the Niece of a Person of some Fashion in the Highlands; and was sent by her Uncle to pay his Compliments to the young Pretender, on his March from *Lochaber* to *Perth*. She brought with her a considerable Quantity of Cattle, some *Usquebaugh*, and other little Presents. When she appear'd before the young Pretender's Tent, who received her very gallantly, she jump'd off her Horse, and told him with great Frankness, *That she came like the Queen of Sheba, to partake of the Wisdom of Solomon*: He answered, *And thou shalt, my Dear, partake of all that Solomon is Master of*. — He took her in his Arms, and retir'd with her into his Tent, and were there some Time alone; the rest, *Mr. Sullivan* says, we are to guess. This wild Rabble made no long Stay here, nor, I dare say, will ever come back again. They look all like hunted Hares, and had rather hear the Name of the Devil than the Duke; but don't seem to mind any Body else in particular, except General *Oglethorp*, whose Vivacity they are no Strangers to; but seem to hope his Forwardness may out-run his Judgment, in which, I don't doubt, they will be fatally mistaken. They are march'd, or rather gone off, in a very unaccountable Manner; galloping, trotting, and running, and, as we say, bidding the Devil take the Hindmost. — *Mr. Oglethorp* is just now coming into

both to himself and his Master; having here gained a very high military Reputation, as well as much Knowledge in what is the Art of making irregular War. He afterwards served two Campaigns, one in *Italy*, and the other on the *Rhine*; in which latter Campaign, a *French* General giving a Character of him, said, that he understood the irregular Art of War better than any Man in *Europe*; nor was his Knowledge in the regular much inferior, to that of the best General. To the Abilities of this Man we may justly attribute the Success with which a Handful of *Banditti* have so long been able to over-run and plunder a large Part of this opulent and powerful Nation.

Town;

Town; but the Post waiting, I can give you no further Particulars.

On the 14th General Ogletborp, with his Cavalry, was at *Garstang*, and design'd to advance that Night, and post his Regulars on *Elhib-Moor*, which begins about three Miles on this Side *Lancaster*, and extends beyond the Town, and his Irregulars were to be detach'd in small Parties, supported by Parties of the Regulars, with Orders to attack any Patroles of the Rebels which they might fall in with. If the Rebels march'd off, the General was to pursue, and fall upon their Rear, giving Notice immediately to Major *Wheatley*, who was posted at *Garstang*, with a considerable Body of Dragoons to support him, and the Major was to be supported by the Troops from *Preston*. The *Liverpool* Companies were order'd to march from *Warrington*, and to arrive at *Preston* on the 16th.

The 11th the D. of *Perth*, with about 150 Horse, left the Rebel Army at *Lancaster*, and took the Road towards *Carlisle*, giving out that he was going to fetch a Reinforcement. On the 14th this Party came into *Kendal*, equipp'd and accoutred like Hussars, with a Chaise, in which was a Person in a Woman's Dress, rode up the Town quietly, and turn'd thro' the Fish-market, down to the Bridge leading to *Penrith*; but as they were pursuing their Route thro' the Town, without stopping, and were almost got out of it, a Gun was fired out of a House, and one of the Rebels kill'd; whereupon the Town's People closed in, and took two more Prisoners. The rest of them gallop'd on towards the Bridge, where a Halt was made on a sudden, and a few Muskets discharged at the People, and a Hostler and Shoemaker killed upon the Spot. They then made a general Volley, but without doing any more Mischief; and after that pursued their Way as fast as they could towards *Shap*. Their Horses seemed very much harassed and jaded.

On *Sunday*, after Dinner, a Party of Horse came into *Kendal*, amongst whom was their Commissary; and

an Hour after came the Rest, Horse and Foot, and were coming in till after Dark. Their Artillery, consisting of 12 or 13 small Pieces, was about the Middle of the Corps, with several covered Carts. The Duke of *Perth*, so called, after the Scuffle above-mentioned at *Kendal*, proceeded on to *Shap*, and intended for *Penrith*; but seeing the Beacons on fire, and hearing it was done to call in the Country, sent a small Party to the Round Table, which is One Mile this Side *Penrith*, and five from *Shap*, to make Enquiries; and finding it true, he returned for Safety to *Kendal* about two in the Morning on the 16th. Betwixt four and five the Drums began to beat, and the Men march'd out from Day-break till near Ten, in the same Order they entered, Lord *George Murray* being with the last Company.

On Sunday Night Mischief was apprehended at *Kendal*, but the Magistrates pacified the Heads of the Rebels in some Measure; but on Monday Morning, after the Alarm, they behaved very rudely, and exacted a Sum of Money; and the last of them plundered some Houses for Liquors, stript those they met of their Shoes, and attempted to fire a House.

The main Body of the Rebels began to march out of *Lancaster*, about eight o'Clock in the Evening of the 14th, in a very great Hurry, the Baggage proceeding first, and were marching out in different Bodies all Night; the last of them left the Town about eight o'Clock the next Morning, and took the Road to *Kendal*. Some Letters advis'd, that as the Rear of the Rebels were marching out at one End of the Town, General *Oglethorpe's* Horse enter'd the other, and was to refresh in the Street, and then proceed; but he was called back to *Garstang* that Night, upon Receipt of an Express of the *French* being landed, which was afterwards contradicted, and the next Day he was order'd to push on again.

The 17th, General *Oglethorpe* with the Avant-Guard, was to be at *Shap*, and the Rest of his Royal Highness's Forces were on their March for *Kendal*, and were to rest there that Night. On the 16th in the Morning the Rebels marched from *Kendal*, but not being able to reach

reach *Penrith* as they intended, were forced to lie at *Shap*.

The 16th General *Oglethorpe* received Orders to push beyond *Lancaster*; where the Duke proposed to be with his whole Corps the same Day; Brig. *Bligh* was to be at *Preston* the same Day, and Lord *Sempil* with the two Regiments of *Scots* Fuzileers, was to follow him thither with the utmost Expedition.

Some Prisoners that were taken and examined, made the Number of the Rebels amount to 8000, including Women and Boys, and said, that amongst them there were about 2000 of the Men of the Clans, well-arm'd with Guns and Broad Swords, the rest consisting chiefly of *Athol* Men and Lowlanders, who were but indifferently arm'd; that they had 15 Pieces of Cannon of three or four Pounders; that one *Sullivan* had the Care of the Artillery; that from their first entering into *England*, till they came to *Derby*, they seem'd resolv'd upon marching directly to *London*; but that at *Derby*, having heard how the Duke's Army was posted, a Council of War was call'd, in which it was resolv'd to return by *Carlisle* into *Scotland*; that there was a Person with the Rebels who stiled himself the *French* Ambassador; and that great Numbers of the Men had often declar'd, that if they could get back into *Scotland*, they would leave the Army, and return to their respective Abodes.

On *Wednesday* Night the 18th, the Duke came up with the Rebels with his Cavalry, after ten Hours March, just beyond *Lowther Hall*, which the Rebels abandon'd on the Duke's Approach, and threw themselves into a Village call'd *Clifton*, within three Miles of *Penrith*; which Village his Royal Highness immediately attack'd with the Dragoons dismounted, who behaved extremely well, and drove the Rebels out of it in an Hour's Time, tho' a very strong and defensible Post. The Loss of the Rebels could not be known, as it was quite dark before the Skirmish was over. That of the King's Forces amounted to about 40 killed and

wounded, and four Officers wounded; but not mortally, viz. Col. *Honeywood*, Capt. *East*, and the two Cornets *Owen* and *Hamilton*. A Captain *Hamilton* of the Rebels was taken Prisoner much wounded. After the Action the Rebels retir'd to four Miles Distance, and the Duke resolv'd to pursue them as soon as possible; but his Troops being fatigued with the forced Marches they had made thro' very bad Roads, they halted at *Penrith* the 19th, and were joined the 20th by the greatest Part of the Foot.

The Rebels having carried off their killed and wounded, when they were driven out of the Village by the King's Forces, it has not been possible to ascertain their Loss; but in the two or three succeeding Days after the Action, about 70 of their People were taken Prisoners.

Of the King's Forces, the Regiment that suffer'd most, was his Majesty's own Regiment of Dragoons; some of the Officers of which being wounded, the Rebels cried, *no Quarter, — murder them.* — And they receiv'd several Wounds after they were down.

About ten o'Clock on *Wednesday* Night that Corps of the Rebels which was at *Penrith*, and had order'd their Cannon and Baggage to advance during the Skirmish, retir'd with the utmost Precipitation to *Carlisle*, where they arrived about ten the next Morning; the Darkness of the Night prevented their being pursu'd by the King's Troops.

If some private Letters from the Army may be credited, his Royal Highness made a short Speech to the Troops before the Action, in which he took Notice of the Honour they had acquired by their intrepid Behaviour at the Battles of *Dettingen* and *Fontenoy*, intimating, that he made no Doubt of their shewing the like on that Occasion. *Bland's* Dragoons, who began the Attack, fired too soon; upon which the Duke of *Richmond* led up the new raised Dragoons dismounted, and by five Discharges when close up with the Enemy, killed 30, and obliged the rest to retire. About 300 of the Foot, who were ordered back to *London*, digressed a little from their Duty, and chose to follow his Royal Highness,

Highness; for which glorious Desertion it is probable they will never be questioned.

Many other Particulars of this Action were given in private Letters; the four following we received from our Correspondents in the North.

A Copy of a Letter from Kendal, to a Gentleman in Lancaster.

Kendal, Dec. 21, 1745.

SIR,

WE are informed that the Van of the Duke's Army, overtook the Rear of the Rebels on *Clifton-Moor*, on *Wednesday* last, who had lined every Hedge, Orchard, and Out-house, on the South End of *Clifton*, and it's thought, must have done considerable Damage to our Forces, but for the timely Information sent to the Duke out of *Clifton*; it seems, the Design of it was, to amuse our Army till they had got their Baggage a sufficient Distance off, for fear of being taken. We are assured by one who helped to dress the wounded Men yesterday, we had but 10 killed and 26 wounded, but none of them, it's hoped, mortally, except one that was wounded by a Bayonet, betwixt his Ribs into his Lungs; amongst the wounded are *Honeywood*, the same who suffered so much at *Dettingen*, and two or three more Officers. The Loss of the Enemy appears much more considerable; for besides five of them found dead on the *Moor*, between forty and fifty were yesterday cast up by the Water, opposite *Brougham Castle*, which it's supposed they had stripped and thrown over at *Lowther* or *Eamont Bridge*, as the Country People heard great Groanings and Complaints as they passed these Places; besides this, we have taken 70 Prisoners, and the Country People are hourly bringing in more. They have used *Shap*, *Clifton* and *Penrith* extremely ill, but *Lowther* escaped. Last Night an Express came through here, which informed us, the Rebels had actually gone from *Carlisle* to *Eske Side*, but all the Boats being gone, and the Water extremely big, they return'd to *Carlisle*
and

and that Neighbourhood, that the Duke's Horse marched for *Carlisle* Yesterday, and the Foot followed very early this Morning. That it was expected General *Huske* with the Forces under him, would be already there, as they were certainly at *Hexham* two Days ago, and an Express was sent to him, to hasten forward as fast as possible.

I am, &c.

Extract of a Letter from Blackburn.

December 24, 1745.

ON *Wednesday* 18, there was a Skirmish betwixt the Van of the Duke's Army, and the Rear of the Rebels, who were intrenched in a Ditch behind a Hedge, on *Clifton Moor*, two Miles on this Side *Penrith*. About 120 Dragoons from three Regiments were detached on Foot towards the Enemy, commanded by *Honeywood*, who did not perceive where they lay, till they received the first Fire, which was returned, when the Rebels fled for the Space of one Field, and our Men pursued; they then tacked about Sword in Hand, but it being dark, and our Men in their Boots on soft Ground, amongst Ditches, had the Disadvantage, having 11 killed, and 18 wounded: The next Morning there were near 30 taken Prisoners by the Country People, who were mostly wounded, and near 20 found dead. The Army was formed all *Wednesday* Night in Line of Battle on *Clifton Moor*, expecting the Rebels would attack them, but the main Body march'd that Night from *Penrith*, taking 100 Inhabitants with Lanthorns, to escort them towards *Carlisle*, which Place they reach'd about nine the next Morning, which was *Thursday*, the Duke's Horse halted at *Penrith* on *Thursday*, and the Foot came up to him on *Friday* Night. Captain *Hamilton*, and another in the Town, are taken.

Penrith,

Penrith, Seven o'Clock at Night.

S I R,

ACCORDING to Promise, I trouble you with a short Account of our Campaign since I left *Preston*. Nothing material happened till last Night; when we were near a Place called *Clifton*, about three Miles from hence, we were told a Party of the Rebels were in a Wood, and another Party at *Lowther Hall*, which is near *Clifton*, and the main Body at *Penrith*; a Party was sent by the Duke's Orders to *Lowther Hall* and to the Wood, and we went forward to *Clifton-Moor*, and were drawn up there; a Party under General *Oglethorpe* moved off to the Right, and halted between this Town and *Clifton*; the Rebels left *Lowther Hall* and the Wood, and appeared within a Quarter of a Mile of the Party on the *Moor*; and a Party from us out of *Bland's*, Lord *Mark Ker's* and *Cobham's* Dragoons, went and attacked the Rebels; but they being sculked under Walls and Hedges, our Men fired to a great Disadvantage, the Rebels were about 500, and ours about 200. The Rebels lost about seven Men killed, and 20 took Prisoners; as to the wounded they carried them off; we had 11 killed and 20 wounded, no Officers killed, but 5 wounded, amongst the Wounded are poor Colonel *Honeywood*, Colonel *Owen*, and Colonel *Hamilton*, all of *Bland's*, we took one *Oyden* from *Manchester*, Prisoner, and an Officer. The killed and wounded were all of *Bland's*, except two of *Ker's*, and one of *Cobham's*; the Rebels scoured away to this Place, and about nine last Night, went for *Carlisle*; the Duke was all the Time within Gun-shot, there are about 100 of the Rebels took Prisoners to Day, who were squandered in small Parties, a Detachment is gone to view the Motions of the Rebels, and to Morrow we expect an Engagement near *Carlisle*.

I am, &c.

A Copy

A Copy of a Letter from a Dragoon (wounded by the Rebels) to his Wife in Manchester, dated at

Appleby, Dec. 25, 1745.

My Dear,

THIS comes to acquaint you that we have had an Engagement with the Rebels, at *Clifton*, nigh *Penrith*, as follows, viz. the Duke's advanced Guard consisting of about 60, came up with about 500 of the Rebels, who had way-laid us, none of the Foot being come up, were obliged to leave our Horses, and go into the Field; the Skirmish was sharp and desperate, but ended in our Favour, notwithstanding the Odds of Number, the Dogs were obliged to run, and cryed lamentably for Mercy; we killed upon the Spot, and drove into the River *Lowder* 122, and took Prisoners about 100, six of which are *Manchester* Men, who I am persuaded, had rather chose to have been at the Looms or Grinding of Corn, than to be driven from Place to Place with their Hands ty'd, and a Halter about their Necks, without Shoes, Stockings or Breeches, they went from this Place this Day, on their March to *York*, under a strong Guard of Gentlemen, and the Militia of *Westmoreland*. They now cut a very poor Figure, their Companions are Dirt and Lice, and their Reward for so great a Fatigue a Halter; there are more daily coming in, so that in a Fortnight's Time, we shall have all the Jails in the North full of them.

My Dear, I am wounded in the Right Shoulder with a Ball, and am shot through the first Finger of my Right Hand, but am in a fair Way to do well, and hope to do Duty with the Regiment in a few Days, &c.

I am thy ever loving Husband,

M ——— T ———.

P. S. There were killed on our Party upon the Spot seven, and five since dead of their Wounds, we have 17 more wounded, but hope all will do well.

Extract

*Extract of a Letter from a Surgeon in the Duke's Army,
dated December 21, from Penrith.*

IN the late Skirmish at *Clifton*, the Rebels took all possible Advantage, and got behind Stone-Walls, Hedges, and some of them into Houses, when our Troops began to attack them; notwithstanding which our Men push'd them with such Intrepidity, that in less than an Hour and a half they quitted the Field, and the Town; however, they made a shift to carry off all their Dead, except five Men, which they left in the Field: By this means they intended to have concealed their Loss; but there has been upwards of forty of their Dead found in *Lowther River*, which was but a small Distance from the Place of Action; in which we have lost only ten private Men killed, viz. six of *Bland's*, three of *Cobham's*, and one of *Kerr's*; and twenty one wounded; besides Col. *Honeywood*, who is very much wounded in the Head, and Capt. *Earl* a large Wound in his Neck; and a Cornet and a Voluntier almost cut to Pieces. — On the Rebels Side Captain *Hamilton* is the only Person of Note that we know of that fell; he was a bold desperate Fellow, and commanded the Hussars; but one of the Duke's Hussars prov'd the better Man, and cut him down, tho' not without an uncommon Resistance. — We have likewise taken one of their Hussars, who was brought here by one of General *Oglethorpe's* Rangers, besides about 70 private Men taken by the Country People. — I am in a hurry at present, having the wounded Officers in my Care: But as the Duke's Army is marched in pursuit of the Enemy, I hope in my next to furnish you with a better Account.

Extract of a Letter from Lancaster, December 22.

THIS Instant an Express arrived to our Mayor, which brings for certain the following agreeable News, viz. that the Duke with 3500 Horse and 2000
 No. 8. F f Foot,

Foot, was arrived before *Carlisle*, and that the *Posse Comitatus*, with eight Pieces of Cannon, was got to *Hawse-Bridge*, in order to lay Siege to the City. The Rebels, in attempting to cross the River *Eske*, lost a great Number of Men; and the Floods are so increased, by the late heavy Snows and Rains, that it is apprehended their Passage over the River will be impracticable. — And yet on the other Hand, it is said, that the main Body of the Rebels were gone, and had left only a few, to seem to defend the Town.

The Duke having rested his Army for a Day or two, and refresh'd his Soldiers after the Fatigue they had lately undergone, and given Time for those Parties that were out in different Routes, to join him, march'd after the Rebels that were fled to *Carlisle*. The 20th the Rebels were at this Place, but intended to go off the next Day for *Scotland*, if the Rivers and Floods would permit them. If they continued there, his Royal Highness propos'd to invest the Town the 21st with the Troops he had with him, and the Detachment which he expected from Marshal *Wade's* Army, and a Train of Battering Cannon that were to be sent from *Whitehaven*, guarded with the whole *Posse Comitatus*, to be assembled the 21st at *Wigtoun*.

From our private Intelligence.

A COPY of a Letter from Newcastle.

November 19, 1745.

THE Rebels have taken in all the Cows, Sheep, and all other Provisions, within fifteen Miles of *Carlisle*, in order to distress the King's Forces, now lying at *Hexham*; all whose Provisions are carried from this Place, several hundred Carts being employed every Day for that Purpose, and the Butchers drive Cattle after the Camp sufficient to supply them; so that when the Enemy have done their worst, they will not hinder

his

his Majesty's Forces of so much as one Meal; and by an Express just arrived, we hear that 250 of the Rebels were Yesterday at *Penrith*, to take Cattle from them as is supposed. Some of them were so bold as to come to *Hedding Bridge*, four Miles from our Camp. When the Army is to march from the Camp at *Hexham* I know not, but it is said they are to halt till Gen. *Ligonier* with the Forces under his Command be at *Preston*, or thereabouts. *I am, &c.*

The 20th Marshal *Wade* arriv'd at *Newcastle*, and gave Orders for the immediate March of 1000 Foot and 50 Horse to join the Duke in the Neighbourhood of *Carlisle*; those Troops march'd accordingly the next Morning.

Letters by an Express from *Blichall* near *Carlisle*, give an Account, That upon the March from *Penrith* thither, his Royal Highness the Duke had received the News of the Rebel Army having quitted that Place, and left in it only 3 or 400 Men, who, according to the best Intelligence, consisted chiefly of their *English* Recruits, and *Gordon* of *Glenbucket's* Men, commanded by one *Hamilton*. The King's Forces arrived within Sight of the Town the 21st about Noon, and Major General *Bland* had invested it on the *Scotch* Side with *St. George's* Dragoons, and 300 Men of *Bligh's* Regiment, with Orders to prevent any Passage over the Bridge upon the River *Eden*, which leads directly to the *Scotch* Gate. Major *Adams* with 200 Foot, was posted in the Suburbs of the *English* Gate, to prevent any of the Garrison's escaping that Way; Major *Meirack* at the *Irish* Gate with the same Orders, and Sir *Andrew Agnew* at the Sally Port with 300. All the Horse, and Foot Guards, were canton'd round the Town, at a Mile or two Distance. The Rebels who were left, made a Shew of intending to defend the Place, firing their Cannon upon every Body who appeared in Sight of it. The Artillery from *Whitehaven* was expected to arrive in a Day or two at the Army, and it was proposed to have a Battery erected by the Morning of

the 24th; after which it was not doubted but his Royal Highness would be Master of that Town in Twenty-four Hours, in which he intended to leave a sufficient Garrison. The Rebels left their Cannon behind them in *Carlisle*, excepting three Pieces; and Major General *Bland* has taken 16 Carts laden with their Tents.

From our private Intelligence.

A COPY of a Letter from Newcastle.

S I R,

December 27, 1745.

ON *Wednesday* last came Advices from the Duke, that he had got six pieces of Cannon 18 Pounders from *Whitehaven*, and expected more, and desired General *Wade* to send some Gunners, Powder, Bombs and Ball, so that they immediately prest all the Horses they could lay their Hands on, and set off several Carriages with Cohorns, Ball, &c. and 100 Barrels of Gunner Powder, about 100 Gunners with a proper Guard, all on Horseback, which will be with the Duke this Morning, when it's expected Fire will begin; and doubt not but it will be taken by Storm in a little Time. On *Wednesday* last the main Body of the Rebels were at *Dumfries*, and are expected very soon at *Edinburgh*, from which Place the People are again gone to *Berwick*, and Gen. *Guest* is gone into the Castle, one of the Arches of *Stirling* Bridge is blown up, and 500 Men sent to guard the Pass, the rest are order'd to *Edinburgh* (some say to *Berwick*): Yesterday marched two Regiments from this Place to the North, and this Day two more, and other two are to go to Morrow; it's reported that the Rebels in *Carlisle*, sent out four Gentlemen to the Duke (supposed to be Officers) offering to surrender themselves with the whole Garrison, if the Duke would accept of them as Prisoners of War, which he would not, but hang'd them in Sight of *Carlisle*.

P. S. By an Express just arriv'd, we have Advice that the Rebels are gone from *Dumfries*, and from thence to *Glasgow*. Hitherto

Hitherto very little has been said of our Naval Affairs since the Commencement of the Rebellion. It is Time therefore we should give a Detail of the most material Transactions that have happen'd at Sea during these Commotions on Land.

Capt. *Beavor*, of the *Fox* Man of War, who with such Vigilance kept his Station in the *Leith* Road, that not a Vessel or Boat was suffer'd to stir out or in for the Rebels, was, about the Middle of *November*, wreck'd in a violent Storm of Wind, his Ship stav'd to Pieces, and himself with all his Crew perish'd.

About the 25th the Men of War lying in the *Tweed* at *Berwick*, had Orders to join Admiral *Byng*, who had Instructions to demand all the Vessels out of every Port in *Scotland*; and, if refused, to burn them and the Towns that offer'd them any Assistance, to prevent the Pretender and his Adherents from getting off by Sea.

About the same Time one of the Customhouse Yachts, Capt. *Reid* Commander, laden with Arms, &c. for the Lord President's Companies at *Inverness*, was lost on the Cape, at the Mouth of the *Tay*, but the Crew were all sav'd.

By Letters from *Edinburgh* of the 25th it was advis'd, That on *Saturday* last about five o'Clock in the Evening, a Ship attempting to come into the Harbour of *Montrose*, having no Boat to conduct her, run ashore on the Beach on the South Side of the River, and upon the *Hazard* Sloop's firing, she put out *British* Colours, but that some Hours after it was found out that she was a *French* Ship, and had brought over two Companies and a half of Lord *John Drummond's* Regiment, and had 16 Carriage Guns besides Swivels; and that she came out with three other Ships with the rest of that Regiment, and had parted with them in the stormy Weather, and knew not what was become of them; and that they observing the *Hazard* Sloop in the Harbour supposed it one of them; but on finding their Mistake, they were employed that Night in carrying the Cannon ashore

ashore from their stranded Ship, and making a Battery to command the Harbour, which occasion'd some Pain for the *Hazard* Sloop. That Admiral *Byng* had sent off immediately a Forty Gun Ship towards *Montrose*, and was to follow himself the next Day. That upon the News of Lord *John Drummond's* Regiment being embarked for *Scotland*, Admiral *Byng* had sent out some Ships to cruize on the Coast, particularly between *Montrose* and *Stonehaven*, where the *French* Ships formerly landed, but that they had been driven off by Storms. That on the 22d a Boat belonging to the *Hazard* Sloop had been attacked by a Party of the Rebels that had been hovering about the Harbour of *Montrose* for some Time, who kill'd one Man and took four Prisoners, and the Boat. That the *Milford*, which had been blown off the Coast with the *Ludlow Castle*, was return'd on the 24th very much shattered. It was advis'd, that Capt. *Pittman*, Commander of the *Saltaish* Sloop, who was arriv'd there from *Inverness*, having seen a large Ship off *Buccaness* on *Tuesday* last, had come so near her, that he fired a Broadside at her, and drove her among the Rocks at *Peterhead*, but could not follow her, the Wind blowing very hard. That he had next Morning spoke with a fishing Boat with four Men, who had been on board the same Ship, who told him that she had four Companies of Lord *John Drummond's* Regiment on board, all dress'd in Red, and spoke *English*; and that nine Sail more, all from *France*, with Soldiers, landed at *Stonehove* and *Montrose*; but this last happen'd to be a false Report.

About the latter End of this Month his Majesty's Sloop the *Hazard*, Capt. *Hill*, was taken by the Rebels in the following Manner: The Captain had sent a Party of his Men in a Body on Shore at *Montrose*, where they seized all the Cannon and Arms in the Ships in that Harbour, which he sent on board a Vessel to be transported to *Leith*; the next Day the Captain order'd 20 Men ashore in his Long-boat to search for more Arms; but they were surprized by a Party of Highlanders, who had

had come into that Place privately the Night before, who, as the Boat struck Ground, rush'd forward, kill'd one Man, and made the rest Prisoners. Afterwards, with the Assistance of some Boats, they boarded the Vessel with the Cannon and Arms, and master'd her; and then with the Help of this Ship they attack'd the *Hazard*, which having lost so many of her Crew, was obliged to surrender after some Resistance. The Command of the *Hazard* was given by the Rebels to one of the Shipmasters, whose Ship had been burnt by Capt. Hill's Orders, and who was very instrumental in taking the *Hazard*.

The Rebels had no sooner got Possession of the *Hazard* Sloop, but they carried her Cannon ashore, with those of a *French* Ship, and erected Batteries at the Mouth of the Harbour of *Montrose*.

An Account was likewise at the same Time brought of the Landing of 800 *Irish* and *Scots*, with Lord *John Drummond*, in Six Transports, from *Dunkirk*, at *Montrose*, *Stonehive*, and *Peterhead*.

The 3d his Majesty's Ship the *Milford*, Capt. *Hanway*, fell in with, and took off *Montrose*, a *French* Ship with 210 Soldiers on board, bound from *Dunkirk* for *Montrose*, many of whom were Officers. The Name of the Ship was *Lewis XV.* and here follows a List of the Officers taken on board her.

Bulkeley's Regiment. *Nich. Morris* and *Richard Nagle*, Captains; *Patrick Meagher*, first Lieutenant; *John Ryan*, *Dennis Mahony*, and *Derby Mahony*, second Lieutenants; *George Matthews* and *Francis Matthews*, Cadets; two Serjeants, three Corporals, one Drum, and 46 private Men.

Clare's Regiment. *James Conway* and *Val. Mernyne*, Captains; *Bernard O'Brien*, first Lieutenant; *John Eggar*, second Lieutenant; two Serjeants, three Corporals, one Drum, and 46 private Men.

Berwick's Regiment. *James Macraith* and *Stephen Cullen*, Captains; *Christopher Plunket*, first Lieutenant; *George Barnavall*, second Lieutenant; three Serjeants, three Corporals, one Drum, and 47 private Men.

John

John Divier and *Thomas Hogan*, Surgeons ; and four Servants.

Want Commissions. Capt. *Macraith*, Capt. *Conway*, Capt. *Nagle*, Capt. *Cullen*, Lieut. *Ryan*, and Lieut. *Egar*.

By a Vessel arrived at *Dover*, *December 12*. it was advised that an Embarkation of Troops was carrying on with great Expedition at *Dunkirk*, the Vessels intended to be employed for that Purpose, being most of them already there; and that there was Furniture put on board those Ships for 1000 Horses.

The Master of a *Dutch Ship* reported, that he saw at *Dunkirk* 60 Transports, besides fishing Boats and what work'd at *Ostend*; that they had had all Sorts of Necessaries, and a great Number of Tents; that the Troops to be embarked, were chiefly *Scots*; that he talked with several of them, who were much dissatisfied, and told him, that as soon as they set their Feet on *Englisch* Ground, they, and several others, would quit the *French Service* and desert.

Dover, *December 13*. Two of our Privateers fell in with a Fleet of *French Transports* Yesterday on the Coast of *France* near *Boulogne*, who were under Convoy of one Man of War, bound to *Dunkirk* to take Troops on board: The Privateers had the good Luck to take three of the said Transports, two of which are just come into this Pier, and the third, with about 14 Prisoners, was last Night sent into the *Downs* to Admiral *Vernon*. As the Weather was very foggy, they could not be certain as to the Number of the Transports, but could count about 10 or 12, other Papers say there were 20.

Deal, *December 13*. This Morning arrived here two *Dover Privateers*, who have brought in with them two *French Transports*; there were eight Sail of them, from *Boulogne*, bound to *Dunkirk*, under Convoy of a *French Man of War* of 22 Guns, and they have Cloaths and Bedding on board for Soldiers.

Cork, *December 12*. This Morning the private Ship of War, call'd the *Ambuscade*, of *London*, commanded by

by Capt. *Ephraim Cooke*, brought into this Harbour a *Spanish* Ship call'd the *St. Pedro* Brigantine, of the *Groine*, Don *Gaspar Guiral* Master, laden with Arms and Ammunition, and bound, as is supposed, for *Scotland*. By the Report of Capt. *Cooke*, there are on Board 2500 Muskets and Bayonets, 110 Barrels of Powder, 70 Cases of Ball, each weighing 400lb. weight, and a great Number of Flints; there were 60,000 Pistoles in Bags on Board, which, with the Vessel's Papers, were all thrown over Board, save about 1217 of the Pistoles. Some of the Prisoners say, that there were at *Ferrol* four *Spanish* Men of War and three Transports, laden with Arms and Ammunition, bound for *Scotland*. This Capture was made in the Latitude of 46, and Longitude 12 from *London*, about 80 Leagues West of Cape *Finisterre*. It appears, that the Ship was once in Latitude 47 and 28, but meeting with terrible Gales of contrary Winds, they threw their Guns over-board, and were bearing away for *Spain* again when they were taken.

Dover, December 20. Yesterday in the Forenoon, two of our Privateers viz. the *York*, Capt. *Grosvenor*, and the *Carlisle*, Capt. *Owens*, fell in with a Fleet of Transports from *Dunkirk*, bound, as they supposed, to *Calais* or *Boulogne*, to take in Troops. They were mostly fishing Boats and small Vessels, and about sixty Sail of them: About 17 of which the said Privateers drove on Shore near *Calais*, where nine of them were wrecked and lost. They blow'd up one laden with Cannon, Powder, and other warlike Stores; sunk two, and brought three away, two of which are in this Pier, and the third lost in our Bay.

The Vessels that are taken have all some Warlike Stores on board, such as small Cannon, Powder and Ball, some Horse Collars, and Poles about 7 Feet long, spiked with Iron at both Ends. Other Letters say, that no Expence was spared by the *French* in fitting these Vessels for Service, and Conveniencies for the landing of Men; Plenty of brass and iron Cannon, Mortars, Shells, with Tin Canisters, and fill'd with

old Nails, Flints, and Glafs, each holding three Pints.

On Friday last Admiral *Vernon* sent the following Letter to *John Norris, Esq;* at *Deal Castle*.

S I R,

Norwich in the Downs, Dec. 20.

AS from the Intelligence I have procured last Night of the Enemy's having brought away from *Dunkirk* great Numbers of their small Embarkations, and many of them loaded with Cannon, Field Carriages, Powder, Shot, and other Military Stores; the *Irish* Troops being march'd out of *Dunkirk* towards *Calais*; General *Lowendahl*, and many other Officers, being at *Dunkirk*, with a young Person among them they call the Prince, and was said to be second Son of the Pretender; as I can't but apprehend they are preparing for a Descent from the Ports of *Calais* and *Boulogne*, and which I suspect may be attempted at *Dungeness*, where many of my Cruizers are in Motion for, and I have some Thoughts of moving To-morrow with Part of my Ships, if the Weather should be moderate for a Descent; I thought it my Duty for his Majesty's Service, to advise you of it, and to desire you will communicate this my Letter to the Mayor of *Deal*, and that the Neighbouring Towns should have Advice for assembling for their common Defence; that my Cruizers Signals for discovering the Approach of an Enemy, will be their Jack Flag flying at their Topmast-Head, and firing a Gun every half Hour, and to desire they will forward the Alarm.

To *John Norris, Esq;* at *Deal-Castle*; or to the Mayor of *Deal* in his Absence.

I am, Sir,
Your humble Servant,
E. VERNON.

Upon receiving the above Letter, the Deputy Lieutenants of the County of Kent publish'd it, with the following Invitation annex'd.

EVERY Body who reads the above Letter, willing and ready to stand up for the Defence of their King and

and Country, their Liberties and Lives, are desired to assemble on *Sunday* Morning next the 22d Instant, as soon as possible, on Horseback, with such Arms and Ammunition as they have, and to bring two Days Provision of Victuals with them. The Place of Rendezvous, or assembling, is *Swinfield Minis*. It is hoped all the Parishes and Towns within twenty Miles of the Sea-Coast any Way will not fail to be there, with all the able-bodied Men they have.

The Parishes near to the *Minis* are desired to bring some Pick-Axes, Shovels and Axes, along with them, besides their Arms.

The Deputy Lieutenants.

Extract of a Letter from Canterbury, December 22.

THIS Morning about 300 of the Townsmen, headed by several Gentlemen, went from hence on Horseback arm'd with Guns, Swords and Pistols, and six Pioneers, to meet the Country People at *Swinfield Minis*, 10 Miles from this Place, pursuant to an Advertisement in our Paper from Admiral *Vernon* and the Deputy Lieutenants of the County, to repulse the Enemy in case they should attempt to land. There are already 4000 Men at *Swinfield Minis*, with two Days Provisions.

On the 21st Admiral *Vernon*, with a Squadron of Men of War under his Command, sailed out of the Downs in the Evening, to cruize off *Dungeness*. But the *French* were too well acquainted with that Gentleman's Vigilance, to trust their Transports and Troops to his Mercy, and thought it more adviseable to keep in Harbour till a more favourable Opportunity should offer.

Deal, December 25. The great Success that has attended Admiral *Vernon's* taking under the King's Pay, and his Direction, the three *Dover* Privateers, whose Captains are known to be the best Pilots in those Seas, and their Vessels of the utmost Service on Account of

their drawing so little Water, not to mention the Gallantry of the Commanders, is very surprizing: And indeed that brave Admiral has made a most excellent Use of them, for they have taken and sent into *Dover*, five Galliot Hoys, from *Havre de Grace*, which were certainly to assist in the *French* Embarkation; and three large Shallop Fishing Boats from *Dunkirk* to *Calais*, laden with Military Stores, such as Cannon, Field-Pieces, &c. two sunk, and 12 chased ashore, most of which have been since wreck'd; and a Vessel blown up, laden with five Pieces of Cannon, several Field Carriages, above 100 Barrels of Powder, &c. besides taking a Dogger Privateer of 6 Guns, and 50 Men; in which last Action Capt. *Gravener* of the *York*, was shot in the Shoulder, one of his Lieutenants in the Throat, and several of his Men wounded, some of them mortally, but the *French* Captain, his Lieutenant, and some of the Men were kill'd, and many wounded.

In this Engagement two other Privateers attack'd Captain *Grosvenor*, who, notwithstanding, brought off his Prize very gallantly, tho' in a shatter'd Condition, and must have perished afterwards, but that the *Tryton*, Capt. *Hill*, another of the Admiral's Cruizers, took Captain *Grosvenor* in tow, and conducted him safe into *Margate Road*; and also gave some Assistance to the Dogger that was taken, by putting some of the *York's* Men on board. — One Ship was chas'd on Shore by the *Saphire*, but was not effectually destroy'd, because the Pilot could not venture in nigh enough. — This brave Friend to his Country, by his unparallell'd Vigilance, has continually got positive Intelligence of our Enemies Views and Intentions, as to their Embarkation; and no doubt terrifies them from attempting to invade the Country which he guards.

Having thus seen our Coasts so well secur'd against the threaten'd Invasion from *France*, by the Vigilance and Activity of our Sea-Commanders, let us leave them, for the present, in their several Stations, and proceed to other Matters that call for our Attention elsewhere.

His Majesty having resolv'd to form an Army near
London,

London, to be ready upon any Emergency that might happen; Orders were issued *December 4*, for the Regiment of *Scots* Highlanders, and some other Regiments of Foot and Horse, that were quarter'd about *Deptford* in *Kent*, to march to *Finchley-Common* to encamp there. A few Days after, a Train of 32 Pieces of Cannon, with Powder, Carriages, Waggon, &c. were drawn out of the Tower, and 24 Chests of Arms were sent from the same Place for the Use of this Army, which his Majesty determin'd to command in Person. But upon Advice that the Rebels were retreated out of *England*, and that there were Grounds to apprehend an Invasion on the South and South-east Part of the Kingdom, the forming a Camp on *Finchley-Common* was countermanded, the Artillery carried back into the Tower, and the Forces that were canton'd at *Barnet*, and in the neighbouring Towns and Villages, were order'd to march into *Kent* and *Suffex*.

The 7th a great Number of Sailors attended at the Admiralty, in Consequence of the Intimation that they had that Day receiv'd, that their Country stood in need of their immediate Service, and enter'd themselves with remarkable Chearfulness and Alacrity. They were order'd forthwith on board several Privateers and small Vessels lying in the River, taken into the Service of the Government, which were to sail directly, to prevent the Landing of the *French* Troops, said to be actually embark'd at *Ostend* and *Dunkirk*.

The 6th, a Proclamation was issued for putting the Laws in Execution against Jesuits, and Popish Priests, promising a Reward of 100*l.* for any who should be found within ten Miles of the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, after the 9th of *December* Instant,

Many of the *Popish* Priests, Natives of this Kingdom, having shelter'd themselves under the Patronage and Protection of Foreign Ambassadors, no Wonder that they were alarm'd at this Proclamation, nor that they applied to their Patrons to defend them against the Danger with which they now seem'd to be threaten'd.

However

However that be, the Ministers from those Princes who were of the Catholick Persuasion, wrote the following Letter, or Memorial, to his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

My Lord,

WE the under-written have seen with equal Grief and Surprize, that the Law of Nations has been violated by the Clause of the Proclamation published the 6th (17th N. S.) of this Month, against the *Roman Catholick Ecclesiasticks*, purporting, that the Foreigners only, in the Service of Foreign Ministers, were excepted, and declared exempt from the Penalties pronounced by the said Proclamation.

The Immunities and Prerogatives reciprocally due to the Ministers of all Courts do not respect their own Persons only, but extend to those of all their Domesticks also, without Difference as to Number, or Employment, and still less as to their Countries.

The Proclamation establishes a Distinction of Persons, by restraining the Privileges to those who are Foreigners, whereby this Proclamation equally violates our essential Immunities, and our most valuable Prerogatives. To which must be added, that as there is a Scarcity of foreign Priests in *London*; and as we did not provide ourselves with any, by reason of the Custom established from Time immemorial, of making use of those of this Country, the Distinction, or Execution of the Clause abovementioned, would end in taking from us, or preventing the Exercise of Religion, which is allowed in all Countries, and is due to the Character, and to the Families of the Representatives of Princes in their own Houses.

And altho' our Rights be firmly and fully established by the Law of Nations, we have besides the Satisfaction of knowing them to have been acknowledged by the Parliament the seventh Year of the glorious Reign of Queen *Anne*.

That Act is solemn and celebrated, because supplying the

the Defect of former Laws, it tends, as the Queen declares in her Letter to the Czar *Peter*, to prevent for the future all Offence or Violation of the Privileges, as well of Ambassadors, as of other foreign Ministers.

The said Act expressly declares, that whosoever should dare to arrest, or sue at Law, any of the said Ministers, or of their Servants, without the least Distinction, is guilty of a Violation of the Law of Nations.

It is to be observed, that as that Act excepts only Tradesmen, and other Merchants subject to Bankruptcy, who should enter into the Families of Ambassadors or Foreign Ministers, every Person belonging to them, without Difference as to Nation, Employment, or Number, is to enjoy all their Privileges, and all their Immunities.

Being therefore, confident that the committing so sensible an Offence against the Law of Nations, is very far from the King's Intentions, and the Prudence of his Ministers, we thought ourselves, at first, obliged to represent to your Excellency, by Word of Mouth, as we did, the above-mentioned Considerations, with our Desire that you would lay them, in a respectful Manner, on our Part, before his Majesty, to the End that he might be pleased to give clear and precise Orders for redressing the said Clause, as being directly contrary to the Immunities and Privileges, which all our Domesticks ought to enjoy, without Exception.

But at the Time that we were expecting the Redress of the Clause, and even before we had any Answer from your Excellency, a Domestick of the Envoy from the King of *Portugal* was violently arrested, carried to the common Gaol where all Malefactors are confined, and put in Irons, where he is still detained.

We cannot pass by in Silence the very aggravating Circumstance, that the Certificate, which proved him to belong to the Family of that Minister, having been produced to the Justice of Peace, he protested that such a Certificate did not protect any of the Nationals.

Another Offence was committed by the Orders given
to

to arrest a Domestick of the Ambassador of * *Venice*.

The Justice having seen, and even acknowledged the Certificate of that Ambassador, declared, that at present he could pay no Regard to it. And what is more, the Constable declared besides, (as your Excellency will be pleased to observe by the inclosed Paper) that he would arrest that Domestick in the House of the Ambassador himself.

All these Insults and Offences oblige us indispensably to demand, that, in Expectation of the Orders of our Sovereigns, the Domestick of the *Portugal* Envoy be immediately set at Liberty, and that the Magistrates may be directed to acknowledge what appertains to the Immunities and Privileges of the Families of the Foreign Ministers.

In Expectation of the said Orders, we cannot abstain from demanding moreover, that the audacious Behaviour of the said Constable may be severely punished; the Usage of many Ages leaving no Room to doubt, but that the Houses of Ministers ought to be respected in the same Manner as those of the Princes themselves, whom they represent; and it being also notorious, that in the most heinous Cases of State Criminals, no Prince would proceed to that Extremity, without having first demanded back from the Ambassador the Person accused.

By these Considerations we find ourselves obliged to take another Step still more indispensable than the former, viz. To prevent all Delay of redressing the Clause above-mentioned, and of giving us Satisfaction upon our Complaints herein set forth, by protesting all of us together, as we do by this Memorial, and as is proper for the Preservation of our Rights, and of those of our Successors, against the said Clause, as also against every

* One *James Hamilton*, a *Roman Catholick Priest*, who in a Letter dated *December 12.* to the *Venetian Ambassador*, whose Domestick he was, complains that the Constables, by Virtue of a Warrant from Justice *De Veil* to apprehend him, had beset the House where he lodged, and told the People they would take him even out of his Excellency's House.

Thing that has followed upon it, or may follow, and against every other Consequence, till such Time as we can give an Account to our respective Sovereigns, and receive suitable Orders from them.

Having Regard, particularly, in the present Situation, to the Intentions of the Princes, whom we have the Honour to serve, we renew the Declaration made to your Excellency by Word of Mouth, and of our own Accord, *viz.* That if any one of our Domesticks were guilty of, or an Accomplice in any Crime against the Government, we are ready to dismiss him from our Service, and to withdraw the Protection, as well as the Certificate wherewith he should be provided.

We have the Honour to be with Respect,

My Lord,

*Your Excellency's most humble,
and most obedient Servants.*

N. B. The above Letter, in *French*, was sign'd by Monsieur *de Wafner*, Minister Plenipotentiary of their Imperial Majesties; the Count *de Haslang*, Minister Plenipotentiary of his most serene Highness the Elector of *Bavaria*; and Monsieur *de Champigny*, Minister of his most serene Highness the Elector of *Cologn*.

Another Letter of the same Purport, in *Italian*, was sign'd by Signor *Capello*, Ambassador from *Venice*; Monsieur *Gastaldi*, Minister of *Genoa*; and Monsieur *Caettano*, the *Portuguese* Secretary.

A third in the same Language, by the Chevalier *Otorio*, Envoy extraordinary from the King of *Sardinia*; and Monsieur *Pucci*, charged with the Affairs of his Imperial Majesty for the great Dutchy of *Tuscany*.

ANSWER by his Majesty's Secretaries of State.

Whitehall, January 7, 1745-6.

GENTLEMEN,

I Have not failed to acquaint the King with the Contents of the Letter which you honoured me with the

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16th

16th (27th N. S.) of last Month, wherein you complain very bitterly, and even protest against what was inserted in the Proclamation published the 6th (17th N. S.) with respect to Roman Catholick Priests, being his Majesty's Subjects, who should be in the Service of the Foreign Ministers, insisting upon an unlimited Protection in Favour of all those whom you call by the Name of your Domesticks, "without Difference as to
"Number, or Employment, and still less as to their
"Country."

I am to answer you by his Majesty's Command, that he is very far from intending to infringe the Privileges and Immunities of Ambassadors, and other foreign Ministers, granted to them by the Law of Nations, and consistent with the Laws of this Country.

Neither does the King think that they have been violated in the least by the said Proclamation.

First, As to what concerns the Law of Nations, it is absolutely necessary that the Privileges which it establishes, should be consistent with the internal Welfare and Security of the Countries where the Ministers reside.

Now the Number of national Roman Catholick Priests, who swarm more than ever in this Town, was found dangerous to the State, especially at a Time of open Rebellion, in favour of a Pretender of the same Religion. Their secret Plottings against the King's Government, whereof his Majesty has many Indications; their injurious Discourses, nay even their Threats, and the daily Conversions which they make of his Majesty's Protestant Subjects to the Roman Catholick Faith (tho' by those very Conversions they are liable to the Punishment enacted by the Laws against Persons guilty of High Treason :) All those Circumstances together had given so great Uneasiness, that it was absolutely necessary to provide a Remedy against them.

The Protection, therefore, which his Majesty owes to his own Subjects, would not allow of his any longer suffering Persons of that kind, irreconcilable Enemies to his Government, to remain in the Heart of his Dominions.

As to what you alledge, Gentlemen, concerning the free Exercise of your Religion in your own Houses, the King does not dispute it; the Law of Nations authorizes you to claim it.

If the Question were only about private Chapels for your own Families, served by your domestick Chaplains duly qualified, no-body would have any thing to say against it.

But is that really the Point in Debate? I appeal to your own selves.

Are not open Chapels maintained, under Colour of publick Protection, with an enormous Number of Priests, out of the Houses of the Ministers, who lend their Names to them? Is it for the Use of the Minister's Family, that Mass is therein celebrated from Morning to Night, or rather for the Sake of furnishing his Majesty's converted Subjects with Opportunities of being present at it against Law?

Is there any Roman Catholick Country where such an Extention of their Privileges is allowed to Protestant Ministers? Is there any such Thing practised at *Vienna*, at *Paris*, or at *Madrid*?

It is true that this has been winked at, in Times when the Religion of the Country was not openly and forcibly attacked.

It does not however follow, that a natural Right is given up, because it is not vigorously exercised.

I come in the *second* Place to the Laws of this Country, which are appealed to by the Roman Catholick Ministers, in their Letter, equally with the Law of Nations, they quoting therein the Act of Parliament of the 7th of *Queen Anne*; and I shall very readily allow them that it is, as they stile it, " a solemn and
" celebrated Act, supplying the Defect of former
" Laws, and tending to prevent for the future all
" Offence or Violation of the Privileges, as well of
" Ambassadors, as of other foreign Ministers.

But it must be considered at the same Time, that this Act, as appears by the whole Tenor of it, relates

solely to Law-suits, and Civil Arrests upon Account of Debts.

And accordingly it was upon Occasion of a foreign Ambassador's being detained for Debts, that it was passed; and it was in that Point only that it was found necessary, and intended to supply the Defect of the former Laws, inasmuch as there were none before in Being upon that Subject.

Would any one infer from thence, that the Intention was to authorize Foreign Ministers to protect State Criminals, Disturbers of the publick Peace, or Persons dangerous to Society, or suspected by the Government upon any Account whatsoever?

Or can it be thought, that in supplying the Defect of the former Laws, it was meant to abolish the most essential and fundamental ones of the Country?

Amongst these last, there are none held in greater Veneration by a Protestant People, than those which forbid, under severe Penalties, the Celebrations of Mass by National Priests. Of this kind there are several Acts of Parliament still in full Force, passed, repeated, and even enforced at different Times since the Beginning of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*. I shall mention one, which does not allow them to celebrate it even in the Houses of Foreign Ministers. It is the Act of the 11th and 12th of *William III.* an Act not above eight or nine Years prior to that above-mentioned of Queen *Anne*: It is therein expressly declared, that no Subject of the King's, whether natural Born, or naturalized, may celebrate Mass even in the Houses of foreign Ministers; and that the Names, and Places of Nativity even of the foreign Priests, whom they shall make Use of, shall be register'd in the Office of the principal Secretary of State.

But suppose that this Act of Queen *Anne* were as unlimited as it is pretended. The Ministers do admit of one Exception to what they call their Privileges, with regard to Tradesmen, and in general to such Persons as may become Bankrupts; will they not admit of any, when

when the Question is about the publick Security, and the very Existence of the Government ? The Law of Nations can certainly never be contrary to that, and can consequently give no Title to exclaim against a Remedy, which has been necessarily made Use of to obviate the Dangers justly apprehended from the Popish Priests ; and especially if it be consider'd that the Necessity of applying that Remedy, was partly owing to the Abuse of the Indulgence of past Times by the protected Priests.

To conclude, The Roman Catholick Ministers may rely upon the King's Protection for their Persons, for their Families, and for the Exercise of their Religion in their own Houses, according to the Law of Nations, and according to the Usage of all other Countries with regard to Ministers of a different Religion from that which is established in the Country where they reside.

The King does not pretend to subject the Foreign Ministers to his Ordonnances, but he has a Right to require the Obedience of his own Subjects to the Laws of their Country. He has not the Power to dispense with it, and we know of no Foreign Protection that can do it.

His Majesty therefore has Reason to expect, that, upon this Exposition of the Reasons and Justice of his proceeding in this Affair, the Roman Catholick Ministers will be pleased to discharge from their Service every Popish Priest who is a Subject of the King's ; and that they will for the future make use of Foreign ones only, his Majesty not being able to persuade himself that any Foreign Powers in Alliance or Friendship with him, as those are, whom you, Gentlemen, have the Honour to represent, would insist, under the Name of Privilege, upon Things prejudicial in the highest Degree to the Government of the Country where you reside on their Part, and contrary to its antient and fundamental Laws, upon which the King's Proclamation, which you complain of, was built.

As to what remains, if it be true that an Officer of Justice did make use of the Expressions, imputed to the
Constable,

Constable, who is mention'd in your Letter, with regard to the House of the *Venetian* Ambassador, you may be assured that his Majesty entirely disapproves them, and that the necessary Enquiries shall be made, in order to cause such Satisfaction to be given to his Excellency, as shall appear to be due.

I am with the greatest Respect,

Gentlemen,

Your most humble, and

Most obedient Servant.

Signals were order'd to be placed on the *Suffex*, *Kentish*, and *Essex* Coasts, by hoisting Flags in the Day, and firing Guns in the Night; by which Means Notice of an Invasion would be at the Tower and St. James's Park in a few Hours.

All the Life Guards and Horse Grenadiers were order'd to be ready at the firing of some Guns, which were to be as a Signal.

By a Proclamation, dated *Dec. 14.* his Majesty was pleas'd to signify the Danger this Nation is under from the intended Invasion from *France*, directing the People in the Country to drive twenty Miles from the Coast, where the Enemy shall attempt, or appear to intend to land, all Horses, Oxen, and Cattle fit for Burden or Draught; and that the same be done in such a Manner, as that the respective Owners of such Cattle may suffer as little Damage, Loss, or Inconvenience, as may be consistent with the publick Safety.

Orders were sent by the Lords of the Admiralty, to all Commanders of Ships in the River, not to fire a Gun upon any Account, that the Signal Guns may be the more plainly heard in Case of any Invasion or Insurrection.

3000 Foot, and 1000 Horse were order'd for the Coasts of *Essex* and *Suffolk*, and 4000 Foot and 1500 Horse for the Coasts of *Kent* and *Suffex*, in order to be

be ready to oppose any foreign Invasion.

All the Forts and Castles in the Kingdom were order'd to be double garrison'd, either by his Majesty's Forces, or the new rais'd Regiments in Default of a sufficient Number of the former; and a Magazine of Arms to be establish'd in each of the said Forts or Castles, in order to obviate the Inconveniency and Danger of waiting for Arms from the Tower of *London* upon any sudden Emergency.

The *Veteran's Scheme* was now in such high Esteem, as well for the Benevolence and Humanity in the Design of it, as for the actual Service it did the common Cause, by animating and encouraging the Soldiers to fight bravely for their Country, that large Sums were daily enter'd in the Subscription Books, which lay open in the Chamberlain's Office at *Guildhall*. His Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales* sent the Gentlemen who were the Managers, a Bank Note for 500 *l.* the Lord Chief Justice *Lee*, the Master of the Rolls, and the Judges, subscribed 1200 *l.* the Chamber of *London* 1000 *l.* the Gentlemen Voluntiers of the City of *London* paid in 523 *l.* 19 *s.* the Body of Civilians in Doctors Commons 500 *l.* the Draper's Company 300 *l.* the Fishmongers Company 300 *l.* and several other Companies 100 *l.* each, besides Abundance of other Donations, both publick and private, that were continually sending in, and subscribed to the said Scheme: So that the Managers were enabled to furnish the Soldiers with all the Necessaries they had Occasion for, to defend them against the Hardships and Inconveniencies of a Winter Campaign, and the Severities of the Northern Climate at this Time of the Year.

The 10th, at a general Meeting of the Subscribers to the Subscription begun at *Guildhall* the 27th of *November* last, by the Lord Mayor and others, for the better Relief, Support and Encouragement of the Soldiers during the Winter Season, towards the Suppression of the Rebellion, a Committee was chosen for the Disposal of the Money arising from such Subscription,
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consisting of the Lord Mayor, the twelve Judges, Master of the Rolls, the Aldermen Subscribers, the Chamberlain of *London*, the Master or prime Warden of every Company who subscribes 100*l*. the Deputy of every Ward, or any other Person who subscribes 100*l*. and seven other select Persons; and that the said Committee from Time to Time, consisting of five Members, shall have Power to draw upon the Chamberlain for Monies; and that the Lord Mayor do communicate these Proceedings to the Duke of *Cumberland* and Marshal *Wade*, and desire their Opinion how the Money may be best applied.

Accordingly the Committee, in Pursuance of a Letter directed to the Lord Mayor from the Duke of *Cumberland*, and also of another from Marshal *Wade*, unanimously resolv'd, and contracted for 12,000 Pair of Breeches, 12,000 Shirts, 10,000 Woollen Caps, and 10,000 Pair of Woollen Stockings, to be immediately provided for the Use of the Army. And further contracted for 1000 Blankets, 12,000 Pair of knit woollen Gloves, and 9000 Pair of Woollen Spatterdashs to be forthwith provided and sent to the Forces; and likewise resolved, that the Sum of 5000*l*. Part of the said Subscription Money already raised, be set apart for the rewarding of such Soldiers who should be maim'd or wounded in the Service; and that the farther Sum of 300*l*. be applied as Marshal *Wade* should direct, for the more speedy Recovery of the sick Soldiers under his Command, in Augmentation of the Allowance granted by the Crown in that behalf.

The Lord Mayor and Court of Lieutenancy of *London* order'd, that, (whereas his Majesty had been pleased to direct that alarm Posts should be appointed, and proper Signals to give Notice to the several Guards to march on the first Notice of any Tumult or Insurrection in the Cities of *London* or *Westminster*, and that the said Signals should be 7 Cannon, one fir'd every half Minute from the *Tower*, to be answer'd from *St. James's Park*, and *vice versa*) every Officer and Soldier in the six Regiments of Militia, without waiting
for

for beat of Drum, or any other Notice, do immediately, on hearing the said Signals, repair with their Arms, and the usual Quantity of Powder and Ball, to their respective Rendezvouses, the Red Regiment on *Tower-hill*, the Green in *Guildhall-yard*, the Yellow in *St. Paul's Church-yard*, the White at the *Royal Exchange*, the Blue in old *Fish-Street*, and the Orange Regiment in *West-Smithfield*.

The two Regiments of the *Tower Hamlets* had also like Orders, the first to meet on *Tower Hill*, the second in *Sun Tavern-fields*, *Shadwell*.

Tuesday 17. Orders were sent from the Admiralty to all the Commanders of the Ships in the River not to fire a Gun upon any Account, that the Signal Guns might the more plainly be heard and distinguish'd in case of an Invasion or Insurrection.

Wednesday 18. Being a General Fast, the House of Peers went in a grand Procession to the Collegiate Church of *St Peter's Westminster*, and heard a Sermon by the Right Rev. Dr. *Lisle*, Bishop of *St. Asaph*; Dr. *Newton*, Rector of *St Mary le Bowe*, preach'd before the House of Commons in *St. Margaret's Westminster*. They both took the same Text, viz. *Remember whence thou art fallen and repent, &c.* There was the greatest Attendance of Lords and Commons ever known on the like Occasion.

Thursday 19. The whole Amount of three Nights acting the *Beggar's Opera*, propos'd by Mrs. *Gibber*, who acted *Polly* gratis, making 600 *l.* was paid by Mr. *Rich*, into the Chamber of *London*, for the Encouragement of the Soldiers. Every Comedian play'd gratis, and the Tallow Chandlers gave the Candles.

A Message signed by his Majesty, was presented to the H. of C. by Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, and read by the Speaker, all the Members being uncovered.

GEORGE R.

HIS Majesty having received undoubted Intelligence, that Preparations are making at *Dunkirk*,
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and

and other Ports in *France*, which are now in great Forwardness, for invading this Kingdom with a considerable Number of Forces, in support of the Rebellion carrying on here, in Favour of the Pretender to his Crown; and some *French* Troops being already actually landed in *Scotland*, under the Command of a Person who has sent a Message to the Generals of some of his Majesty's Forces, declaring that he is come into this Kingdom to make War against his Majesty by the Orders of the *French* King; his Majesty has thought it proper to acquaint the House of Commons with an Event of such high Importance to his Crown, and to the Peace and Security of these Kingdoms; and his Majesty having the last Summer taken into his Service six thousand *Hessian* Troops, by Virtue of a Treaty concluded between his Majesty and the King of *Sweden*, Landgrave of *Hesse Cassel*, dated *June* 16, N. S. 1745, has judged it necessary to direct the said *Hessian* Troops to be brought into this Kingdom, in order, in Conjunction with his Majesty's *British* Forces, the more effectually to repel the said Invasion, and to suppress the present Rebellion: His Majesty therefore doubts not, from the experienced Zeal, Duty, and Affection of his faithful Commons, that they will enable him to make good the said Treaty, will strengthen his Hands, and concur in all such Measures as shall be necessary for disappointing and defeating so dangerous an Attempt, and for the Security of his Person and Government, and the Religion, Laws and Liberties of this Kingdom. His Majesty has also ordered a Copy of the said Treaty to be laid before this House.

The House of Commons hereupon resolv'd upon an Address to his Majesty, promising to make good any Expence incurred thereby; and that they will stand by his Majesty's most sacred Person with their Lives and Fortunes: To which loyal Address, his Majesty was pleas'd to return the following most gracious Answer:

I Thank you for this dutiful and affectionate Address.
As I have always made the Laws of the Land the Rule
of

of my Government, you may be assured I shall make no other Use of the Trust you repose in me, but to defeat any Attempts of our Enemies, and to suppress the present Rebellion ; which, by your Vigour and Support, I doubt not, with the Blessing of God, soon to accomplish.

December 21. We left his Royal Highness sat down before *Carlisle*, posting Parties before every Gate, and making the necessary Dispositions for a formal Siege.

The 24th, only four Pieces of Cannon of those expected from *Whitehaven*, being yet arrived, it was thought necessary to defer raising a Battery against the Walls of *Carlisle*, till the rest of the Artillery was brought up.

The 25th his Royal Highness received the six Pieces of Cannon which he expected from *Whitehaven*, and immediately prepar'd to begin the Attack. The Rebels in the Town, fired almost incessantly, tho' without doing scarce any Mischief.

The 27th that Night the Duke having raised a Battery of six Eighteen Pounders began to batter the Four-Gun Battery of *Carlisle* (himself firing the first Gun) and hoped to make a Breach fit to give the Assault by the next Night. As his Royal Highness was viewing the Works, a Cannon-ball fell within a Yard of him.

It is certain, that the Garrison wou'd have surrender'd upon Conditions, but it was absolutely refused. Many of the Rebels seeing the bad Situation they were in, daily deserted over the Walls, but fell successively into the Hands of the King's Army. As they were letting down a Person of Distinction over the Walls, the Country People, who were upon the Watch not far off, shot him dead before he could get upon his Feet, and afterwards stripped him of 60 Guineas and a Gold Watch.

The same Evening a Fellow attempting to get out of Town, was taken by one of the advanced Parties, and brought to the Duke. He deliver'd two Letters, one for his Royal Highness, the other for the Commander of the *Dutch* Troops suppos'd to be with his Army. They were from a Person stiling himself Commander of the

French Artillery, and of the *French* Garrison that was at, or might come to *Carlisle*, and who subscrib'd his Name *De Geoghegan*, for the Defence of the Town and Citadel; and the Contents of them were to summon the Commander of the *Dutch* to retire with his Troops from the *English* Army, under Pretence of the Capitulation of *Tournay*.

The 28th. *Penrith*, and other adjacent Towns were sending to the Duke 500 Men with Pick-axes and Spades, to work in the Trenches, his Highness being resolv'd that not a Man should escape. The Inhabitants of *Carlisle* were in the utmost Distress, being pillag'd by the Rebels within, and prevented by the Besiegers from getting Provisions without the City, and were heard by the Country People to cry from the Walls, *Hunger! Hunger!*

On the 29th it was found necessary to abate firing from the Battery which had began to play the Day before, for want of Shot, 'till towards Evening, when a fresh Supply arriving, it was renewed very briskly for two Hours, which shook the Walls very much.

The Night of the 29th was spent in raising a new Battery of three 18 Pounders, which was compleated by the Morning: But on the first Platoon of the old Battery firing, the Rebels hung out the White Flag; whereupon the Battery ceased, and they called over the Walls that they had two Hostages ready to be delivered at the *English* Gate, which is on the opposite Side of the Town. His Royal Highness then ordered Colonel *Conway* and Lord *Bury* to deliver the two Messages mark'd (A) and (B) in Writing, to be signed by Colonel *Conway*. The second Message being designed as an Answer to the Person's Letter who call'd himself a *Frenchman*.

In about two Hours they returned, and brought the Paper mark'd (C) signed by *John Hamilton*, whereupon they were sent back with the Terms signed by the Duke of *Richmond*, by Order of his Royal Highness, as contained in the Paper mark'd (D) and about four they brought the Paper mark'd (E) signed also by *John Hamilton*; on which Brigadier *Bligh* was ordered

ordered immediately to take Possession of the Town, and he will have there this Night 400 Foot Guards, and 700 marching Foot, with 120 Horse to patrol in the Streets. His Royal Highness the Duke will enter the Town of *Carlisle* To-morrow.

(A) *Cepy of his Royal Highness's Message to the Rebels at Carlisle, upon their hanging out a White Flag, Monday Morning the 30th of December, 1745.*

HIS Royal Highness will make no Exchange of Hostages with Rebels, and desires they will let him know by me, and what they mean'd by hanging out the White Flag.

(B) To let the *French* Officer know, if there is one in the Town, that there are no *Dutch* Troops here, but enough of the King's to chastise the Rebels, and those who dare to give them any Assistance.

Sign'd,

Col. Conway.

Aid de Camp to his Royal Highness the Duke.

(C) *John Hamilton's Ans. to his Royal Highness the Duke's Message to the Rebels in Carlisle, Dec. 30, 1745.*

IN Answer to the short Note sent by his Royal Highness Prince *William* Duke of *Cumberland*, the Governor, in Name of himself and all the Officers and Soldiers, Gunners and others belonging to the Garrison, desire to know what Terms his Royal Highness will be pleased to give them, upon the Surrender of the City and Castle of *Carlisle*, and which known, his Royal Highness shall be duly acquainted with the Governor and Garrison's last or ultimate Resolution, the White Flag being hung out on Purpose to obtain a Cessation of Arms for concluding such a Capitulation. This to be given to his Highness's Aid de Camp.

Sign'd,

John Hamilton.

(D) *His Royal Highness's Declaration to the Rebels, sent by the Colonels Conway and Lord Bury, Aid de Camps to his*

his Royal Highness, after receiving John Hamilton's Letter, December 30. 1745.

ALL the Terms his Royal Highness will or can grant to the Rebel Garrison of *Carlisle*, are, That they shall not be put to the Sword, but be reserved for the King's Pleasure.

If they consent to these Conditions, the Governor and principal Officers are to deliver themselves up immediately, and the Castle, Citadel, and all the Gates of the Town, are to be taken Possession of forthwith by the King's Troops. All the Small Arms are to be lodged in the Town Guard Room, and the rest of the Garrison are to retire to the Cathedral, where a Guard is to be placed over them. No Damage is to be done to the Artillery, Arms, or Ammunition. *Head Quarters at Blackall, 30 Dec. Half an Hour past Two in the Afternoon.*

By his Royal Highness's Command,
Sign'd *Richmond, Lenox, and Aubigny*, Lieutenant General of his Majesty's Forces.

(E) *The Rebels Answer to the Terms offered them by his Royal Highness, Dec. 30. 1745.*

THE Governor of *Carlisle*, and hail Officers composing the Garrison, agree to the Terms of Capitulation given in, and subscribed by order of his Royal Highness, by his Grace the Duke of *Richmond, Lenox, and Aubigny*, Lieutenant General of his Majesty's Forces, recommending themselves to his Royal Highness's Clemency, and that his Royal Highness will be pleased to interpose for them with his Majesty; and that the Officers Cloaths and Baggage may be safe, with a competent Time to be allowed to the Citizens of *Carlisle* to remove their Beds, Bedcloaths, and other Household Furniture impressed from them for the Use of the Garrison in the Castle. *The 30th of December, at Three in the Afternoon.*

The

The *French* endeavoured to make Terms for themselves, and desired to have the Honours of War; but their Message only serv'd to make Diversion, and they were forced to submit as the Rebels did.

On the 30th the Rebels surrendered *Carlisle* to his Royal Highness, the Gates were set open that Night, and next Day at ten the Duke entered. They found the Cannon, most of their Baggage, Tents, &c. The Duke put a strong Garrison into the Town, and order'd the *Whitehaven* Cannon into the Castle. The Rebels were all put into the Cathedral; and our Foot were ordered for *Scotland*; the *Liverpool* Blues were sent Home; *Ligonier's* Horse to *Chester*; Lord *Cobham's* to *Newcastle*; Duke of *Kingston's* to *Nottingham*; and the Duke of *Richmond's*, *Bland's*, and *St. George's* Dragoons were stationed about *Carlisle* and *Penrith*, till further Orders.

The following is a List of the Rebel Officers and Soldiers, together with their Artillery, taken by his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland* at *Carlisle*.

Manchester Regiment,

Francis Townly of *Lancashire*, Colonel.

Captains. *John Saunderson* of *Northumberland*; *Peter Moss*, *James Dawson*, and *George Fletcher* of *Lancashire*, and *Andrew Blood*, of *Yorkshire*.

Lieutenants. *Thomas Deacon*, *John Berwick*, *Robert Deacon*, and *John Holker*, of *Lancashire*; *Thomas Chadwick*, of *Staffordshire*; and *Thomas Furnival*, of *Cheshire*.

Ensigns. *Charles Deacon*, *Charles Gaylor*, *James Wilding*, *John Betts*, and *William Bradshaw*, of *Lancashire*; *John Hunter*, of *Northumberland*; and *Samuel Maddock*, of *Cheshire*.

Adjutant. *Thomas Syddell*, of *Lancashire*.

Total of Officers. One Colonel, 5 Captains, 6 Lieutenants, 7 Ensigns; and one Adjutant: In all 20.

And 93 Non-Commission Rebel Officers, Drummers and private Men.

James Cappock, of *Lancashire*, made by the Pretender Bishop of *Carlisle*.

LIST

LIST of the Scotch Rebel Officers taken at Carlisle, 1745.

John Hamilton, of Aberdeenshire, late Governor.

Robert Forbes, of ditto, Captain in Lord Lewis Gordon's Regiment.

John Burnet, of ditto, Captain in Colonel Grant's Regiment.

George Abernethy, of Bamfshire, Captain in Lord Ogilvie's Regiment.

Alexander Abernethy, of ditto, Captain in the Duke of Perth's Regiment.

Donald McDonald, of Invernessshire, Captain in Cap-pock's Regiment.

John Comerie, of Braes of Athol, Capt. in the Duke of Athol's Regiment.

Charles Gordon of Aberdeenshire, Lieutenant in Lord Ogilvie's Regiment.

James Gordon of ditto, Lieutenant in Col. Grant's Regiment.

Walter Ogilvie, of Bamfshire, Lieutenant in Lord Lewis Gordon's Regiment.

William Stewart of ditto, Lieutenant in Col. Roye Stewart's Regiment.

Alexander McGrouther, of Perthshire, Lieutenant in the Duke of Perth's Regiment.

Alexander McGrouther of ditto, Lieutenant in ditto.

Walter Mitchell, of Aberdeenshire, Ensign in ditto.

George Ramsey, of ditto, Ensign in ditto.

James Menzie, of St. Germain's in France, Ensign in Col. Roye Stewart's Regiment.

James Stratton, of Berwickshire, Surgeon to the Garrison.

James Nicholson (broke the Capitulation by endeavouring to make his Escape) Lieutenant in the Duke of Perth's Regiment.

Total of Officers. The Governor; one Surgeon, 6 Captains; 7 Lieutenants; and 3 Ensigns: In all 18.

And 256 Non-Commission Rebel Officers, Drummers and private Men.

LIST

LIST of those styling themselves French Officers taken at Carlisle, 1745.

Sir Francis Geogean, of Tholouse in France, Captain in Lally's Regiment.

Strickland, of ditto, Colonel, no Regiment.

Sir John Arbuthnot, of ditto, Captain in Lord John Drummond's Regiment.

Serjeant and private Men, in Lally's Regiment.

Pierre La Locke, of Dieppe, in France, Serjeant.

Fra. Carpentier, of Dieppe; Pierre Bourgogne, of Tourrat; Jean Poussin, of Dieppe; and Pierre Vickman, of ditto: All French.

Total of those calling themselves French. Three Officers; one Serjeant; and 4 private Men: In all 8.

Brass and Iron Ordnance of the Rebels taken in Carlisle.

| | |
|---|---|
| Brass 1 and a half Pounder Guns with Carriages, | 6 |
| Brass Octagon, with a Carriage, | 1 |
| Brass 4 Pounder Guns with Carriages, | 3 |
| Brass Cohorns, | 4 |
| Royals. | 2 |

It was generally thought that, upon the Reduction of Carlisle, his Royal Highness would have marched with his Army into Scotland, in pursuit of the Rebels; but Advices daily arriving at Court from the Fleet, of the vast Preparations making by the French for an Invasion, and the prodigious Number of Transports lying in their Harbours, ready to take on Board the Troops to be embark'd for that Purpose; it was judg'd necessary to send for his Royal Highness to London, in order to oppose the French, in Case their Invasion should take Effect. Accordingly his Royal Highness set out from Carlisle, Jan. 2d, and arrived at St. James's the 4th.

Lieutenant General Hawley, an old experienc'd Officer, was appointed to command the Forces in the North,

in the Absence of his Royal Highness the Duke ; whereupon Field Marshal *Wade* left the Army, and came for *London*.

Before we follow the Rebels into *Scotland*, let us stop for a Minute to read the following Extract of a Letter from *Stoksley* in *Yorkshire*, Dec. 27.

LAST *Tuesday* a Number of *Stoksley* Boys pulled some Tiles off Mr. *Pearson's* Mafs-house, the Damage of which might amount to 11s. The Papiſts could not ſee their Place of Worſhip thus insulted, without reſenting it ; therefore got a Warrant from Mr. *Skottowe* againſt one of the Boys (a Sailor) who had been the moſt active in the Affair. The Conſtable apprehended the Boy the next Day ; upon which his Associates were called together to the Number of near 200, and being joined by ſome young Fellows, march'd in Order (with Drum beating and colours flying) to Mr. *Skottowe's*, and declared to him, that they all acknowledged themſelves equally guilty with the Boy charged with the Fact. Mr. *Skottowe* could not forbear laughing at them ; however, after giving them a gentle Reprimand, he diſmiſſed them, recommending it to the Papiſts to put up with the Damage. Upon this the Boys went to *Ayton*, beating up for Voluntiers for his Maſteſty's Service, and enliſted about 30 or 40 Boys ; then march'd to *Stoksley Croſs*, fix'd their Colours upon it, and made large Coal-fires about it, the Spectators all wondering what were their Intentions to act next : When they had completed the Fires, they marched in a full Body to the Mafs-house, got upon it, ſtripp'd off all the Tiles, and beat down the Cieling ; from thence they let themſelves down into the Chapel, pull'd it all to Pieces, and toſs'd the Things out of the Windows into the Yard, where they had placed a Guard to ſecure them : When they had got every Thing out, not even ſparing the Doors and Wainſcot, they march'd with their Booty to the Market-croſs, and ſet the Things around the Fires ; then one of them put on a fine Veſtment and Cap,
with

with a Mitre in his Hand, and mounted the Cross, called them all around him, and made them a Speech, in Conclusion of which he told them, that in Consideration of the great Service they had done to their King and Country, in destroying the Mass-house that Day, he presum'd, from the great Authority he was then invested with, to absolve them from all their past Sins, but exhorted them for the future to lead a peaceable and godly Life; upon which they gave a great huzza, *God save King GEORGE, and down with the Mass*; then he put off his Robes, and threw them into the Fire; at the same Time each Hand was employed in burning the Rest of the Things laid ready for the Flames; after which they dispers'd, and went to their respective Homes.

After the Skirmish at *Clifton*, the Rebel Army made the best of their Way for *Carlisle*, with the young Pretender with them. They staid there one Night, and hearing that the Duke was just at their Heels, pack'd up their Baggage, appointed a Garrison, and then renew'd their Flight with the greatest Precipitation towards the *Eske*, which they cross'd in such a Hurry, breast-high, that many of them were drowned in wading through.

The People of *Edinburgh*, on hearing that the Rebels had left *Carlisle*, and had pass'd the *Eske*, were in the utmost Confusion. The General, the Banks, and every Thing of Value were again in the Castle; and every Horse that could carry a Man or Baggage, went for *Berwick*; as did all the Gentlemen and Ladies: But it happen'd, there were no Grounds for this mighty Consternation, the Rebels having took the *Glasgow* Road, and not coming within 24 Miles of *Edinburgh*.

Extract of a Letter from Edinburgh, Dec. 7.

THIS Day General *Guest* has sent a Regiment of Foot to *Stirling*, and we are told that M. *Wade*
K k 2
has

has detach'd two or three Regiments to *Scotland*. — We are in fear of the Rebels getting over to us. — Lord *John Drummond*, who has the supreme Command, permits the utmost Outrages. The last Body of them kept a little Decency in the Midst of their arbitrary Doings, but this none, robbing and plundering every Body, particularly the Clergy. They burnt two of their Houses after pillaging them. If they get here, whole Families must fly. — Yesterday we had an agreeable Parade of the Cargo of a Transport taken by Admiral *Byng*, consisting of three Companies of the Invaders, with all their Officers, being carried from *Leith* to the Castle, in Number about 180, besides the Sailors who remain in the Man of War. They are all *Irish* and *Scotch* Deserters to the *French* Army, good likely Men, and tolerably well cloathed; and this besides Arms and Stores.

Lord *John* says, he has a Right to take from every Body for the Prince (as he calls him) what may be useful to his Army and Service, and to do every Thing that may terrify rebellious Subjects.

The following was handed about at *Edinburgh*, as an authentick List of the Forces in the North, before the Flight of the Rebels out of *England*.

List of the Forces under the Earl of Loudon.

| | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|-------|
| Mac Leods, under young Mac Leod | — | 450 |
| Grants, under Rothinercus | ——— | 120 |
| Monroes, under Culcain | ——— | 200 |
| Sutherlands, | ——— | 200 |
| Mac Kenzies | ——— | 250 |
| Guns, under their Chief Mac Kemish | — | 120 |
| Lord Loudon's Regiment | ——— | 500 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | 1840 |

List

List of the Rebels under Lord Strathallan.

| | |
|---|-----|
| Mac Kenzies, under the Earl of Cromarty | 300 |
| Mac Intoshes | 300 |
| Forquarson's, with a few of the Clan Guns | 120 |
| Frasers, under Frazer of Fiars, | 400 |
| French at Aberdeen, Peterhead, Montrofs | 500 |
| Under Lewis Gordon | 250 |

1870

Lord *John Drummond* commands in Chief. His Artillery consists of 15 Pieces of Cannon, and some Field Pieces.

By a Letter from *Stirling*, dated *Dec. 4.* we are told, that the Highlanders, together with the *French*, are upwards of 3000. That on the 3d they made a Feint towards *Dundee*; but their real Intention seem'd to be to march and attack the Castle there. The Commanders are prepared, and have lodged Mines under the Arches of the Bridge, and all other Precautions are taken. — The Gentlemen of the Shire are associating in Defence of the Government. — The Rebels have taken out all the Guns of the *Hazard* Sloop, which, with others they have got from *France*, are to be used in this Expedition.

The first Place the Rebels halted at, after they had pass'd the *Esq*, was * *Annan*. About 3000 of them came in there *Dec. 20.* and staid till 10 o'Clock the next

* *Annan, Annand, or Annandale*, is an antient Royal Burgh, and Sea Port, at the Mouth of the River of that Name, where it falls into the *Solway Frith*. It had once a Castle, and a pretty good Trade, especially to *Ireland*, by the *Isle of Man*, with a good Salmon Fishery; but it was often taken by the *English*, who burnt it to the Ground in the Reign of *Edward VI.* and most of the Merchants, &c. removing to *Dumfries*, it never recover'd. Nevertheless, it afterwards gave Title of Viscount to Sir *John Murray*, whom *K. James VI.* did also create Earl of *Annandale*, and has a weekly Market, and a handsome Bridge over the River.

Day,

Day, except about 4 or 500, who went on, within a few Hours after they came in, for *Dumfries*. Among those who staid, were the young Pretender, the Persons styling themselves the D. of *Perth*, and the *French* Ambassador, as also *Lochiel*, *Clanronnald*, *Glengary*, and *Keppoch*. Lord *Elcho* went with the Party to † *Dumfries*, and the Remainder followed to the same Place the next Day.

† *Dumfries*, the chief Town in the South West Part of *Scotland*, is a pleasant, thriving Place. 'Twas even in *Camden's* Time the most flourishing Town of this Tract, and famous for the woollen Manufacture. He mentions the Murder that was committed here upon *John Commin* (Lord *Badenoch*) a Person of such great Interest among the *Scots*, that *Robert Bruce* (whose Secrets he had betrayed to *K. Edward I. of England*) for fear he should oppose his being crowned, ran him thro' in the Church, and with very little Difficulty got a Pardon for it from the Pope.—The Town stands near the Mouth of the River *Nidd*; it has spacious Streets, a stately Church and Castle, which, tho' old, is still pretty strong and good; four Gates, and an Exchange for the Merchants, who had always a good Share of Trade here, which since the Union is wonderfully increased.—The Zeal of this Town for the protestant Interest, has been remarkable ever since the Reformation, particularly at the Time of the Rebellion of the Earl of *Nithsdale*, and other *Scots* Lords, when the Inhabitants, at a great Expence, fortified the Place, and provided themselves with Arms and Ammunition against the Rebels. By this Means the Town contracted such a Debt, that in 1716, an Act of Parliament passed, which on the Expiration of it in the Tenth of the present Reign, was renewed (to continue 25 Years longer) for laying a Duty of a Two-pennies *Scots* upon every *Scots* Pint of Ale or Beer sold within the Town and its Privileges, and an additional Duty on the Tonnage of Shipping, and on Goods imported into, and exported from *Dumfries*, for paying the Debt, and for building a new Church; and also for making a convenient Harbour and Improvement of Trade.—It gives Title of Earl to the antient Family of *Crichton*, is the Seat of a Presbytery, to which belong 18 Parishes, and the Place where the Provincial Synod meets, which consists of four Presbyteries, that have under them 54 Parishes.

Another

Another Body of the Rebels, of about 2000, marched the same Day from *Esk*, to *Ecclefechan*, and staid there all Night, and the next Day went to † *Moffat*. The *Macphersons* were of this Party, and Lord *Ogilvy* was with them.

The 21st and the Day following, the main Body of the Rebel Army march'd into *Dumfries* with the Pretender's Son; the 23^d he went from thence with them, and propos'd to lodge that Night at *Drumlanrig*. The Contribution impos'd upon the Town of *Dumfries*, was 2000 *l.* in Money; 1000 Pair of Shoes, besides free Quarters; about 9 Casks of Gunpowder; all the Arms in the Town publick and private; Horse Furniture, Boots, &c. and every Horse that could be found in Town or Country. Several Houses were robb'd and plunder'd by the Rebels, besides innumerable other Outrages which they were guilty of. They told the Inhabitants, that they had Reason to think themselves gently used, that the Town was not laid in Ashes. The Rebels receiv'd

† *Moffat* is remarkable for its medicinal Wells, two in Number, which rise in the Top of a neighbouring Rock near the South of the *Annan*. The upper Spring runs thro' whitish and crystalline Stones; and the lower thro' black ones, resembling the Marcasites of Antimony. The Water smells like Gunpowder, and dyes Silver black. A yellowish red Matter, like stinking Sulphur of Antimony, sticks to the Stones of the upper Well. Those of the lower Well are of the very Colour of Antimony, and some of them contain a Metallick Matter that sparkles like it. Where the Stream of the lower Well runs down into a neighbouring Brook, a whitish Salt sticks to the Rock, with a Matter which probably is nitrous; and has the diuretick Virtue of the Water. It purges like those of *Scarborough*, and is very good against Cholic and Nephritic Pains, by powerfully removing the Obstructions of the Bowels. 'Tis applied outwardly for the Cure of Ulcers, and dispelling Pains in the Joints; and is observed to operate best in dry Seasons of Summer and Autumn, at which Time these Wells are much frequented; but here is no Dancing, or other Diversions, as at *Bath* and *Tunbridge*.

of

of them 1100*l.* of the Money order'd to be rais'd, and carried off Provost *Crosbie*, and Mr. *Walter Riddel*, as Hostages till the Remainder was paid. They levied the Excise, and intimated, that if the Inhabitants paid either Excise or Land Tax for the future, to any other than them, that they might be sure of paying it over again double. They shot a Tenant of the Duke of *Queensberry's* for running out of their Way, and not returning quickly enough at their Call. They order'd the People to send their Baggage off after them, and at the same Time assured, that if they heard that a Finger was moved against any of their Stragglers, the Hostages of the Town should instantly be put to Death. The Damage done the Town was at least 4000*l.* but in the Country much more.

The 25th, the Van of the Rebel Army enter'd *Glasgow*, and the Remainder with the Pretender's Son came there in the Evening. They made great Demands on the City, as a Punishment for having raised and armed a Regiment against their Leader. The Pretender sent for the Provost of the City, and demanded the Names of those who had subscribed for raising Troops against him, threatening to hang him immediately, in Case of a Refusal. To which the Provost bravely and boldly replied, *He would not give up the Name of any one Person in the Town; but that he had himself subscribed a greater Sum than any other Person, as he thought it his Duty; and therefore he fear'd not to die in such a Cause, &c.*

The following Extract of a Letter from *Glasgow*, dated Jan. 6. will sufficiently explain the foregoing Paragraph.

' After our Regiment was sent to *Stirling*, the great-
' est Part of the able-bodied Men in Town offer'd
' themselves Volunteers, for the Service of the Govern-
' ment and Defence of the City. They were imme-
' diately regimented, and exercised almost every Day;
' and upon hearing that the Rebels were flying before
' the Duke, we called in the West-Country and Sea-
' port-towns People to our Assistance, who came run-
' ning,

ning to us in great Numbers; but the 22d of last Month, having a certain Account of the Rebels having passed the *Eske*, the Country People were ordered to send their Arms to *Dumbarton* Castle; and the Regiments, with our own People, who were at *Stirling*, ordered to defend *Edinburgh*; by which we have been exposed to the Resentment of our Enemies, which has fallen hard upon us; for they staid here ten Days, living at free Quarters, committing very great Abuses, and obliging us to comply with an extravagant Demand, which they said was to save us from a general Plunder, viz. 13,000 Shirts, 6000 Coats of Kersey, 6000 Pair of Shoes, 6000 Pair of Stockings, and as many Bonnets as could be got; all our Arms, Powder and Shot, besides Carriages for their Baggage, and many Things robb'd from us; and for the full Performance of the above Demands, they carried away Mess. *Archibald Coates* and *George Carmichael* Hostages.'

A further Account of the Rebels entering *Glasgow*, and their Behaviour there, with other Particulars, we find in the *Gazette* of Jan. 7. as follows.

Edinburgh, Jan. 2. The Number of the Rebels arrived at *Glasgow*, by a Medium of several Computations, is about 3600 Foot, and near 500 Horse, including 50 or 60 employed in carrying their Sick. Their Horses are poor and jaded, and 6 or 700 of their Foot have no Arms, or Ability to use them. Some Hundreds of their Friends have passed the *Forth* in their Way to *Glasgow*; and on *Saturday* last the Person called the Duke of *Perth*, with a Party of about 150, went from *Glasgow*, and it is reported he is got home. Small Parties are continually passing that Way, whether deserting or marching to *Perth*, is not known: However, it is certain, they have lost several by Desertion and Death since they arriv'd at *Glasgow*, where they have also enlisted about 50 or 60, who took on with them for want of Bread. Their Demands upon *Glasgow* for Broad-cloth, Tartan, Linnen, Bonnets, and Shoes, amount to near 10,000 *l.* sterling in Value; be-

sides which, they say they must have a Sum of Money. They have assess'd Provost *Buchanan* in 500 *l.* for promoting the new Levies on behalf of the Government, and have been very outrageous against all those who appear'd zealous and active in raising them, by plundering and burning their Houses, destroying their Goods and Furniture, and (where they could not carry off their Provisions) by spoiling them in a most unheard of Manner, which, so far from having the Effect they proposed, has greatly increased the Spirit against them. They give out that they are to attack *Stirling*, and on *Monday* Noon the Cannon from *Perth* was moved towards that Place, amongst which are two Pieces of eight Pounders, two of twelve, two of sixteen, all Brass, besides Iron Cannon, and a large Quantity of Powder and Ball; the Rebels from *Perth* marched therewith. The Prisoners who were at *Perth* are sent to *Glames*. Here are Advices that the Rebels had got some of their Military Stores, particularly Iron Cannon and Ball, from *Montrose* by Sea to *Perth*, and that they had fitted out the *Hazard* Sloop, and a Privateer at *Montrose*, which were ready to put to Sea, and that they were also fitting out an armed Sloop at *Perth*. At this Place they have fortified *Oliver's Mount*, and have from one hundred to two hundred Country People daily employ'd in fortifying the whole Town. As soon as we heard that the first Division of the Troops sent to this Place from Marshal *Wade's* Army had passed *Newcastle*, we began to repair the Fortifications of this City, and gave Notice to the People in the Country, upon whom we could depend, to be in readiness to come hither for the Defence of the City. The Friends to the Rebels in these Parts sent Express after Express to them to *Glasgow*, to hasten their March hither, and on *Monday* Night we had Intelligence that they had called in their Cloathing half made, and packed it up, which we took for a Signal of their March. Thereupon the Militia was called in to the City, and more came than we could quarter. Horses were order'd to meet the first Division of Troops and Relays were ready for them upon the Road, which

the

the Country People contributed with great Chearfulness ; and this Morning two Regiments of the first Division arrived here mounted on the Horses above-mention'd from *Dunbar*, and were received with Huzzas, Illuminations, &c. The Soldiers are all hearty. They were entertain'd at *Dunbar*, and *Halfway Place* at *Aberlady*, at the Expence of the County of *East Lothian*, and this Night will be so at the Expence of the City ; so that now we think ourselves quite safe from the Rebels. The *Glasgow* Regiment is here, and makes a very fine Appearance. It consists of upwards of 500, all young able-bodied Men, who perform their Exercise extremely well, and do Duty with the regular Troops, besides 160 Voluntiers from *Paisly*. They shew'd a great Spirit in marching hither, when it appear'd impracticable to defend *Glasgow*. There certainly has been a Skirmish between the Rebels near *Aberdeen*, and a Party of Lord *Loudon's* Men, commanded by the Lairds of *Macleod* and *Culcain* ; it is said to have ended to the Disadvantage of the Latter, who were inferior in Numbers. There are, however, as yet no Accounts of that Affair but what the Rebels give ; the most Sanguine of whom say, it was a total Rout ; others, that about twenty on each Side were kill'd, and about sixty of our Men taken Prisoners. The *Argyllshire* Men are now ready to co-operate with our Troops.

While the young Pretender lay at Glasgow, he issued the following Orders, for Payment of the Land-Tax, and for raising a Supply of Horses.

Glasgow, December 30, 1745.

WHEREAS you, by our Letter of the 30th of September last, was required, upon Pain of Military Execution, to produce at our Secretary's Office at *Holy-rod-House*, your Books of the Administration of the Land-Tax, and to pay in whatever Balance was in your Hands for our Use ; which Orders you have fail'd to comply with, you are hereby peremptorily commanded and required upon Receipt hereof, forthwith to repair to our Secretary's Office, wherever it shall

happen to be for the Time, and there pay not only the Land-Tax due at the Time of our former Letter, but what has fallen due since, for which you shall receive sufficient Exoneration. This our Demand you are to comply with, upon Pain of the severest Military Execution to be done against your Goods and Effects.

By his Highness's Command,

Sic subscribitur,

Directed to the Collector of

J. MURRAY.

Supply for the Shire of Linlithgow.

S I R,

Glasgow, December 30, 1745.

IMMEDIATELY upon Receipt hereof you are to call a Meeting of the Commissioners of Supply for your Shire, and intimate the within Letter to them. I am,

Sir,

Your humble Servant,

Sic subscribitur,

J. MURRAY.

Directed to the Collector of

Supply for the Shire of Linlithgow.

C—— P—— of W——, &c. R——t of Scotland, England, France and Ireland, and the Dominions thereunto belonging, to the Commissioners of Supply for the Shire of Linlithgow.

FINDING it necessary to have an immediate Supply of Horses, we are resolved to raise them in the most equal Way, by laying them upon the different Counties of this our antient Kingdom of Scotland, according to their respective Valuations; you are therefore hereby commanded and required to deliver to us, on or before the 16th Day of January next, where we shall happen to be for the Time, twenty-five Horses, of the Value of 10 *l.* sterling each, which is to be ascertained by proper Persons, to be named by us for that Purpose; otherwise to pay to our Secretary, for our Use, 10 *l.* sterling for each undeliver'd Horse; and for your Relief, you are impowered to meet, and lay a Tax upon the whole Heritors, and others of the County in Proportion to their valued Rents, to the Extent of
this

this Demand ; which you are to comply with, upon Pain of Military Execution, to be done against your Goods and Effects. Given at *Glasgow*, the thirteenth Day of *December*, 1745.

By his Highness's Command,

Sic subscribitur,

*Directed to the Commissioners
of Supply for the Shire of
Linlithgow.*

J. MURRAY.

The Condition of the People of *Scotland*, from the Behaviour of the Rebels that were left there, during the Adventures of their Fellow Thieves in *England*, was undoubtedly very miserable, as is evident from the following Extract of a Letter from *Angus-shire*.

PERTH, *Dundee*, and the Country around, are one Scene of Horror and Oppression ; Robberies are perpetual, and many of them in open Day, in the publick Streets, in the Sight of all Men, and of their own Officers. In *Strathmore* they have attacked many of the Clergy, and robbed them, with great Insults, of considerable Sums.

In a late Rejoicing at *Dundee*, for some *French* Landing at *Montrose*, it was proclaim'd that every House should testify their Joy by illuminating their Windows; or be subject to a Fine of 20 *l. Scots*, a notable Way of pointing out to the Highland Executioners the Families who would not rejoice on this Event ! The Presbyterian Ministers, it seems, could not on that Occasion temporise with them : The Effect was like to be unhappy, their Windows were broke, and at last they fired sharp Shot into their Houses.

In short, our Case grows worse and worse. The Instances of Oppression are so multiplied, that People grow weary of complaining, or of even repeating the Particulars, the least of which under King *George's* Government, and by his Soldiers, would fill City and Country with Noise for many Days ; and if an End is not soon put to these Distresses, the Calamity, through

Loss of Trade, Robbery and Bloodshed, will ruin us all together.

In a Letter from *Edinburgh*, *December 14.* it was said, that Lord *John Drummond*, instead of advancing from *Perth* to attack *Stirling*, had retired again to *Montrose*, and pressed Carpenters to refit his Ship which Admiral *Byng* had left for a Wreck ; to prevent which, two Bomb Vessels went down the Road of *Leith* to throw some Bombs into her to render her useless. The Rebels hasty Retreat out of *England* had occasion'd, it seems, an universal Panick among all their Friends in *Scotland*. By two Prisoners taken from Lord *John Drummond*, it was asserted, that their Design in refitting their Ship, was to embark again for *France*.

In a Letter, dated *December 21.* from the same Place, were the following Advices. ‘ That the Van of the ‘ Rebel Army getting Notice, that their Rear Guard ‘ had been attacked by his Royal Highness the Duke of ‘ *Cumberland*’s advanced Guard, at the Town of *Clifton*, deserted all to a Man. About 300 of them were ‘ pursued by a Regiment of Dragoons, and a Party of ‘ the Country Volunteers, commanded by the Lord ‘ Justice Clerk and Sir *John Inglis*, to the Castles of ‘ *Lochleven* and *Inch-Colm*. The Horse and Foot pursued them with all Speed from *Alchindown* and *Balveney*, without halting, and came up most furiously ‘ to the Castles, having first secured all the Avenues, ‘ lest any of the Highlanders, who were all Foot, ‘ should have escaped, and with very little Loss made ‘ them surrender. From thence they carried the Rebels to *Delgaty* and *Roxburg*, and put them on board ‘ three of his Majesty’s Ships, to be transported to the ‘ Castles of *Ruthven* and *Fedderett*, to receive their just ‘ Rewards. Another Party of the Rebels took the Route ‘ of *Glenlivet*, and thence to *Struthers*, where they ‘ pressed some Vessels and Fishing-boats to carry them ‘ to *Montrose* ; but Admiral *Byng* ordered the *Ludlow-Castle* and another Man of War after them ; and when ‘ the *Aberdeen* Post-Boy was coming thro’ the Sands of ‘ *Mony-*

• *Mony-Frith*, he saw Admiral *Byng*'s Ships almost up
• with them, being then sailing past the Kirk of *Dum-*
• *blait*, and the Rebels sailing through the Loch of
• *Skene*.

But tho' the News of the Rebels Flight from *Eng-*
land, occasion'd, at first, a general Consternation among
their Brethren in *Scotland*, yet they were soon hearten'd
up by their Leaders, who told them, that the Occasion
of their Army's returning to *Scotland*, was only to re-
cruit it with the Forces that were coming or already
landed from *France*; by which they should be in a
Condition to face and encounter with the greatest
Power that the Elector of *Hanover* could send against
them; and that as they had already been too hard
for his Forces on several Occasions, they made no
Doubt but they should always prove so for the future,
whenever they durst venture to meet 'em in the Field.
That they were spirited on by some such Arguments as
these, appears, in some Measure, from the following
Advices published in the *Gazette*.

Inverness, December 22. Upon the News of the
March of the Rebels into *England*, and some pretended
Successes gained by them, the *Frazers*, headed by
Lord *Lovat*'s Son, formed a Sort of Blockade of Fort
Augustus, while Lord *Lewis Gordon* in *Bamff* and *Aber-*
deenshire was raising Men and levying Money, by Force
and Threats of the most severe military Execution.
The Money expected from the Town and Shire of
Aberdeen amounted to near 13,000 *l.* Sterling: There-
upon the Earl of *Loudon*, with 600 of the well affected
Clans, marched in a very severe Frost through *Strat-*
herrick, Part of Lord *Lovat*'s Estate, on the South
Side of *Lochness*, to the Relief of Fort *Augustus*. He
met with no Opposition, supplied the Place with what
was wanting, and returned hither the 8th Instant, af-
ter letting the Inhabitants of *Stratherrick* know what
they were to expect if they joined the Rebels. This
Detachment, after one Day's Rest, was ordered to
march to relieve *Bamff* and *Aberdeenshire*. For this
End, the two Companies of *Mackenzies*, who had been
posted

posted near *Braban*, were called into this Place on *Monday* the 9th, and on *Tuesday* the 10th the Lord *Loudon*, with 800 Men, marched out to Lord *Lovat's* House of *Castle Dounick*, to obtain the best Security he could for the peaceable Behaviour of the *Frazers*; at the same Time the Laird of *Macleod* was detached with five hundred Men, (four hundred whereof were of his own Kindred) toward *Elgin*, in their Way to *Bamff* and *Aberdeenshire*, to prevent the Rebels recruiting there; and they were to be followed by Lord *Loudon*, and as many Men as could be spared from hence. Lord *Loudon* prevailed with Lord *Lovat* upon *Wednesday* the 11th, to come into *Inverness* along with him, and to live there under his Eye, until he should bring in all the Arms which the Clan was possessed of, which he promised to do against *Saturday Night* following, and highly condemned the Behaviour of his Son. Whilst Lord *Loudon* waited for the Delivery of these Arms, 200 Men, under Capt. *Monro* of *Culcairn*, were detached by his Lordship to follow *Macleod* to *Elgin* and *Aberdeen*. Lord *Lovat*, after delaying to fulfil his Promise from Time to Time, at last found Means to get out of the House where he was lodged, at a back Passage, and made his Escape. In the mean Time *Macleod* marched forwards to *Elgin*, and from thence hearing that 200 Rebels had taken Possession of the Boats of *Spay* at *Tochabors*, and pretended to dispute the Passage with him, he advanced on *Sunday* the 15th to the Banks of that River, which the Rebels on his Approach quitted, leaving him a quiet Passage. From thence he advanced on the 16th and 17th to *Cullen* and *Bamff*, whilst Capt. *Monro*, with his 200 Men, on the 17th and 18th, advanced by *Keith* to *Strathbogie*, and the Rebels who were in Possession of those Places, retired towards *Aberdeen*. Mr. *Grant*, of *Grant*, joined Capt. *Monro* with 500 of his Clan, and marched with him to *Strathbogie*. Upon the 19th it was resolved by Mr. *Macleod* and Capt. *Monro*, to march the next Morning, the first from *Bamff* to *Old Meldrum*, 12 Miles off *Aberdeen*, and the last from *Strathbogie* to *Inverourie*,

nerourie, which is at the like Distance. The Rebels had drawn together a considerable Body at *Aberdeen*, and were in Expectation of a Reinforcement from *Perth* and *Dundee*. We expect a Reinforcement here soon of two Companies of *Macdonalds* from the Isle of *Sky*; another of the *Mackenzies*; another Company of *Mackey's*, and a Company of *Rosses*, each of which Companies will consist of 100 Men. The Rebels at *Perth* have not had any Accession of Strength from this Country, save from the *Frazers* before mentioned, who amount to between 2 or 300, and some *Macdonalds*, of *Clanronald's* People, from *Moldart*, who marched through *Athol* six Days ago, escorting a considerable Quantity of *Spanish* Money that was lately landed in the Isle of *Burray*. The Person stiling himself Lord *John Drummond*, has published a Declaration, as Commander in Chief of the *French* Forces in *Scotland*, and declares, that the *French* King will support the Pretender to the utmost, threatening Destruction to all who shall not assist him. The Rebels at *Perth*, by the Direction of some *French* Engineers, are forcing in all the Country People to sing up Intrenchments, to repair in some sort *Oliver's* Fort, and to fetch in the Water of *Almond*.

The following is an authentick Copy of a very barbarous Order issued by the Governor of the Pretender, in the Shires of *Aberdeen* and *Bamff*; for the carrying of which into Execution, we are assured, Parties were actually sent through that Country, which are two of the Counties disarmed by Law, and unprovided with Arms, or any legal Authority to use them. This Order, in the Shire of *Aberdeen* alone, may raise either 2400 Men, or 12000 *l. Sterling*, which amounts to 5*s.* in the Pound of the real Rack Rent; and wherever the Country, for its want of Protection, shall refuse or neglect to comply with this Order, their Damage, by this Military Execution of Burning, will be yet heavier.

BY Order of the Right Hon. Lord Lewis Gordon,
 Lord Lieutenant of the Counties, and Governor of the
 Towns of *Aberdeen* and *Bamff*: *Whereas* I desired and
 M m ordered

ordered J. Moir of Stonywood, to intimate to all the Gentlemen and their Doers, within the said Counties of Aberdeen and Bamff, to send into the Town of Aberdeen, a well-bodied Man for each 100 l. Scots, their valued Rent, sufficiently cloathed, and in Consequence of my Order he wrote circular Letters to all the Heritors, and the above Counties, desiring them to send in a Man sufficiently cloathed, &c. for each 100 l. Scots of their valued Rent. Which Desire they have not complied with. Therefore I order and command you, to take a sufficient Party of my Men, and go to all the Lands within the above Counties, and require from the Heritors, Factors or Tenants, as you shall think most proper, an able-bodied Man for his M——K——J——'s Service, with sufficient Highland Cloaths, Plaid and Arms, for each 100 l. of their valued Rent, or the Sum of 5 l. Sterling Money for each of the above Men, to be paid to J. M. of Stonywood, or his Order, at Aberdeen: And in Case of Refusal of the Men or Money, you are forthwith to burn all the Houses, Corn and Planting upon the aforesaid Estates; and to begin with the Heritor or Factor residing on the Lands; and not to leave the said Lands, until the above Execution be done, unless they produce Stonywood's Lines, shewing they have delivered him the Men or the Money. Given at Aberdeen, this 12th of Dec. 1745.

Subscrib'd,

LEWIS GORDON.

On the 21st, the Lord John Drummond set up the Pretender's Standard at Dundee, and read the French King's Declaration there, under a treble Discharge of his Artillery; containing in Substance, That he, Lord John Drummond, Commander in Chief of his most Christian Majesty's Forces in Scotland, is come to make War against George King of England, Elector of Hanover, in Support of the Family of Stuart; declaring, That his most Christian Majesty and the King of Spain, are the Allies of the above Family; that they are resolved to support them with Men, Arms, Ammunition and Money; that whoever shall join and assist Charles

P——

P—— of W—— shall have the highest Tokens of Favour; and that whoever shall resist, shall feel the Weight of Military Resentment, in Proportion to the Zeal they shew to his present Majesty.

Stirling, Dec. 23. Eight hundred Highlanders from *Perth* were in that Neighbourhood, being quarter'd at *Downe, Dumblain,* and *Bridge of Alloa*; 4 or 500 more of them marched to *Dundee* and *Montrose*, where there were 3 or 400 Rebels, under the Command of Sir *James Kinloch*, and one *Ferrier*. It was suppos'd, that their Design in going to these Places, was to cover a new Landing expected there; or else to guard the *Hazard Sloop*, and other Ships at *Montrose*. There remain'd very few Highlanders at *Perth*, and about 400 *Frenchmen*. *Intercauld's* Men did not rise at first, but a Party came lately into *Mar*, and began to burn two or three Corn-yards; and about 300 of them marched to *Aberdeen*, and join'd Lord *Lewis Gordon*, who was upon his March to *Perth*, with a Body of 800.

About the same Time Major General *Campbell* arrived at *Inverary*, and soon after march'd with 600 Men to join General *Blakeney* at *Stirling*, 400 more were raised in *Camplestoun*, and ready to march at a Day's Notice, for the same Service.

The 23d, Eight Battalions of *English* Troops were in March from *Newcastle* to *Edinburgh*, to which Place they were order'd to proceed with the utmost Expedition. Maj. Gen. *Huske* and Brig. *Cholmondeley* march'd with them, and Lieut. Gen. *Hawley* was to follow in two or three Days.

The first Division of the said Battalions arriv'd at *Edinburgh*, *Jan. 1st.* the second was there the 4th, and the third the 9th, and the Lord *Cobham's* Regiment of Dragoons the Day after. The Regiments of *Scots* Fusileers and *Sempil* were expected at *Newcastle* the 6th, from whence they were to proceed to *Edinburgh* to join Gen. *Hawley's* Body, which would then consist of three Regiments of Dragoons, and fourteen Battalions, besides the Country Forces. A great Number of the Rebels deserted daily, and return'd to their Habitations.

Inverness, Dec. 29. The March of Mr. *Macleod*, with the Detachment of 700 Men, without the *Grants*, who returned from *Strathbogie*, forced the Rebels to retire to *Aberdeen*, and to send for a Detachment from *Montrose, Dundee, &c.* They then march'd out of *Aberdeen* with about 1200 Men, so secretly, that they came up with Mr. *Macleod* at *Inverourie*, where he lay with about 300 of his Men (the rest being canton'd in the Neighbourhood, at the Distance of a Mile or two) at four o'Clock in the Evening, without being discover'd, till they were ready to begin the Attack. Mr. *Macleod*, however, and Capt. *Munro* of *Bullain*, got the Handful of Men they had in the Village immediately together, and notwithstanding the Surprise, and the great Inequality of Numbers, maintained their Ground for about 20 Minutes, until they had fired away the greatest Part of their Shot, and then made their Retreat in so good Order, that the Enemy did not think fit to pursue them one Yard. The Rebels did not pretend that we lost in this Scuffle any more than seven Men killed, and fifteen so wounded, that they could not be brought off. Their own Loss they took Care to conceal, by burying their Dead in the Night Time; but all the Reports from that Country agreed, that it was much more considerable than ours. Our Men, however, were obliged to retire to this Side the *Spey*, to prevent Surprises of the like Nature, until they could be reinforced. This Affair had, however, this good Effect, that it retarded the Rebels recruiting, and forc'd them to detach from the South, which of course weaken'd them there.

Dec. 30. Advices from the North gave an Account, that a pretty smart Skirmish had happen'd between a Party of the Lord *Loudon's*, and a Detachment of Lord *Lewis Gordon's* Men; thus: That about 600 Men, under the Command of Mr. *Monro* of *Calcaru*, were posted in a Hollow on the North of the River *Don*, near *Inverary*, to observe the Motions of Lord *Lewis Gordon*, and to surprize any Party that should endeavour to pass the River. A small Party of *Gordon's* accordingly passed,

passed, whom they immediately fired upon, and obliged to retire over that River, with some Loss.

The Inhabitants of *Edinburgh*, on the present Emergency, exerted themselves; and as they apprehended the Rebels might attempt to pay them another Visit, consulted the military Gentlemen, who, at a Council of War thereupon held, resolved,

1. That Orders be given to lay in immediately a sufficient Quantity of Provisions.

2. That a Corps of able-bodied Men from the Country be forthwith brought into this City, and added to the regular Forces and Militia.

3. That the Cannon on travelling Carriages, Harness for Horses, Cartridges, &c. for the said Cannon be provided.

4. That proper Works be thrown up before the different Ports or Gates, and the Foot of the several Clofes; and that all the Ports judg'd useless at present be immediately built up.

5. That proper Communications be made for the ready Junction of Troops around the Walls.

6. That Artillery Tumbrills be forthwith loaded with Ball and Cartridges, to be sent wherever Occasion may offer.

7. That a sufficient Number of Wheelbarrows, Pickaxes, Shovels, and other necessary Artillery Stores, be provided, together with Horses to draw the Train.

His Excellency General *Guest* has given the strongest Assurances, that he will give all the Assistance in his Power, and recommends to the Inhabitants to be diligent in executing their Part.

Jan. 3d. Two Regiments of Foot, with the Help of Country Horses, march'd from *Berwick* to *Edinburgh* in two Days, as did Maj. Gen. *Huske* the next Day.

The same Day the Rebels march'd from *Glasgow*; their main Body lay that Night at *Kilsyth*, and the Pretender's Son lay at Mr. *Campbell's* of *Schawfield* near *Kilsyth*. They order'd his Steward to provide every Thing, and promised Payment; but next Morning told him, that the Bill should be allowed to his Master at accounting

accounting for the Rents of *Kilsyth*, being a forfeited Estate.

The 4th, They marched towards *Stirling*; their Army was canton'd at *Denny*, *Bannoch-burn*, and *St. Ninians*. They detached a strong Party of their Men to *Falkirk* for their Rear-guard. The Pretender took up his Quarters at *Bannockburn*, the House of *Sir Hugh Paterson*. Lord *George Murray*, and Lord *John Drummond*, were the Day before at *Allowa*, concerting how to bring over the Cannon from *Perth*, by Floats, and afterwards surveyed the Passage at *Cambus*; to see if it could be done more conveniently there, and then went to *Dumblain*, leaving a Party of 100 Men at *Allowa*.

The following Advices were published in the *Gazette*, in the same Manner as follows.

Inverness, Dec. 30. Our Force at present is about 1700 Highlanders, and three Companies more of 100 each, are expected. Of the Troops assembled, seven Companies were stationed between this Town and the *Spey*, and the rest here.

Dumbarton, Jan. 7. Lieut. Col. *John Campbell* arrived at this Town, to take the Command of 700 Men quartered here, consisting of three Companies of Lord *Loudon's* Regiment, one of Lord *John Murray's*, and eight of *Argyleshire* Men.

The 8th the Rebels got into the Town of *Stirling*, the Inhabitants opening the Gates, as the Town was not defensible. The Militia Officers, with all the Army, went into the Castle; their Men, by small Parties, all made their Escape. General *Blakeney*, however, was well provided with Men and Provision. The Rebels had but two Cannon of 12 Pounders, which, with great Labour they brought round by the *Trow*; one 18 Pounder, which they had been unsuccessfully trying to pass over at *Allowa* on Floats, being still there. The Day before, General *Hawley* sent up some Boats arm'd, and a small Vessel with Cannon, mann'd with 300 Men, under the Command of Col. *Leighton*, to destroy all their Machines.

Jan.

Jan. 10. *Barrel's* and *Poultney's* Regiments came in here this Day, so that we have now twelve Battalions. *Sempil's* and *Campbell's* are upon the Road; and *Cobham's* Dragoons are to be this Day at *Dunse*. Dispositions are making to march the Day after to-morrow towards the Rebels, with three or four thousand Men, which are to take Post at *Linlithgow*, *Burrowstoun*, and *Queen's-ferry*, and will be able, as it's hop'd, to drive away Lord *Kilmarnock* from *Falkirk*. As soon as the Train of Artillery is ready, it is propos'd to march to *Stirling*.

Jan. 10. By Express from *Stirling* there is Advice, that immediately after the Rebels enter'd the Town, they sent off three Pieces of Cannon, Four-pounders, to the Hill of *Airth*, to prevent his Majesty's Ships getting farther up the River, and to cover the Passage of their heavy Cannon now lying at *Allowa*. All Yesterday two Men of War continued firing upon them whilst they were mounting their Cannon, and beat them off from that Place, so that last Night the Rebels were obliged to remove their Cannon about a Mile further up this side the River, and propos'd to mount them this Day. Yesterday the Pretender's Son review'd the Troops at *Falkirk*, which amounted to the Number of 1685 Men, and return'd immediately afterwards to *Stirling*.

Since the above Account we have receiv'd the following Advices, viz. That two Skiffs that lay aground at *Airth*, had been burnt by the Vessels sent from hence, notwithstanding a Battery of Cannon which the Rebels had erected there: Some of their Men were kill'd and wounded before they march'd off with their Cannon, which they fired frequently, but did no Damage. On *Thursday* they were erecting a Battery with those Cannon at *Elphinstone*, which our Vessels design'd to attack, and to proceed, if possible, to *Allowa*. It is apprehended, that they have got six Cannon there, and above 300 Men, and about 200 at *Elphinstone*.

Edinburgh, Jan. 11. Yesterday Morning about three or four hundred of the Rebels went off in great Hurry from *Falkirk* towards *Airth*, to assist their Party there,
in

in mounting their Cannon to cover their Passage over the River. It is said that the Rebels have demanded 600*l.* Sterling Contribution from the Inhabitants of *Falkirk*.

Captain *Faulkener*, in the *Vulture* Sloop, being arrived at *Inverkeithen* Road the 7th, sent the Cutter and Boats before, who, upon their Arrival in *Kincardin* Road, saw a Brig come out of *Airth*, which the Rebels had seized in order to transport their Cannon from *Allowa* up the *Firth* to batter *Stirling* Castle. The next Morning Captain *Faulkener* arrived in the Road likewise, and upon the Lieutenant of the *Pearl's* informing him of this, and of there being two more Vessels in *Airth* that were liable to be seized by the Rebels for the same Purpose, he sent the Boats mann'd and arm'd to burn them, which they effectually performed without the Loss of a Man, though the Rebels fired some Platoons from the Town. While this was doing, the Tide fell so low, that he could not return to the Road that Night, upon which the Rebels in *Airth* opened a Battery of three Pieces of Cannon, and in the Morning began to play upon him very unexpectedly, but did him no Damage. The Fire from the Sloop dismounted two of their Cannon, killed their principal Engineer, as they heard by a Man of the Town, with some others, and drove the Rebels all out of the Town, and from their Battery; after which they drew off their Cannon to *Elphinstone*, and at the same Time got one more from the Body of their Army at *Falkirk*, and erected with them a four-gun Battery on the Point of *Elphinstone*, in order to guard the Pass.

Col. *Leighton* came to the Assistance of the Ships the 9th with 300 Men, and it was agreed to attack the Brig. at *Allowa*, which had on Board the Rebels Cannon; and for that Purpose to send fifty of his Men in a large Boat, with the Ship's Boat mann'd and arm'd, to lie all Night a Mile above *Allowa*, to prevent the said Brig's going up the *Firth* that Night, and Capt. *Faulkener* and Col. *Leighton* resolved to go up in the Morning Tide to attack the Town, and take the Brig. from under the
Guns

Guns at *Allowa*, all which might have been executed, but the Boats, just after they had passed the Town, unluckily grounded, which discovered the whole; upon which the Rebels beat to Arms, and fired from Right to Left very near half a Mile, and obliged the Boats to retreat, with the Loss of one Man, and another's Leg shot off, but it prevented the Brig's going up that Tide; however it was resolved to go up in the Morning with the Ships, and Col. *Leighton's* Men were landed at *Kincardin*, in order to attack them by Land; but while this was doing the Brigg took the Opportunity of the next Tide to sail up the *Firth*. According to Accounts since receiv'd, she had only two large Pieces of Cannon on board with Ammunition. There remain at *Allowa* five Pieces more, three of which are mounted on the Key.

Perth, Jan 11. Upon the 8th Orders were sent hither for the [*Rebel*] Troops here and hereabouts to be in Readiness to march towards *Stirling*. This Morning the *M^r Donalds*, under *Barrisdale* and *Moydart's* Brother, went off towards that Place, as did the *Frasers* under the Master of *Lovat* in the Afternoon. The *M^r Intoshes* and *Farquharsons* march to-morrow. There are only 200 *Gordons* here at present, but between 4 and 500 more are expected in a Day or two, together with the 400 *French* that landed some Time ago. *Kinloch's* Men are in Number about 300, and it is thought will be left here. This Week came hither from *Dundee* two small Sloops, with Powder, Ball, Pick-axes, Shovels, Biscuit, Wine, and Spirits, 15 Swivel-Guns, and 500 Firelocks, brought from *France* for a Regiment to be levied here for Major *Nairn*.

Edinburgh, Jan. 14. By Advices from *Stirling*, the Rebels had got all their Cannon over the *Forth*, and upon the 12th had broken Ground between the Church of *Stirling*, and a large House called *Marr's Work*, for erecting a Battery there against the Castle. For this Purpose five large Pieces of Cannon were ready in the Meal-market, and three small ones were expected from *Airth*. They had sent several Expresses to their Troops in

Perthshire to hasten their March towards *Stirling*, where they shut up the Ports, and placed Guards at all the Outlets of the Town, to prevent the People from coming in, or going out with Intelligence to the King's Troops; and the Body at and about *Falkirk* had Orders to march upon the 13th towards *Linlithgow* with all the Waggons and Carts which they could get together, for carrying off all the Provisions they could meet with. Accordingly they marched yesterday Morning, to the Number of 1100 Men, under the Command of Lord *George Murray* and Lord *Elcho*; but scarcely were they arrived at *Linlithgow*, when Major-General *Huske*, who had marched the same Morning with five old Regiments, together with the *Glasgow* Regiment under the Command of the Lord *Hume*, and the Remains of the two Regiments of Dragoons of *Hamilton* and *Gardiner*, appear'd near the same Place. Upon his Approach the Rebels retired towards *Falkirk* without having been able to pick up any Thing, and with so much Precipitation that he could not come up with them, whereon he took Post at *Linlithgow*. This Morning three Regiments more marched from hence to *Barroustounness*, to be at hand to support him, and Lieut. Gen. *Hawley* will follow with the Artillery as soon as possible to the Relief of *Stirling*. *Cobham's* Dragoons are expected here this Day, and will march upon the 16th to join General *Huske*. Letters from Major General *Campbel*, dated at *Inverary*, mention, that he has 1000 Men in Arms thereabouts guarding the Passes, besides the Corps under his Son, which is now increas'd to 1000, and which was to be at *Kilsyth* last Night, in its March to join Major General *Huske*. The Number of the Rebels on this Side the *Forth* cannot exceed 6000, supposing they have by this Time been joined by the greatest Part of those from *Perthshire*, and that they have lost no Men by Desertion; whereas it is assured that they have lost a great many. They have about 1000 more, which are cantoned in the North, including about 400 *French*, who, since their return from *Aberdeen*, Remain at *Montrose* to guard the

the *Hazard* Sloop and their Magazine. The Expedition up the *Firth* delay'd the Measures of the Rebels for attacking *Stirling* Castle; for by our latest Intelligence, though they had made several Attempts to raise the Battery, they had not got one Cannon mounted. The Battery which the Rebels had erected at *Elphinstone*, was the 8th very briskly attacked by the *Pearl* and *Vulture* Sloops, within Musket-shot, and three of their Cannon dismounted; but one of the Sloops having had her Cable cut asunder by one of their Cannon-shot, she was, by the Strength of the ebb Tide, forced from her Station, and the two Pilots in the other having each lost a Leg, they were obliged to quit the Battery, and give up the Enterprize. In this whole Affair only two Sailors were kill'd, and ten or twelve wounded; but the Land Forces under *Leighton* received no Damage.

Edinburgh, January 16. Within these three Days past 12 Regiments of Foot, and two of Dragoons, have marched from hence to *Linlithgow*. The Artillery follow'd Yesterday, as did this Day Lieutenant-General *Hawley*, with Lord *Cobham's* Dragoons. The Party of the Rebels which had retired to *Falkirk* from *Linlithgow*, upon Major-General *Husk's* Arrival at the last Place upon the 13th, retir'd on the 14th from *Falkirk* towards *Stirling*, to their main Body. There is Advice, that the Rebels have got most of their Friends to the South Side of the *Forth*, and are endeavouring to spirit up their Men to an Action. Lieutenant Colonel *Campbell* was last Night at *Kilsyth*, with the Van of the *Argyllshire* Men, waiting the General's Orders. The *Scots* Fuzileers lie this Night at *Dunbar*, as does Lord *Sempil's* Regiment at *Haddington*. The last is to be here To-morrow, and the first two Days after.

Linlithgow, January 15. By Advices from *Stirling* of Yesterday, the Rebels had got together two Pieces of Cannon 16 Pounders, two of 8, and three 3 Pounders, and were expecting four Pieces more by Water for their Battery in that Town: They had also

a great Number of Fascines, but had not been able to plant their Cannon, Major General *Blakeney* having fir'd several Times upon them from the Castle, and demolished their Works. Major General *Huske* marches from hence To-morrow Morning for *Falkirk* with eight Regiments, at which Place he will be joined by 1000 *Argyleshire* Men under Lieutenant Colonel *Campbell*. Lord *Hopton* has given 12 Guineas to each Regiment of Foot here, and 12 Guineas to the two Regiments of Dragoons, to buy Beef. The whole Body of the Rebels, as well those who were driven from *Linlithgow*, as those who march'd out of *Stirling*, were all returning Yesterday to that Place in the greatest Panick and Confusion. Lieutenant General *Hawley* is expected here To-morrow Night with the Train of Artillery, *Price's* Regiment, and *Cobham's* Dragoons.

Newcastle, January 16. Yesterday 48 Gunners and Matrosses marched from hence to join General *Hawley* in *Scotland*, and were this Morning followed by 16 Pieces of Artillery.

Thus far from the *Gazette*; and the Rebels, we see, have got Possession of the Town of *Stirling*; but by what Means is a Point I will not take upon me to decide. The Conduct of the Provost of that Place has been highly censur'd; how justly, it concerns him and his Friends to clear up. For by the Care and Vigilance of the brave General *Blakeney*, the Town Walls were all repair'd, Additions made where necessary, all the Avenues leading to it built up, several deep Trenches made, and every Thing else so well provided for a Siege, that with so great a Number of Country Militia, Townsmen, &c. as were in it under Arms, and firmly resolv'd to defend it at all Hazards, the Town might have held out some Months against the Rebels. — When General *Blakeney* heard that the Provost and some of his Adherents, were for throwing open the Gates, he came down into the Town, and went round the Guards, exhorting them to this Effect: *Gentlemen, be true to your Religion, King, and Country; and defend*

defend your Posts to the last Extremity; and if you are over-power'd by the Rebels, make a handsome Retreat, and I'll keep an open Door for you. After this, the Conveener, with the Captains of the Voluntiers, sent a Letter to the General, telling him, that if he would aid them with the Militia as formerly, and head them, they would stand out the Siege till our Army came. To which he answer'd, *That if they did not think the Town worth taking Care of, he could not do it for them; but that he would take Care of the Castle.*

I should now proceed to give an Account of the Battle of *Falkirk*, and the Progress and Raising the Siege of *Stirling Castle*; but the Order of Time requires me to carry the Reader back to *England*, to see what has been done there since we left it.

Order for raising the MILITIA in KENT.

WHEREAS the Deputy Lieutenants of the County of *Kent* and City of *Canterbury* and County of the same, have lately received from the Lords of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council the following Order:

‘ Whereas the unnatural Rebellion which broke out
‘ in *North Britain*, and was carried on there for some
‘ Time, hath extended itself to this Kingdom of *Eng-*
‘ *land*, and is now actually carrying on in Favour of a
‘ popish and abjured Pretender; and there is the
‘ greatest Reason to apprehend that those wicked At-
‘ tempts have been encouraged, and may be supported
‘ by a foreign Force: And whereas we think it ne-
‘ cessary at this Time, that the County of *Kent* should
‘ be put in the best Condition of Defence; we do
‘ therefore in his Majesty's Name, and by his express
‘ Command, hereby pray and require you to cause
‘ the whole Militia of the said County to be put in a
‘ Readiness for immediate Service. And so not doubt-
‘ ing of your ready Compliance herewith, we bid you
‘ heartily

‘ heartily farewell. From the Council Chamber at
 ‘ *Whitehall*, the 5th Day of *December* 1745.

Your loving Friends

To our loving Friends,
 the Deputy Lieutenants of the County of *Kent*.

‘ *Hardwick C.*
 ‘ *Dorset P.*
 ‘ *Gower G. P. S.*
 ‘ *Bolton.*
 ‘ *Cobham.*
 ‘ *Montague.*
 ‘ *H. Pelham.*

Now the † Deputy Lieutenants acting within the * Laths of *St. Austin* and *Shepway*, in Pursuance, and by Force and Virtue of the said recited Order, do hereby direct and require all and every Person and Persons within the said Laths, who in Respect of their Estates real or personal are chargeable to the Militia of the said County, immediately to provide Arms in the following Manner; (that is to say) every Person chargeable to the Horse, to provide a broad Sword, Case of Pistols, the Barrels thereof to be ten Inches long, a Carbine with Belt and Buckett, a great Saddle or Pad with Burs and Straps, and a Bit and Bridle, with Pectoral and Crupper. And every Person chargeable to the Foot to provide a Musket, the Barrel whereof to be not under three Feet six Inches, and the Gage of the Bore for Bullets of fourteen to the Pound, with a Bayonet to fix on the Muzzle thereof, Cartouch-box, Waist-belt and Sword.

And the Inhabitants within the City of *Canterbury* and County of the same, are hereby directed to provide Arms according to the above Directions, for the usual Number of Foot Soldiers found by them in Times past.

The 14th. The Town of *Portsmouth* was alarm'd by an Express from *Sussex*, that 12,000 *French* had landed near *Beachy-head*, which proved only a Party

† The Lord Lieutenant being Dead.

* They contain most of the Sea Coasts of *Kent*.

of Smugglers. However, the Water was let into the Town-ditch, and the chief Tradesmen, with a great Number of Volunteers, who had Arms given them, kept Guard all Night, the Gates were shut, and none allow'd to enter without strict Examination.

I believe I may be allow'd to say, that the Smugglers are worse Enemies to this Nation than the *French* themselves; not only by sending continually vast Quantities of ready Cash out of the Kingdom, and the infinite Prejudice they do Trade in general by their clandestine Practices; but, what is worse, if any Thing worse can possibly be thought of, they have all along from the Beginning of this Rebellion, given our Enemies the earliest Intelligence of all the Stations and Motions of our Fleets and Armies, our Designs and Councils, and and whatever else they could make themselves Masters of, that had any Tendency either to annoy our Enemies, or procure any Advantage to their Country: Which the Legislature is so sensible of, that the Parliament has it now under Consideration to put an effectual Stop to the notorious Evils that are daily accruing to this Kingdom, from these Bands of publick Robbers, Murderers, and worst of Villains.

The Royal *Irish*, the Royal *Scots*, and *Welch* Fuzileers, a Squadron of *Legonier's* Horse, *Hawley's* and *Rich's* Dragoons, marched through *Kent* and *Sussex* to oppose any Landing of the *French* in those Parts.

Some farther Particulars relating to the intended Invasion of the French.

THE Confession of *George Harrison* of *Hastings* declares, that on *Thursday* or *Friday* Se'nnight last he saw about 50 Sail of Transports of about 100 Tuns and under in *Boulogne* Harbour, intended for an Embarkation of Troops, that about six or seven thousand were designed to embark there; but he was informed the whole Number was to be twenty-three thousand from different Places; that they work Night and Day, and even employ'd Women to fit their Vessels; that as

foon

soon as convenient they intend to push for *Dungeness*, run their Vessels on Shore, and land their Men; that he believes they intend to take the Opportunity of failing the next Spring-Tide in the Night; that their Sails were not bent when he was there, and the whole Number of Troops in *Boulogne* at that Time was not more than 400, but the rest were ready to join immediately; and it was publickly said they intended for *England* to join the Pretender, if possible.

That when he goes to *Boulogne* in the Day-time, his Signal is a white Jack on the Gaff-head, and in the Night a Lanthorn hoisted and lowered three times, and when hailed by the Centinel, his Watch-word was *Amie*, then he is admitted on Shore and carried to the Commissary, who examines him, but he pretends he never would discover any News. That he heard some Man was brought over by a Smuggler and landed at *Pemsey Bay*, but does not know who; that there was only one Smuggler left in *Boulogne Harbour*, which belongs to *Rye*; that they made use of a House at *Boulogne*, kept by *Tho. Con*; that he is very willing to assist in any Shape the Admiral shall think proper for his Majesty's Service. He likewise says, that one Mr. — *Fermain*, a Merchant at *Boulogne*, told him the Pretender's second Son was taken by one of our Men of War, and asked him if he thought they would hang him. 17 December 1745.

GEORGE
The Mark H of
HARRISON.

The above Examination taken by us

ELL^d. SMITH,
T. GREGORY,
C. WIMBLETON.

Extracts of Letters from Holland in December.

THAT some of the *Irish* Troops were to be embarked in large Ships, but the Embarkation, in which the *French* National Troops were to be a Part,

was to be somewhere very near in *England*, and in order to help to transport them, the Fishing Boats along the whole Coast were taken up for that Service, and that the Number of Boats taken up was said to be above 130, and that the poor Fishermen at *Blankenbourg* were lamenting with Tears in their Eyes, that (by the King's Order) they were to leave their daily Business, and go they did not know where; that the Troops for *England* were said to be commanded by Count *Lowendahl*, and reckon'd not less than 12,000. The common Report at *Dunkirk* was, that they were all going for *Scotland*, but many of their Vessels being so small, I cannot but be of the Opinion I was first informed, that the greatest Part is for *England*, somewhere to the Westward of *Dover*: I think I could be positive in this, if I may depend upon an Information I had two Days ago, that the People of the Smuggling Cutters, which trade to *Boulogne*, are all taken up to serve for Pilots; it is Pity that such pernicious Villains cannot be destroyed, their villainous Trade is the least Thing I think of at this Time, for they keep up, to my certain Knowledge, a daily Correspondence betwixt *England* and *France*, so that there is not the least Thing done or ordered, but the Enemy immediately know it by their Means.

On the 22d, some of their small Vessels went from *Dunkirk* to *Calais*, so that every Day, or rather every Night since, they have been going from *Ostend* and *Nieuport* to the same Place; and now the Talk is of their landing near *Dover*, and so marching directly to *London*.

We have now a Report, that some of these Transports that sailed last Week were fallen upon by some of your Frigates, which may disconcert the whole Scheme of the Enemy.

And from these Checks, it is said, that the Storm is now drawing to the Westward, tho' not in my Power to say positively where they design to embark, or where they are to land, but some mention they are to be supported by a Squadron from *Ferrol*.

No. 10.

O o

— Taken

—Taken in the *Duchefs de Penthièvre* by the *York* Frigate the 19th of *December*: That he was forced on board the *Duchefs de Penthièvre* that Evening; that they left in *Calais* Harbour five or six other Privateers; the *St. Nicholas*, a Snow of eight Carriage Guns and ten Swivels; the *St. Bennet*, of twelve Carriage Guns, besides Swivels; the *Swallow*, a Lug-sail Privateer of eight Guns; the *Louis XV.* a Dogger of eight Guns; besides a half Galley of 24 Oars, and three Guns, one of them in her Prow; ten Galliot Hoys and Flutes, all which had their Sails bent, besides several small Vessels and Fishing Boats, said to be detained to carry Troops to *England*.

That there have been for a Fortnight past Troops coming from *Flanders* daily into *Calais*, some passing forward towards *Boulogne*, as others came in there; about eight Regiments had passed before he came away, and the Night before two Regiments came into Town, and upwards of threescore Waggons loaded with Corn and Meal; they were covered, but he saw the Sacks; reckoned there were in the Forts and Citadel, including the Garrison which is 3000, at least 6 or 7000 Men. It is said the Embarkation will be made from *Dunkirk*, *Calais* and *Boulogne*. That several *Irish* were expected, who were to land first, and that they were getting the Vessels ready as fast as possible. That on the 17th the Pretender's youngest Son came into *Calais*; that on the 18th, when he went out of Town, all the Troops were drawn out, and they saluted him *Vive le Roy*, he being accompanied by the Governor and Gentry of the Town, and a great Number of Officers; that he did not see the young Man himself to take any Notice of him, but has heard from others who did, that he squinted. Of the small Embarkations there are said to be to the Number of fifty, who have each a Brass Piece of Cannon, with a Field Carriage pointed aft, standing abaft the Main-mast.

Tuesday, the 31st of *December*, a Boat with a Lieutenant brought on board the *Carlisle* the Admiral's Orders for both the *Eagle* and *Carlisle* to weigh, for going
to

to take a fresh Survey at *Boulogne*; at 11 the Admiral's Orders were deliver'd to Captain *Bazely*, and we stood over together for *Boulogne Road*.

Wednesday, the 1st of *January* at nine in the Morning, looked into *Boulogne Harbour*, and saw there of Ships, Snows, Briggs and Doggers about 15 sail, Galliot Hoys about 36 Sail, and of fishing Boats about 80 or 90; they fired at us from the Pier Heads, and the Battery to the Eastward of the Town, and from *Amblitus Castle*; we saw a Privateer Sloop that was sunk in the Road, which we believe was from the *Saphire's* Guns when she stood in, the same Day that Captain *Knowles* was there in the *Triton*.

WILLIAM OWEN.

JOHN BAZELY.

January 2. Admiral *Vernon* being arrived in the Downs from a Cruize, struck his Flag before Day-light, and came on Shore at *Deal*; and Admiral *Martin* took the Command in his Room.

The Recall of this Admiral from his Command afforded Matter of much Speculation to the Publick. The Reasons of his Removal have hitherto been pretty much a Secret; and if they had been known, it might not perhaps have been proper to have committed them to Writing. However, not to leave the Reader entirely in the Dark, I shall give him all the Light which the two following Letters will afford him. The first is wrote by the Ad——l to the Secretary of the Adm——y; the other by the same Gentleman to a noble Duke.

S I R,

MY Letters being made up, signed, directed, and sealed, for having gone by Yesterday's Post, if there had been any Opportunity of Weather for it; I shall begin this with informing their L——ps, that Yesterday—Evening and till Midnight, we had a very hard Gale of Wind from the S. W. to the S. S. W. that obliged us to make our Ships as snug as we could for

riding it out, and thought it prudent even to get our Topfail Yards down into the Top, and I thank God we all rode it out without any Damage; and the Weather moderating this Morning, I got Yards and Topmasts up by Daylight, and am now unmooring, and shall weigh with my Division as soon as the Ebb Tide begins to favour us for it.

I have just now received yours of the 21st, informing me of your having communicated to their L——ps mine of the 20th, with the several inclosed therein, as I have the several Orders and Papers that are come inclosed in yours: And I send you now inclosed, for their L——ps Information, the Copy of the Orders I leave with Vice Admiral *Martin*, for taking under his Command all the Detachments said to be coming to join me from Commodore *Smith*, for employing them under the Orders he has already received from me; those additional ones I now leave with him, and whatever other Orders their L——ps shall judge expedient to send him; but if there come any Fireships or Bomb-Ketches, he is to dispatch all such after me.

I am pleased to find their L——ps have approved of the Orders given to Captain *Tomson* of the *Pool*, who was happily anchored with all the *East India* Ships in *Westgate Bay* before this hard Gale of Wind came on, or I fear much Damage might have happened to them, who were said to be very badly furnished with Ground Tackle.

I could not but be under some Surprize what could be meant by the Expression in your Letter, of “having kept all my great Ships in the *Downs*, and employed only my Frigates for gaining Intelligence, while the Enemies Ships have passed backwards and forwards between *Ostend*, *Dunkirk*, and *Calais*, at their Leisure, without Hindrance or Molestation.” I cannot conceive where you must have picked up such Intelligence, so contrary to what is the Fact that my former Letters have related to you, to inform their L——ps of, *viz.* That amongst other Frigates employed on such Services, were the *Eagle*, *York* and *Carlisle*,

Carlisle, that have been some Time since at my Recommendation, and in good Part by my Influence, engaged into the Crown's Service; and are and have been ever since the 11th of *December* acting under my Orders only; though your Letter, Sir, mentions them as Privateers, as if they were acting under their own Orders: And within that Time, I must repeat it now, five Galliot Hoys have been taken coming from *Havre de Grace* to *Boulogne*, and sent into *Dover*; and of those coming from *Dunkirk* going for *Calais*, a Dogger, laden with five Pieces of Cannon, several Field Carriages, one hundred Barrels of Gun-powder, and other Military Stores, has been set Fire to, and all seen to blow up in the Air by Captain *Gregory*, who was with them in a Cutter on that Service; two of their Shallop Fishing Boats sunk, twelve others of them chased on Shore, and three with Cannon and military Stores brought into *Dover*, and a *Calais* Dogger Privateer of six Guns and fifty Men taken, thirty one of which I have on board the *Princess Louisa*, and have desired Vice Admiral *Martin* to give himself the Trouble of examining some of them, to try if better Intelligence cannot be procured from them, than what Captain *Hill* has been able to gather from them, which you had inclosed in my Yesterday's Letter, as you have had of the twelve Sail of Ships chased from within two Leagues of *Calais* back into *Dunkirk* Road by the *Saphire* and *Folkstone*, one of which they chased on Shore upon the Sands, and the Pilot would not venture so near as the Captain took upon himself to do. Surely, these are Instances of the Enemy having been watched much closer than could have been expected in this Winter Season: And what are the large Ships I have kept in the *Downs*? The *Norwich* and *Ruby*, two fifty Gun Ships, for till the Arrival of the *Monmouth* and *Falkland* I have had no other; I thank God, by a prudent Conduct the Enemy have been prevented from sailing either from *Dunkirk* or *Ostend* for this Month past, and none of his Majesty's Ships have been shipwrecked, by any imprudent Disposition of them, and that I think I have acted prudently

dently and successfully in his Majesty Service, though in many of your Letters I have been treated as if I had done neither; and to look no further back, I think I am treated so in this Letter of yours of the 23d; which I desire the Favour of their L——ps to call for the Copy of, and have read to them; as I cannot conceive any just Grounds I have given for my being treated in such a Stile in your Letters, on Facts that you must at least have been grossly misinformed in. As to my Reasons for mentioning the Counties of *Kent* and *Sussex* to be my Province, I have some Letters of yours that mention it to me, as such, which are of an old Date, and are in my Escutore on Shore; but as there does not want a late Instance of it in their L——ps Orders to Commodore *Smith* of the 3d of this Month, which you sent me a Copy of by their L——ps Orders, I have sent you inclosed the Preamble of that Order, in which it appears to me pretty fully expressed so. I shall always serve my Royal Master with a sincere Zeal for his Service, and with the utmost Diligence, Resolution and Capacity that I am capable of, to the best of my Judgment, and while my Services are approved of, I shall always continue them with Pleasure; but if I am judged not to have a Capacity for it, as by the Stile of the Secretary's Letter seems to be insinuated; sure it is the Fruits of a sincere Zeal to say, that if you have thought of any one you judge more proper for it, all that I desire is, that his Majesty may be most effectually served, and I shall with Pleasure resign any Command I have to him.

Captain *Knowles* has brought another Letter of yours of the 23d, and that he is come to serve with me as a Voluntier; and as I well know Captain *Knowles's* Zeal and Activity for his Majesty's Service, his coming here gives me a particular Pleasure, as I shall be glad to advise with him for his Majesty's Service, and at all Times ready to furnish him with any Opportunities, that he can suggest to me, for our Royal Master's Service, and defeating the Enemies Intentions for invading his Majesty's Dominions, which from having discovered by my

Cruizers,

Cruizers, that the Enemy are drawing their Transports from the Westward to *Boulogne*, and from the Eastward from *Ostend* and *Dunkirk* to *Calais*, I am fully perswaded the Enemies Intentions in those Motions have been to attempt an Invasion upon the opposite Shore of *Kent*, from the Ports of *Boulogne* and *Calais*, and which I have been endeavouring to move for preventing these three Days successively; am now unmoored for, and nothing but the Weather shall prevent me. And their L—ps will see by my Orders to Vice-Admiral *M——n*, (I have sent you inclosed the Copy of) I have strengthened his Command with all the Force their L——ps have ordered here from Commodore *Smith*, and have left with him the Copy of his Orders you have sent me inclosed, and desired he will dispose all those put under his Command immediately on the Services he judges most expedient for watching the Enemies Motions from *Ostend* and *Dunkirk*. And as to the four Ships lately arrived from *Cape Breton*, which, by their L——ps Orders of the 23d I am to take under my Command, those I hope to meet withal in their Passage here, and shall incorporate into my Division upon my meeting with them, or detach a Part of them to join Vice-Admiral *M——n*, as subsequent Intelligence shall manifest to me may be most for our Royal Master's Service, and Defence of his Dominions from the threatned Invasion.

We had some Appearances for moderate Weather this Morning, but the Wind is backed to the Southward, and the Southern Swell comes round the Foreland, and it gathers Dirty and Greasy to Windward, that I am doubtful whether I shall be able to get out with it, but I shall not fail to attempt it, if there be any Appearance of its being practicable; and the Captains of the *Saphire*, *Folkstone*, *Badger* and *Hornet*, with the *Dover* Custom-House Cutter, Captain *Stringer*, have all my Orders for proceeding in the Execution of their former Orders, for the inspecting their Proceedings at *Calais* and *Boulogne*, and nothing either has or shall be omitted for his Majesty's Service, that I can think of,

of, or any one can suggest to me to be most expedient for it. And you have always had Copies of the Orders I have issued for that Purpose sent for their L——ps Approbation. You have inclosed the List of the Custom-House Cutters that have appeared, six of which I keep to act under my Orders, and the other three to remain under Vice-Admiral M——n's.

I am,

December 25.

SIR, &c.

My Lord Duke,

YOUR Grace having from a Nobleness of Mind, and Humanity of Temper becoming of your high Birth, espoused the Cause of an injur'd innocent Person, and honour'd with Marks of your generous Friendship an Officer you thought so deserving of it, as to become his Advocate, and procure his being restored to his Rank in the Royal Navy, and employ'd in it accordingly at this Conjunction; as a Testimony of your Grace's Confidence that he had Judgment to execute it, and an honest Zeal for approving himself a faithful, zealous, and diligent Officer and Servant to our Royal Master. And I hope in God, as well as I sincerely believe it to be true, that this Officer, in the Person of your humble Servant the Writer, has had that just Regard for the Discharge of the Duty confided to him, through your Grace's Means, that he may with Confidence assert, that he has acted so circumspectly, diligently and assiduously in the Execution of that Trust, as to have manifested to the World, that your Grace was neither deceived in your Judgment of his Capacity for the Service of the Crown, nor his Inclination to discharge his Duty to our Royal Master, with a sincere, honest Zeal, for approving himself his Majesty's faithful Subject and Servant, which he has had the double Incitement to, of his Duty to the King, and the just Regard he ought to have for justifying your Grace in the good Opinion you had entertained of him. As I am conscious I have done nothing ever justly to forfeit that good Opinion that engaged your Grace to honour me with your Patronage

and

and Friendship, I entertain too good an Opinion of your Grace to think I have not the Continuance of it, notwithstanding the late Incident of my being hunted out of my Command by the operative Malice of some malicious and industrious Agent, that is too well skreened over, for my being able particularly to discover him, and point out who it is; so that must remain to me a Secret, till some happy Providence in the Course of Time may more clearly discover it; not being nevertheless in my own Mind doubtful, but I can trace the original Cause of it, and guess pretty nearly at who may be the concealed Director of it. As the Pen of the Secretary of the Admiralty conveyed these bitter Shafts that were levelled at me, I thought it right to suggest, that his Pen might be tinged with a Gall flowing from his own Mind, beyond the Direction he might receive for it, from which I thought it my Duty to acquit him on a Gentleman-like Apology in Regard to his Office, which I was no Stranger to its being his Duty to obey, and on an Assurance of a good Will he had always professed, and I well knew I never had given him Occasion to alter the Sentiments of a professed Friendship for me.

And one of the Occasions taken to justify this Conduct towards me, having been that I had, within the Channel of *England*, on a Ship's Service being immediately wanted for proceeding to Sea, and being without a Gunner (certainly a necessary Officer for her Defence) and which I could not think my self justified in permitting to go to Sea without, presumed, as it is called, to warrant a Gunner to her, for proceeding to Sea in her, as I judged it to be absolutely necessary for his Majesty's Service, and the Defence of the Ship.

And having now stated the Fact, I shall presume to give your Grace my Sentiments in that Particular, viz. That it is my Opinion, that when the Admiralty is ordered by the Crown to fit out a Fleet for the Service of the Government in the Channel of *England*, or on foreign Service, and the Admiralty had commissioned them out of the Sea Officers on Shore, and appointed the Admiral to command in Chief, in Pursuance of his

Majesty's Pleasure, and the Fleet were assembled together, that to support the necessary Command of the Officer the King had appointed, it was the Government's Interest that the Commander in Chief should name all Officers that fell vacant, and has not been denied while the depending Service was essential; but Pretences from the Admiralty, that the Ships were not assembled, or not under Orders, and as Checks are in their Power, they have contradicted it, though always to the Prejudice of the Crown's Service. For when the People of the Fleet see their Commander in Chief can neither support their Pretensions of Merit, nor his own Authority over them, they must naturally look after those who are no Judges of their Service, and renders the Commander contemptible to the Fleet. This Power is known to have been absolute in the Commanders in Chief in the Channel, and in one who has added Honours to your Grace's Family; and when that Power has been wanting, has, I believe, been always found prejudicial to the Service of the Crown and Prosperity of the Kingdom.

And having given your Grace the Trouble of reading my Sentiments in this Particular, I will now proceed to declare, that it is my Opinion, that this is the Sentiment of Sir *John Norris* likewise, and that your Grace has most grossly been imposed upon in the Assertion of Sir *John Norris* being of a contrary Opinion; and I thank God that Sir *John Norris* is now living, who can satisfy your Grace, his Majesty, or the Public, what are his Sentiments, whenever it be thought proper to take his Opinion upon it. Your Grace may think I talk with much Confidence of Sir *John Norris's* Opinion at this Distance, but when I inform your Grace that I have served immediately under his Command as a Lieutenant, when he served as first Captain under that brave, honest and experienced Admiral, Sir *Cloudesley Shovel*, that was an Honour to his Country and the Service, and whom, I believe, no Man knew that did not love and esteem him; and I have on several Occasions served as a Captain under Sir *John Norris*,
whom

whom I know to be a consummately experienced and gallant Sea Officer, and have lived in an uninterrupted Friendship with him; your Grace will not be surprized that I venture to assert what is his Opinion, as well as my own; and were you to consult Admiral *Matthews*, or Sir *Chaloner Ogle*, though I don't pretend to give you now my Opinion in regard to them, yet I do verily believe this to be their Opinion likewise; but of this it is easily in your Grace's Power to satisfy yourself.

I shall now only add, that I am at present detained here, for having my Baggage embarked for proceeding to *Harwich* in one of the armed Vessels, Vice-Admiral *M——n* has been so obliging to assign me, to carry to my House on the *Ipswich* River.

I propose at present being in *London* by *Tuesday* or *Wednesday* Night, whenever it is, I shall be at your Grace's Door the next Morning after my Arrival, in order to pay my Duty to your Grace, and afterwards, before I set out for *Suffolk*, (if it has your Grace's Approbation) to be presented by you to pay my Duty to His Majesty. And the Favour I shall now desire of your Grace is, that your Porter may have Orders from you to let me in, if such a Visit be agreeable to your Grace, and if not, that I may be told so, not to give an unnecessary Trouble to you or myself.

I have begun with expressing a grateful Sense of the Testimony of the Friendship you have honoured me with, which on all Events I shall ever retain, as I may say it is a sort of hereditary Inclination in our Family to have entertained an Honour for your Grace, from the Memory of that glorious Martyr for the Liberties of his Country, my Lord *William Russel*, the Memory of which has in some Manner been transmitted to Posterity with my Father's Hand, who, I think, was the Draughtsman of the Ducal Patent in your Grace's Family; and I have heard it much commended for the Elegancy of the Stile, and the just Honours done to a Nobleman of so many amiable Qualities, unsullied by any Vices that ever I heard of.

That your Grace may live and die as great an Honour to your Family, shall ever be the sincere Wishes,

My Lord Duke,

of your Grace's, &c.

The 14th his Majesty went to the House of Peers, and made the following most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament.

His Majesty's most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament, Jan. 14, 1746.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

AT the opening of this Session of Parliament, I did not think it proper to lay any thing before you, for your Consideration, but what immediately related to the present unnatural Rebellion, and our Security at Home. The daring Attempt, which the Rebels have since made upon this Part of my Kingdom, has been happily disappointed; and, as their precipitate Flight, before a small Number of my Troops, must greatly dispirit their Followers; so, that inviolable Duty and Loyalty, which have been so universally and steadily shewn by my faithful Subjects, and shall never be forgotten by me, must convince them how vain, and ill-grounded their Hopes were of any Addition of Strength from such an Enterprize. I have not only sent a considerable Body of our national Forces into *Scotland*, and ordered the *Hessian* Troops, in my Pay, to be landed there; but have also made such a Disposition of the rest of my Forces by Land, as well as by Sea, that, I hope, by the Blessing of God, this Rebellion will, in a short Time, be extinguished; and our Enemies, who have so long menaced us with an Invasion, be deterr'd by the seasonable Preparations made for our Defence.

The Election of the Emperor, which I very zealously promoted, was an Event of great Importance, not only to the Support of the House of *Austria*, but to the Liberties of *Europe* in general. I did also, during the Course of the last Year, exert my earnest Endeavours

to bring about an Accommodation between the Empress, the King of *Poland*, and the King of *Prussia*; and laid a proper Foundation for it, by the Convention made between me, and the King of *Prussia*. This great Work being at length perfected, under my Mediation, by the Treaty lately concluded at *Dresden*, the interior Tranquillity of *Germany*, amongst the Princes of the Empire, is now restored. My next Care has been, and shall continue to be, applied to improve this Accommodation to the best Advantage, by procuring an immediate Succour to be sent to *Italy*; and such a Strength for the Defence, and Security of the United Provinces, as may preserve that Republic, the antient and natural Ally of this Kingdom, and one main Support of the Protestant Cause, from the Destruction, with which it is threatned; as well as to attain a safe, and honourable Peace. The States General have made the most pressing Instances to me, to assist them in this difficult Conjunction. The imminent Dangers, to which they are, at present, exposed, which do so nearly affect the Safety of *Great Britain*, as well as the very Being of *Holland*, call for our most serious Attention: For the Interest of the two Nations are so united, that whatsoever brings Ruin upon the one, must, in Consequence, be attended with the most fatal Mischiefs to the other. These Reasons have induced me to assure the States, that I will, to the utmost of my Power, according to the Circumstances of my own Dominions, co-operate with them, towards opposing the further Progress of our Enemies in the *Netherlands*; and procuring proper Security for the Republick, against the ambitious, and destructive Designs of *France*. In order to this necessary End, Measures are now actually concerting between me and the States, for furnishing this Assistance, on my part, as early, and effectually as possible; and for their making such an Augmentation of their present Forces, as their own immediate Preservation, and the Necessity of Affairs absolutely require.

The great Advantages, which we have received from our naval Strength, in protecting the Commerce of my Subjects,

Subjects, and intercepting, and distressing that of our Enemies, have been happily experienced by the former, and severely felt by the latter. I am therefore determin'd to be particularly attentive to this important Service; and to have such a Fleet at Sea, early in the Spring, as may be sufficient to defend ourselves, and effectually to annoy our Enemies.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

It is with much Regret, that I find myself obliged to ask any further Aids of my People. I am so sensible of the Burthens they endure, that nothing could give me so sincere a Pleasure, as to lighten them: But the Considerations I have laid before you, are so necessary to our own Preservation, that, I doubt not, you will grant me such a Supply, as shall be sufficient for these Purposes. The proper Estimates shall soon be laid before you: And I earnestly recommend it to you, to take the most effectual Methods to maintain the public Credit, in this Conjunction.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have fully opened to you my Views, and Intentions, which are so essential to the Honour of my Crown, and the true Interest, and well-being of my Kingdom, that I depend on your vigorous Support, and the utmost Unanimity, and Dispatch, in your Proceedings.

The humble ADDRESS of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, Jan. 15.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return your Majesty our humble Thanks for your most gracious Speech from the Throne.

The great Care which your Majesty has taken for suppressing the present wicked and unnatural Rebellion, and for defending this Kingdom against an Invasion, is a fresh Instance of your paternal Goodness and Concern
for

for your People ; the Continuance of whose religious and civil Rights is involv'd in the Preservation of your Majesty, and of the Protestant Succession in your Royal House.

We beg Leave to congratulate your Majesty on the Success of your Arms, in disappointing the Attempt of the Rebels upon this Part of *Great Britain*. As your Troops, led on and animated by the Bravery and Example of his Royal Highness the Duke, could not fail to strike Terror into the Rebels ; so your Majesty's gracious Acknowledgment of the inviolable and active Loyalty of your faithful Subjects, must be the most encouraging Motive to them, stedfastly to persevere in the same Principles. We comply therefore with every Call of Interest, as well as of Duty, when we give your Majesty the warmest Assurances of the most zealous and vigorous Support, totally to extinguish this Rebellion in every Part of the united Kingdom ; and entirely to defeat the Designs of the Pretender, and all those who shall presume to assist or abet him.

It is with Gratitude we acknowledge your Majesty's great Wisdom and Regard for the publick Welfare, in exerting your powerful Influence to promote the Election of the Emperor, and to bring about an Accommodation between the Empress, the King of *Poland*, and the King of *Prussia*. We look with much Satisfaction on the Completion of this great Work ; in consequence of which, an immediate Succour may be sent to *Italy* ; your Majesty's faithful Ally, the King of *Sardinia*, be timely supported ; and a Strength procured for the Defence and Security of the *Low Countries*.

We are most sensibly affected with the imminent Dangers, to which the United Provinces are exposed. We consider their Preservation and Security, as of the highest Importance to the Safety of these Kingdoms, whose Interests have been closely connected with those of that Protestant Republick, ever since its first Foundation. We therefore beg Leave to assure your Majesty, that we will vigorously support you, in taking proper Measures for their Defence, and in making good such
necessary

necessary Engagements, as your Majesty shall enter into, for co-operating with them, towards opposing the further Progress of our Enemies in the *Netherlands*; and procuring a proper Security for the States General, against the ambitious and destructive Designs of *France*; and for attaining a safe and honourable Peace.

Your Majesty's Prudence, and tender Concern for your People, appear in nothing more, than in the Regard you express for the Circumstances of your own Dominions. We cannot doubt, but this Consideration will have its due Weight with your Allies; and that the States will make such an Augmentation of their Forces, and all such further Efforts, as their own immediate Danger, and the present Exigency of Affairs require.

The Advantages which *Great Britain* has received, and the Losses and Distress which her Enemies have felt from our naval Strength, are visible to all the World. Your Majesty's Resolution therefore to be particularly attentive to this important Service, and to have a strong Fleet at Sea, early in the Spring, gives us the greatest Satisfaction.

Your Majesty's gracious Declaration, that you have fully opened to us your Views and Intentions, is an additional Ground for that just Confidence which we repose in you: And we do, in the most solemn Manner, assure your Majesty, that the Menaces thrown out, and the Preparations made by our Enemies, have had no other Effect upon our Minds, but to increase our Indignation against their destructive Projects and Attempts; and to augment and heighten our Zeal and Ardour, in the Cause of your Majesty and our Country.

His MAJESTY's most gracious Answer.

My Lords,

I Return you my Thanks for this dutiful and affectionate Address. The just Sense you express of the Situation of Affairs, and of the proper Conduct to be pursued, in order to extinguish the Rebellion, support our Friends, and defeat the Designs of our Enemies, gives me great Satisfaction.

faction. I rely on your vigorous Support ; and you may depend on my firmly adhering to such Measures, as shall be most for the Honour of my Crown, and the true Interest of my Kingdoms, in our present Circumstances.

The ADDRESS of the House of Commons.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain*, in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return your Majesty our sincere Thanks for your most gracious Speech from the Throne.

It is with the truest Satisfaction that we congratulate your Majesty on the Success of your Arms, under the Command of his Royal Highness the Duke, in driving the Rebels out of one part of the united Kingdom ; not doubting, but by the Zeal and Loyalty of your faithful Subjects, and the further Progress of your Troops, this unnatural Rebellion will be happily and speedily extinguished throughout the whole Kingdom : And we assure your Majesty, that we will persevere in supporting your Majesty in all such Measures, as shall be thought necessary for so desirable an End : And though we trust in your Majesty's Wisdom, that the Measures you have already pursued, will deter any Foreign Power from undertaking so rash an Enterprize as the Invasion of this Island ; yet we beg Leave to assure your Majesty, that, whatever further Strength shall be found necessary, you may depend on your faithful Commons for their chearful and ready Assistance to make good the same.

Permit us to congratulate your Majesty on the Success of your Endeavours in the Choice of an Emperor, and thereby procuring an additional Strength to the House of *Austria*, and a further Security to the Liberties of *Europe* in general.

We take this Occasion to express our highest Satisfaction on the Peace, concluded between the Empress, the King of *Poland*, and the King of *Prussia* ; whereby the interior Tranquillity of the Princes of the Empire is re-

stored, and the Empress enabled more effectually to support herself and her Allies in *Italy*, particularly the King of *Sardinia*; to whose Assistance we will contribute, on our Part, whatever shall be found necessary and expedient.

And your Majesty may depend on your faithful Commons, that, as they are fully sensible, that the true Interest of the *States General*, and that of these Kingdoms is the same, they will enable your Majesty, as far as our Circumstances will permit, to give that Succour to the United Provinces, which, with a proper and vigorous Exertion of their own Strength, may put a Stop to the further Progress of the Arms of *France* in the *Netherlands*, procure them a sufficient Security against their Enemies, and obtain a safe and honourable Peace.

We beg Leave to return your Majesty our Thanks for the particular Care which your Majesty has taken, and graciously promises to continue, of the naval Strength of these Kingdoms; from whence we have already received, and from which, under your Majesty, we may justly hope for the most important Services.

And we assure your Majesty, that we will, in all our Deliberations, have the greatest Regard to publick Credit, the Support of which is, at this Time, so essentially necessary towards carrying into Execution every Measure, that can conduce to the Honour of your Majesty, and the true Interest and Well-being of your People.

His MAJESTY's most Gracious Answer.

Gentlemen,

I Thank you for this dutiful and affectionate Address. The Zeal you express, and the Assurances you give, of vigorously supporting me in suppressing the Rebellion, and in assisting my Allies, are very agreeable to me. You may be assured, that in all the Measures I shall pursue for attaining those Ends, I shall have a constant Regard to the Abilities of my People, as well as to the true Interest and Security of my Kingdoms.

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With Regard to the *French* Embarkation, so much talked of, we had the following Advices from *Flushing*, a Sea-Port in *Zealand*, in a Letter dated *Jan. 27. N. S.*

THE *French* seem again to have made some Alteration in their Schemes of invading *Great Britain*. They had drawn to *Calais* and *Boulogne* their Troops, and the Ships and Boats which were design'd to transport them, but observing their Ports so well watched, the Troops were last Week disembarked again, and are upon their March back to *Dunkirk* and *Ostend*. What Preparations may be making at *Dunkirk* is uncertain, but all the Hostages for the Ransom of Captures were on *Saturday* last sent away from thence in a great Hurry, tho' some of them ought to have had their Liberty many Days before. On *Sunday* last they began at *Ostend* to equip for Transports all the Ships in that Harbour, with pressing Orders for Expedition: There are no Ships of War, or Privateers of Note there, but four or five large Ships, some of them of about 400 Tons or above, about as many Ships of between 100 and 150 Tons, and three or four small ones under 100 Tons. The Fishing Boats and small Craft were on *Monday* not returned from *Calais* and *Boulogne*, but were hourly expected, having been discharged the Service. Quarters had also some Days before been ordered to be provided at *Ostend* for a great Number of Troops, said to be on their March.

We cannot, in Justice, omit any Thing that tends to illustrate the noble Qualities of our *English* Hero the Duke of *Cumberland*; and for that Reason only I insert the following Passage. — His Royal Highness, by his indefatigable Pains, and of his tender Regard for the Soldiery, has taken a House between *Hyde-park Corner* and *Buckingham House*, in order to be made use of as an Hospital for the Relief of sick Soldiers; several Nurses, and other Necessaries are already provided for that Service; and the same will be supported by voluntary Contributions; and has appointed the Rev.

Mr. Brooke, of *Kensington*, Chaplain thereof.

About this Time a Scheme was propos'd to have 1000 light Carriages made, to be drawn by two Horses each, after the Manner of a Post Chaise, and each Carriage to carry eight Men, with their Arms, &c. by which 8000 Foot may be carried 100 Miles in three Days, without fatiguing the Men. His Royal Highness the Duke liked the Scheme so well that he subscrib'd 500 L. towards it.

The Government order'd another Battery of Cannon to be added to that already erected at *Dungeness*, and two Batteries to be rais'd at the *North Foreland*.

But it is Time we return to *Scotland*; where we left the Rebels besieging the Castle of *Stirling*; and the King's Forces drawing together to relieve it, which brought on the Battle of *Falkirk*; of which we are now about to give an Account of.

As the *Gazette* is suppos'd to contain the most authentick Advices, I have transcrib'd the Relation of this Battle from thence, as follows,

Linlithgow, Jan. 17. Lieut. Gen. *Hawley* having assembled all the King's Troops together near *Falkirk*, in order to attack the Rebels, and raise the Siege of *Stirling* Castle, this Morning their Army made a Motion, and advanced towards him, whereupon he made the necessary Dispositions for receiving them, and marched to a Place called *Falkirk Muire*, about an *English* Mile to the South West of *Falkirk*, to give them Battle. He was himself with the left Wing, and Major Gen. *Huske* with the Right, which had greatly the Advantage of the left Wing of the Rebels. At the Beginning of the Engagement the Horses belonging to the Artillery ran away, and some of the Dragoons in the left Wing immediately gave Way, as did some Part of the Infantry in the same Wing. Gen. *Hawley* retreated in good Order to his Camp at *Falkirk*, as did Major Gen. *Huske* with the right Wing. The Enemy did not venture to pursue them, which was greatly owing to the gallant Behaviour of two Squadrons of *Cobham's* Dragoons, and four Battalions of the

the right Wing. There are about 300 private Men of the King's Troops missing, and some Officers are killed, but the Particulars are not yet known. The Officers did their Duty, and led the Men on with great Courage. There are seven Pieces of Cannon missing. The Loss on the Part of the Rebels is not certain, but is thought to be considerable. A very great Storm of Wind and Rain arose in the Beginning of the Engagement, which beating upon the Faces of the King's Troops, was very disadvantageous to them. After the Retreat Gen. *Hawley* had determined to remain in the Camp at *Falkirk*, but the Weather proving extremely bad, and having Advice that the Rebels were pushing to get between him and *Edinburgh*, he marched and took Post here.

We hear that the Rebels are retiring Westward from the Place of Action towards *Stirling*.

Whitehall, Jan. 23. This Day at Noon an Express arrived from Lieut. Gen. *Hawley*, with Letters of the 19th from *Edinburgh*, containing the following farther Particulars of the Action upon the 17th near *Falkirk*.

The whole Army being assembled, and *Cobham's* Dragoons being arrived early upon the Morning of the 17th, it was resolved to march the next Day to attack the Rebels, who by all Accounts lay with their main Body in the Enclosures near *Torwood*; but by the Report of several Persons who were sent out to reconnoitre, they were observed to be in Motion early in the Morning (as they had also been the 16th) but it was not confirmed that they were in full March against us till about one in the Afternoon, when they were seen at three Miles Distance, marching in two Columns towards the South, to some rising Grounds upon a Moor near *Falkirk*; upon which our Troops got under Arms, and formed immediately in the Front of the Camp, and bent their March towards the same Ground, to which it was apprehended the Rebels were going, being a large Mile on the left of the Camp; no sooner were the Troops got thither, but we saw the Rebels moving up, their Right extending Southwards: As there was a Morass or boggy

boggy Ground upon our Left, we could not stretch so far as they, so that their Left was pretty near opposite to our Center. The Dragoons were posted upon the Left, and our Foot was formed in two Lines, part upon plain Ground, and the rest upon a Declivity: When all was formed, and our first Line within 100 Yards of the Rebels, Orders were given for the Lines to advance, and a Body of Dragoons to attack them Sword in Hand. They accordingly marched forwards, but upon the Rebels giving them a Fire, they gave Ground, and great Part of the Foot of both Lines did the same, after making an irregular Fire, except the two Regiments of *Barrell* and *Ligonier*, under the Command of Brig. *Cholmondeley*, which rallied immediately; and being afterwards attacked by the Rebels, fairly drove them back, and put them to flight. Whilst this was transacting, a Body of the Foot, by the Care of Maj. Gen. *Huske* formed at some Distance in the Rear of these two Regiments, which the Rebels seeing, durst not advance; and about the same Time Brig. *Mordaunt* rallied the scatter'd Battalions into their several Corps, in which he was greatly assisted by the Officers, and had pretty near formed them.

For some Time before the Army moved forwards, there was a violent Storm of Rain and Wind, to which we may in some Measure impute our Misfortune; for it hindred the Men from seeing before them, and consequently the Rebels had the Advantage of us greatly in that Particular. Besides, as it rained also before that, many of the Firelocks were so wet, that it is believed not one in five that were attempted to be fired, went off. Our Loss is very small, the greatest being that of the Officers, several of whom being left by their Men, were lost. And we have Reason to believe that of the Rebels to be very considerable, by the Report of some who were upon the Field. It was a Misfortune that we could not get up our Artillery to us; for as it had rained heavily in the Night, and on the 17th in the Morning, and having a steep Hill to ascend, and the Horses but bad, they could not get forward; and when we returned

ed to our Camp, we found the Captain of the Train had abandoned it, and the Drivers had run off with the Horses, which obliged us to leave some Pieces of Cannon behind us. The Grenadiers of *Barrel's* Regiment drew down one to the Camp, and Horses were found at *Falkirk* to bring away three of them.

The Evening being excessive rainy, it was thought proper to march the Troops to *Linlithgow* that Night, and put them under Cover, otherwise we should have continued in our Camp, being Masters of the Field of Battle, and Brig. *Mordaunt* was ordered to take Post there. When we came to strike our Tents, we found that many of the Drivers had run off with the Horses, upon which the General gave Orders that what Tents were left, should be burnt, which was done.

During the Time the Army was on its March to meet the Rebels, a Body of them with some Colours, passed the River of *Carran*, towards the Right of the Camp, with a Design, as may be apprehended, to attack it; but the *Argyleshire* Men being posted in the Front of it, kept them in Awe, so that they prevented their advancing.

The *Glasgow* Regiment was posted at some Farm-houses, where it was thought they might be of Use when the Action begun, and remain'd formed there, notwithstanding they saw that the Dragoons had given Way, and Part of the Foot.

These Letters also add, that it had been resolved that the Army should remain at *Linlithgow*, whither it had retreated upon the 17th at Night; but, upon Examination, it was found that the Troops had no Powder that would take Fire, from the excessive Rain for 24 Hours before; and thereupon was Resolution was taken, upon the 18th in the Morning, to march to *Edinburgh* and the Places adjacent, where the whole Army arrived that Afternoon about four o'Clock.

Edinburgh, Jan. 19. The Rebels by all Accounts lost many more Men than the King's Forces, and could not improve the Advantages they had at the Beginning of the Action, but were driven back by, and fled before a Handful of our Army, and we remained Masters
of

of the Field ; though, by the Inclemency of the Weather, and Want of Provisions, Night coming on, our Army were obliged to march to *Linlithgow*, and thereby abandon what Cannon and Tents they could not find Horses to carry off.

Part of the Rebel Army are returned to *Stirling*, and the Remainder were Yesterday Night at *Falkirk*, and this Morning they sent to bespeak Quarters at *Linlithgow*.

The following is a genuine Letter from a Gentleman who was present in the Battle.

BY mine of the 14th you'd see, I was in full Spirits and happy Expectations, but am afraid can't to Day write you either with Spirits, or that my Expectations are answer'd. I left *Edinburgh* on *Thursday*, and came up with our Army that Evening, encamp'd on a Plain below the Village of *Falkirk*. They fronted to the West, a small River on their Right, and the Village of *Falkirk* on their Left : The Plain on which they were encamp'd terminated in an Angle to the West, about a Mile and a half from the Camp, and the two Lines which compos'd this Angle, had, on the North, some little Hills, on the South a Bank, which was the Border of a Barren Moor or Heath, call'd the Moor of *Falkirk*. This was the Situation in which I found our Army, which was join'd by 800 Loyal Highlanders, on *Friday* Morning. The Rebels we supposed were situated about 4 Miles to the West by North, at the Back of a Wood, call'd *Torwood*. On *Friday* Forenoon they made a Shew of marching towards us, on the North of the *Torwood*, that is to the North-West with Respect to our Camp. I had gone a reconoitring with a Party of our Highlanders, and could plainly discern their Standard waving on the North of the *Torwood*, but this was only a Feint ; for instead of coming that Way, they marched South by East from their Camp, and cross'd the Water at the Angle I spoke of, and came on the Moor of *Falkirk*, at the Distance of about a Mile and a half,
West

West by South, of our Camp: It was then near 4 o'Clock. On this Motion of theirs the General order'd the three Regiments of Dragoons to make up the Hill or Bank of the Moor, to face the Enemy, and cover our Foot till they should Form: The Rebels came so fast along the Moor, that our Artillery could not be got up the Hill in Time, and only the Left of our Foot were Forming, when they began the Attack on the Dragoons, in whose Rear I was situated: After their Fire many of the Dragoons rush'd in, and broke their first Line, but were repuls'd by the Fire of the Second, and came off. At this critical Instant, after a very fine Day, such a violent Storm arose of Rain, or rather of Water and Wind, directly in the Teeth of our Men, that their Pieces were spoil'd in a Second, and firing very little, they were oblig'd to retire down the Hill to their Camp, whither the Highlanders did not think proper to follow, having been severely handled by the two Regiments of the first Line: Not above one half of our Infantry was engag'd: A little after the General thought proper to retire six Miles, to *Linlithgow*, which he did in good Order, but with the Loss of seven Pieces of Cannon and most of the Tents, and some of the Baggage, and you will be surprized, with only the Loss of 2 or 300 Men. The Rebels lost more Men, but kept the Field of Battle: They did not pursue, and are said this Day to be gone towards *Sterling*.

Our People were struck with a kind of Panick when they found their Fire made useless by the Storm, to which I impute all our Misfortunes, it being so terrible, I could hardly keep my Horse from turning, or look up myself, when so important an Object was before my Eyes, &c.

The following Particulars of the Battle of *Falkirk*, were sent in a Letter from a private Soldier in *Barrell's* Regiment at *Edinburgh*, dated *January 19*.

On the 16th instant, we marched, and encamped at *Falkirk*, six Miles from *Stirling*, and about five from the Camp of the Rebels. We lay on our Arms all

that Night, and the next Day we were alarmed, that the Rebels were advancing towards us; and about one o'Clock we saw their whole Body marching towards a Hill lying on the left of our Camp: General *Hawley* instantly gave Orders for us to form the Line of Battle, and march in order to take the Hill before them; but it being very high and steep, made it impracticable for us to get our Cannon up; however, we formed ourselves in two Lines, our left reaching to the Top of the Hill, and our right down into the Valley. The Attack was begun with our three Regiments of Dragoons, who broke through the Enemy, and behaved like bold Fellows, and afterwards rallied again; ———'s Regiment, being the left of our Front Line, fired on the Rebels, but it being one of the most turbulent Rainy Days I ever knew, one fourth of our Pieces missed Fire, which caused ———'s Regiment to give Ground, the Rebels having ten to one the Advantage over us, the Wind and Rain being in their Backs. At the running away of ———'s Regiment, like a catching Infection, the whole Front followed, and likewise the Rear, not one Regiment being left in the Field but ours; The R—— — being in the Right of the Front, ran before they were engaged; we marched up, and took their Ground, and maintained it in spite of the Rebels; one Party of them came running upon us and fired, but at too great a Distance, and did us but little harm; they threw away their Guns, being their usual Way of Fighting, and advanced Sword in hand; we gave them a Volley of Shot, and kept a Reserve, which caused them to halt and shake their Swords at us; we gave them three Hnzza's and another Volley, which caused them to run; we pursued them, and took some few Prisoners.

All our general Officers behaved exceeding well, who came to our Regiment to return us Thanks for our Courage, as they were pleased to express it, telling us we saved the Honour of the Field, besides many thousands of Lives: Brigadier ——— was pleased to express

press his Satisfaction in our Behaviour, by kissing our Men, and making us a Present of ten Guineas. The Engagement began about three in the Afternoon, and had not Night come on, I doubt not, but by the Blessing of God, we should have totally routed them: As to the Number killed on either Side I cannot give, but I believe they lost three Times our Number. We marched the same Evening to *Lithgow*, about six Miles; our Regiment had but one Man killed; and some few wounded; our Grenadiers brought one Cannon out of the Field by yoking themselves to it.

A Letter from *Leith* of *January 23*, says, we are assured, that the Rebels lost 1000 Men, and we but 250 in the late Battle, that we kept the Field two Hours after it was over, and that the 7 Cannon we lost were spiked.

A Letter from *Newcastle*, *January 25*, says, The Country being desolate, our Army was obliged to go back to *Edinburgh*. We lost in the Field 300 Men, 7 Pieces of Cannon, with some of our Baggage; and that half of our Army, *i. e.* the Infantry, was not engaged. The Rebels did not pursue, but remained in the Field of Battle.

The *Edinburgh Evening Courant*, *January 23*. has the two following Paragraphs — “We are obliged in Justice to acquaint the Publick, that Brig. Gen. *Price*’s Regiment formed on the Left of Gen. *Barrell*’s, and was one of those that obliged the Rebels to retreat with Precipitation.”

“*William Thornton*, Esq; who raised, maintained, and headed the *Yorkshire Blues*, is safely arrived in Town, having been concealed since the Action at *Falkirk*, where he behaved very gallantly.”

When *Hamilton*’s Dragoons gave Way, on receiving a brisk Fire of the Enemy, they bore back upon the *Glasgow Regiment*. Lord *Hume*, who commanded it, ordered some of his Men to Fire, they did so, and brought several from their Horses.

If the Facts alledg’d in the following Letter are true (as they may be for ought I have seen to the contrary)

the Defeat, or rather the Retreat of our Forces at *Falkirk*, was a lucky Event. But read the Letter.

Extract of a Letter from Edinburgh, January 27.

IN my last I gave you some general Hints in relation to the Battle at *Falkirk*; supposing the rest would have been publish'd by Authority, I did not think it necessary to say more: But not finding that to be the Case, I conceive you are still in the Dark as to the Reason why the Rebels did not pursue an apparent Advantage. You are told, that the Weather prevented the King's Troops from acting in the Manner expected from them, and that they kept the Field of Battle, both which are very true; but it does not seem to appear, from any Thing I meet with in the publick Prints, that this bad Weather was the Preservation of the Army.

The Case was this: The Rebels who advanc'd, were pick'd out from the worst Men they had; designing that they should be beat, and run away before the King's Troops. There was in Reserve about 3000 of their best Men; about 1000 whereof, in two Divisions, were plac'd in Ambuscade, entrench'd in two different Angles at *Torwood*; and to each a mask'd Battery of six Pieces of Cannon, under the Direction of some *French* Engineers. The other 2000 likewise lay cover'd, but not intrench'd. The Scheme was, that when the King's Troops had pursued the Rebels within Pistol-shot of the two Ambuscades, and their respective Fires of Musquetry and Cannon had broke and disorder'd their Body, the Body of Reserve was to have rush'd upon them; the Consequence whereof might have prov'd very fatal.

These People act very much like what we read of the *Buccaniers* in *America*; the Necessity and Desperation of their Affairs makes them think and contrive every Means the human Mind is capable of, for their Preservation. They do not expect to carry any great Point, but they will possibly find Work enough for an Army of
double

double their Number, and think thereby to force us into some Terms of Agreement: And if any Agreement be made, they will be here again on every Occasion that suits the Interest of *France*, whose Slaves they are. Therefore, to root them out effectually at any Hazard, and at any Expence, seems to be our present Business.

It seems nothing strange here, that the Affair of the Harbour of *Montrose* is not more attended to. The Season of the Year for Naval Action is certainly very bad, but, to my Apprehension, there are certain Times when every Step should be bold and enterprizing; lest too much Coolness suffers the Evil to ripen to a Head past remedying by the Hand of the most skilful Operator. We, the Well-affected here, are like Men in an Intermitting Fever; sometimes burning, sometimes freezing; we dread every Event, suspended between Hope and Fear.

We have only one Hope remaining, which is, that the Arrival of his Royal Highness the Duke will give Spirit and Activity to the Motions of our Army. We have no regular Idea of Inspiration, or I would hope, that his Royal Highness was capable of not only inspiring the Officers and Men with real Ardour, but also the Wheels of our Carriages, like those of *Elijah's* Chariot; that if such who attended them should, for the future, run away, their own inherent Fire might render them serviceable to the Common Cause; or, at least, give them too much Life and Vigour to suffer themselves, and what they carry, to be the Prey of Rebels.

This, Sir, may seem a little whimsical; but we live as it were in the Clouds, and understand no more what is doing on Earth, than if we were Inhabitants of the Moon. Wrapt up in uncommon Scenes of Mystery, we have lost all Sense of Distinction; we know not Friends from Foes, nor can in any Light conceive or imagine to what End or Purpose the strange Conduct of some People tends. Like Men who live within the Verge of the Polar Circle, we mourn the Continuance of sullen Winter; and with Ardency enough for the Arrival of his Royal Highness, and returning Day.

Extract

Extract of a Letter from Edinburgh, Jan 21.

AMong the Prisoners taken by the Rebels at the Battle, are Esq; *Thornton* of *Yorkshire*, with a few of his Men, Mr. *Hume*, Preacher, Mr. *Simpson* of *Falla*, Mr. *Douglas*, Mr. *Barlow*, and Mr. *Macgee*, Students in *Physick*, Mr. *Mackvicar*, Writer, &c. and Cornet *Crow* of *Ligonier's* Dragoons. The *Argyleshire* Men, and some Companies of Lord *Loudon's* Men, are in the Neighbourhood of this Town, sturdy, robust Men, and very hearty in the Cause. I am told by one who saw them; that the Rebels have got two Cannon 18 Poun- ders, six Cannon 8 Poun- ders, battering over the *Firth* against *Stirling* Castle. Each common Rebel has 5 or 10, some 50 Guineas Plunder which they got in their Journey, and are well arm'd with Guns, and a couple of Pistols each. Above two hundred Horse-load of Am- munitions is come from *Montrose* to the Castle of *Down*, for battering, &c. being their *French* Cargo. On *Sa- turday* Morning the Rebels took Possession of the Field of Battle, and would allow no Body to view the Dead. Many of *Ligonier's* Foot have got a deal of Money in plundering the Enemy; a Serjeant I saw had about 30*l.* Value in 3*l.* 12*s.* Pieces.

The following Officers were missing after the Battle, and suppos'd to be either kill'd or taken Prisoners.

Ligonier's Dragoons.

Lieut. Col. *Whitney*, Cornets *Monk*, *Crow*.

Blakeney's Foot.

Captains *Tedd*, *Kellet*, *Dalrymple*, *Edmondson*, Lieut. *Fairfield*.

Monro's Foot.

Col. Sir *Robert Monro*, Lieut. Col. *Biggar*, Captains *Hall*, *Fitzgerald*, *Witheral*.

Mr. *Monro*, Sir *Robert's* Brother.

Wolfe's

Wolfe's Foot.

Captains Dalton, Garing, Hamilton, Landers, Hale.
Lieut. Kirkson.

Howard's Foot.

Captains Osrepo, Hacker.

Cholmondeley's Foot.

Lieut. Col. Powell.

Hamilton's Dragoons.

Cornet Smith.

It will be doing Justice to the Character of a brave Man, to insert the following Extract of a Letter from *Edinburgh*.

PEOPLE of all Ranks here are under the deepest Concern for the unhappy Fate of Sir *Robert Monro*: The Attachment that he, his Family and Clan, had to the present Government and Welfare of the Country, makes his Loss at this Time the more to be regretted; but in a more particular Manner, by those who had the good Fortune to be of his Acquaintance, his Friendship being sincere, and his Services real and unaffected. What adds to the general Concern is, that Mr. *Duncan Monro* his Brother, led there only by brotherly Love, shared the same Fate; and this unhappy Family is now represented by Sir *Harry Monro*, Captain in Lord *Loudon's* Regiment. The Rebels did so far Justice to Sir *Robert's* Merit, as to give him an honourable Interment in the Church-yard of *Falkirk*.

As Bravery, especially in an Officer, deserves the highest Commendations, so Cowardice in one that bears the King's Commission, deserves to be branded with particular Marks of Infamy. And therefore we mention, That the Captain of the Train went off with his whole Company, at the first, and left the Cannon in a Bog, without a Guard; and would have been tried for his Cowardice, had he not prevented it, by cutting the Arteries of his Arms, by which he bled to Death.

On the other Hand, it was observ'd to the Honour
of

of Col. *Cholmondeley*, that his Men having deserted him, he fought at the Head of *Fleming's* Regiment, and killed five Highlanders with his own Hand.

A sufficient Encouragement to Bravery the following Instances surely are; that among the Regiments who behaved well at *Falkirk*, *Ligonier's* which seem'd to have the Priority in that Respect, was engaged from the Beginning of the Action to the End of it, and kept such a continual Fire, that the Rebels could not possibly come upon them Sword in Hand, by which Means they escaped without having so much as one Man kill'd. *Barrell's* was another Regiment who stood gallantly to their Business, and they lost but 13 out of 800;—In short, all those that behaved bravely came off with flying Colours.

As the following Extract of a Letter from *Edinburgh* contains some Hints, in Relation to the cowardly Behaviour of some of our Men at the late Battle, which, if improv'd, may be of Use for the future, I shall make no Apology for inserting it. It is dated *Jan. 24.* and contains as follows.

OUR Troops are drawing together, in order to be ready to march on the first Notice. We have Advice from *Stirling*, that three Batteries had been erected there by the *French* Engineers; but, as yet, no Body can be found that cares to stand the Fire of the Castle, which ruins more in an Hour, than can be repair'd in Twelve, so that we seem to be in no Pain about it; but we are in a good deal of Concern to find our Men behave different from their natural Propensity: I wish bad Principles, or what is the same Thing as to Consequence, Terror, is not inspired into them, by their being here. Not that the late Battle was of any other Importance, than as it did not answer the End, by driving the Rebels from *Stirling*. I wish the same Conduct had been pursued here by the King's Army, as by the Rebels; which was, not to quarter in Houses, but rather to herd together in publick Places, of which they made Barracks; by which Means they were in no Danger

ger of being corrupted or frighten'd by those of a contrary Way of thinking; which seems to have been the Case with some of the Royal Army. For although the Jacobites here, in no Sense, equal the Well-affected, there are enough to do a great deal of secret Mischief. We shall be very glad to see his Highness here; as his Influence, and Capacity to give Preferment where it is merited, may be the Means of eradicating a great many ill Humours.

The following Particulars were published in the *London Gazette*.

Edinburgh, Jan. 20. Yesterday a Court Martial was ordered for the Trial of some Officers and Men who behaved ill in the late Action, of which Brigadier General *Mordaunt* is President, and the Proceedings began this Morning. The Pretender's Son marched back to *Stirling* Saturday Afternoon. That Morning the Rebels summon'd the Castle there to surrender, and again in the Afternoon; but General *Blakeney's* Answer was, *That he had always been look'd upon as a Man of Honour, and that the Rebels should find he would die so.* The Army is preparing to move from hence again, the Cannon and Stores being on the Road from *Berwick* to *Newcastle*. As yet we have heard but of 30 of our Men who were made Prisoners by the Rebels, and carried to *Stirling*, one Half of which belong'd to the *Glasgow* Regiment; and we have also an Account of three Officers wounded. The others, who are missing, it is to be feared are killed, particularly Sir *Robert Monro*, Lieutenant Colonels *Whitney*, *Powell*, and *Biggar*, tho' as yet we have no absolute Certainty, and cannot form a List. One hundred and seventy Men, supposed to have been lost, got on board a Vessel at *Borraustounness*, and came in here this Day, and more are continually coming in. The Loss of the Rebels is, by all Accounts, considerable; but the Number of their killed and wounded are not known. The Country People about *Falkirk* report, that six People of Note of their

Army have been buried in that Neighbourhood, and that many of their Officers attended at those Funerals.

Edinburgh, January 24. Every Thing is now ready for another March against the Rebels. The Troops are supplied with all Necessaries they wanted, and we are now only expecting the Train of Artillery from *Newcastle*, which it is hop'd may arrive upon the 26th, tho' a great Quantity of Snow has fallen since Yesterday, and the Roads are as bad as possible. Part of Lord *Mark Kerr's* Regiment of Dragoons is come to *Kelfo*. Capt. *Thornton*, who commanded the *Yorkshire* Volunteers in the late Action near *Falkirk*, and who was taken Prisoner by the Rebels, with his Lieutenant, and seventeen of his Men, has made his Escape from them, and came in here Yesterday, as did also 25 of our Soldiers, who also escaped out of the Church at *Falkirk*. These last report, that it was with the greatest Difficulty they could get any Provisions whilst they were in Custody, the greatest Part of those which had been ordered for their Use, having been forced from them by those who were their Guards. The *Glasgow* Regiment is ordered Home. The Siege of *Stirling* Castle proceeds very slowly: General *Blakeney* has so often fired upon the Men at work upon the Batteries, and with so much Execution, that the Rebels cannot get any of their own People to go near them, for which Reason the *Irish* Brigade, and *Drummond's* Regiment from *France*, have been ordered upon that Service. But we have Accounts from the Deserters from the Brigade and Regiment above-mentioned, that there are not above 200 left of those who came over to *Scotland* from *Flanders*. The Court Martial continues sitting. Some private Men of the Foot have been condemn'd to be shot for Cowardice. Most of the Prisoners in the Rebels Possession, are Men of the *Glasgow* Regiment, and Country People who were present at the Action out of Curiosity.

Edinburgh, Jan. 26. Part of the Train of Artillery and Stores, which we expected from *England*, is come in this Afternoon. We shall move as soon as possible towards the Rebels, who are in great Distress for Want
of

of Provisions, and have as yet made no Progress against the Castle of *Stirling*, having only fired hitherto with small Arms from the Houses. General *Blakeney* has killed so many of them, that they are quite disheartened. He is in a good Condition in all Respects, and has not lost a Man. Colonel *Legonier* died here last Night of a Quinsey.

The 28th, we have received here, with the greatest Joy, the News of the Duke of *Cumberland's* intended Journey hither; we are now every Day in Expectation of his Royal Highness, and the Army will be ready to march at an Hour's Warning after his Arrival.

By our last Accounts from *Stirling*, the Cannon from the Castle continued to do good Execution upon the Rebels, who have not yet, by what we can learn, fir'd a single Shot from their Batteries upon it, neither has General *Blakeney* lost a Man of his Garrison.

By the best Accounts we have, they continue in great Want of Provisions. We have distressed them all we can, by sending out Parties towards the West; and our Sloops have burnt several of their Boats which are employ'd in bringing over Meal, &c. from *Allowa*.

This Morning another Sloop went up the *Forth* with some Cannon and Foot on board, to be employ'd upon the same Service. We have Advice, that the *Hazard* Sloop, which was some Time ago taken by the Rebels in the River *Tay*, is refitted, and sailed for *France*, as is supposed.

The following are the Particulars of the Advices receiv'd from *Stirling*: The Rebels had Yesterday erected two Batteries against the Castle, one at *Gawan Hill* within 40 Yards of the Castle, and one at *Lady's Hill*, upon which they gave out they should have their Cannon mounted this Day, consisting of two Pieces of 18 Pounds, two of 16, and three of 12.

A Drum had been sent round the Town, with Notice, that every Person that was taken near the Castle should be shot; and that if any of the Town's-People entertained any of the Wives or Children of the Soldiers who were in the Castle, they should be punished with Military Execution. Upon the 26th they fired several

Platoons of small Arms against the Castle, without doing any Harm; whereas the Loss which they have sustained by the firing from it is very considerable. Seven *French* Officers are said to have been killed. The principal Part of their Army remains about *Falkirk*. All the Prisoners (except Officers) taken by them in the late Action, were sent from *Stirling* on the 25th to *Down* Castle, and upon the same Day the Baggage of the Pretender's Son was sent to *Leckie-House*. They were securing all the Meal they could get in the Country.

Thus have I given a circumstantial Narrative of the Battle of *Falkirk*, and of every Thing relating thereto, that has come to my Knowledge. I have dealt impartially both with Officers and Men, and have endeavour'd to do Justice both to the Coward and the Brave, and have omitted nothing that might set that unlucky Affair in a true Light. What was the real Occasion of our Miscarriage, and how our Men came to lose that Spirit and Vivacity for which they were ever famous in an Engagement, is hard to account for: And yet perhaps if one was to canvass this Affair thoroughly, one wou'd not be so much at a Loss for the Cause, as one at first might apprehend. If a General would have his Men fight well, he must use them well; bad Usage will make the Brave turn Cowards; as, on the contrary, Kindness, Civility, and courteous Behaviour, will inspire the most Dastardly with a Resolution and Firmness they never felt before. If a General has not the Love and good Opinion of his Soldiers, he will be very rarely successful in any of his Enterprizes. The Great Duke of *Marlborough* ow'd all his Triumphs, not merely to the Art of War, of which he was allow'd to be perfect Master, but rather to the Bravery of his Countrymen who fought under him; a Bravery which was inspired by the generous and tender Regard which he always express'd for their Lives and Safety; they were sensible that he would never expose them to unnecessary Dangers, and that if they fell in the Action he order'd them upon, they were sure of his Regret; that
if

if they were wounded, the utmost Care would be taken for their Recovery, and if they came off victorious, every one would be honour'd with his Applause, and rewarded according to his Merit. This made them intrepid in all Dangers, and invincible in all Encounters with the Enemy. And I may add, with great Justice and Propriety, that, 'tis these humane and generous Qualities in our present General, the brave Duke of *Cumberland*, that have gain'd him the Hearts of all his Soldiers; not one of whom, I believe, would value his Life or Limb, in executing any Order which his Royal Highness should give him. To what then must we impute our ill Success under other Generals? Can it, in Reason, be ascrib'd to any other Cause, but the Want of those gracious Qualities in some of their late supreme Commanders, which are so conspicuous in Him? But this seems too nice a Point for me to discuss, who am not of the military Order, and therefore shall leave it to those who are abler Judges of such Matters.

We must now go back to *London*, to attend his Royal Highness the Duke in his Journey to *Scotland*: As we go along, I shall only desire the Reader to stop with me a few Minutes at *Sunderland*, to take an Account of an odd Affair that happen'd there, *January 22*, when a Number of People, consisting chiefly of Sailors, went about ten o'Clock in the Morning to the Popish Mass-house in this Town, where they found several People at Prayers, and a Couple to be married, who, with Mr. *Hankins*, their Priest, all fled out; upon which, the Sailors immediately pulled down their Altar and Crucifix, together with all the Seats, the Priest's Robes, all their Books, the Furniture, and every individual Thing in the Room, and burnt them in a Fire in the Street made for that Purpose; and also a large Library of Books and Papers belonging to the Priests; among which was found, before they were committed to the Flames, a List of the Names of several People in this Place, who are well affected to the present Government, called by the Papists *odd Friends*, with Letters annex'd to their Names

Names not yet decypher'd. The List so found is written by the Popish Priest's own Hand, and is as follows.

A List of Odd Friends.

Matthew Russel, S D; Thomas Ayre, S D; Warren Maud, S D; Mark Burley, S D; Maylin, W; Inman F F; Craggs, S D; Matthew Carr, F; George Robinson, S B; George Syall, S B; Anne Syall, B; Nath. Leak, B; Cooper Shiphard, W; James Domson, O; William Wilkinson, H; Thomas Firryby, S; John Hodgson, S B; Officer Bainbridge. — This Piece of Wood I cut off an old Chair in Farrow Church, which was the Chair that St. Cuthbert sat in to hear Confessions.

Let us now proceed to St. James's, where we shall find his Royal Highness setting out January 25. about one o'Clock in the Morning; and yet, tho' at that Hour, several Hundreds of People were got together, and gave him several Huzzas at his setting off, and praying for his Success; and several Soldiers of the Foot-guards could not refrain shedding Tears, because they were not permitted to accompany him to Scotland.

On the DUKE's going to SCOTLAND.

GO, glorious Youth, belov'd of Britain, go,
And pour just Vengeance on the trait'rous Foe:
If Millions lifting Hands and Eyes to Heav'n
Avail, to Thee will Vict'ry soon be giv'n:
A Nation's Prayers await Thee to the Field,
That Providence thy precious Life may shield:
Blast, gracious God, th' Assassin's Hell-bred Scheme,
And O! be this Britannia's grateful Theme;
WILLIAM return'd, with Health and Laurels blest'd,
And curs'd Rebellion totally depress'd;
Crush'd! sunk! confounded! ne'er to rise again!
And let exulting Britons say ——— AMEN.

A Letter

A Letter from *Newcastle*, dated *January 22.* brought the following Advices.

HIS Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland* arrived here this Morning about One o'Clock; he staid about two Hours, and then proceeded for *Edinburgh*. He seem'd to look very healthy, and chearful, and not in the least fatigu'd, tho' he had come from *Weatherby* Yesterday Morning. He was receiv'd here with the greatest Demonstrations of Joy and Loyalty imaginable.

There was one Scene which damp'd the Pleasure a little of us who live near the Place where the Affair happened, which was thus: A Mob gather'd together, and went to a House where a Popish Chapel was kept in the entering the Town from the South, and there destroy'd and broke every Thing in the Chapel and House; their Number in an Hour or two encreasing greatly, there was no setting Bounds to their Fury, and nothing but setting it on Fire would satisfy them (after gutting it of all the Pictures, Images, Furniture, &c.) They accordingly set to Work, and it was presently in Flames, and the House and Appurtenances being vastly large, it was a terrible Sight, and was very near the Height of the Blaze when the Duke pass'd by, which he did almost close to it, being the main Street in the Town. The whole Fabrick is almost reduc'd to Ashes this Morning, and, if it had not been a very calm Night, it might have done much Damage, for it was near a great Number of Hay-Stacks. The Mob are so enraged at the Papists, that we apprehend several in the Neighbourhood will suffer the same Fate.

In an Extract of a Letter from *Edinburgh*, it appears that *Jan. 30.* at 3 o'Clock in the Morning his Royal Highness arrived at the Abbey, not in the least fatigued. He went to Bed two Hours after, and slept near three Hours; so that by Eight he was busy with General *Hawley*, and General *Huske*, and the rest of the principal Officers, who all appeared in Boots. His Royal Highness had not Time to

go to *Edinburgh* all that Day. The Ladies paid their Compliments at the Time appointed, very richly dress'd; his Royal Highness received them with great Familiarity, saluted each of them, and made a short Speech. One Miss *Car*, or *Ker*, made a very fine Appearance; at the Top of her Stays, on her Breast, was a Crown well done in Beaugles, and underneath, in Letters extremely plain to be seen, was WILLIAM DUKE OF CUMBERLAND; and on the Right Side of the Crown was the Word BRITAIN's, and on the Left, HERO.

His Royal Highness received the Clergy for a Quarter of an Hour, and made a Speech to them, in which he thanked them for their Zeal and Loyalty; and as soon as they were gone, he held a Council of War, in which it was determined to march the Army against the Rebels next Morning.

His Royal Highness does not chuse to have Respect paid him as a Prince, but contents himself to appear as a General, and admits no larger Guard to attend him than General *Hawley* had. He would not let Admiral *Byng*, nor the Castle, fire on his Arrival; but the City was finely illuminated, both by the Whigs and Jacobites, the last to save their Windows; notwithstanding which the Mob broke those of the last, and there is not a Foot of Glass to be had here at any Price; so that many Families are starving with Cold.

The Duke thought to have got up to the Rebels Time enough to force them to a Battle; but, no doubt, Intelligence of this was carried to the Pretender by some of his *Edinburgh* Friends. On *Friday* Morning, as soon as the Duke got the Troops under Arms, he marched with them directly Westward, and reached *Linlithgow* by Three in the Afternoon. The common Men among the Rebels, who, 'tis said, had been made to believe the Duke of *Cumberland* was not with the Army, but some other Person in his Name, were so intimidated by this Instance of his Courage and Diligence, that they could no longer be imposed on by their Chiefs; but fled with the utmost Precipitation. Our Army rested

rested at *Linlithgow*, and the Duke was on Horseback next Morning by Four.

The Earl of *Hopton* has presented the Duke with a Coach and twelve very fine Horses; in which Coach his Royal Highness passed thro' *Edinburgh*, attended by vast Numbers of the Populace, besides Nobility and Gentry. As he mounted his Horse, about a Quarter of a Mile from that City, the Populace loading him with Blessings, he took off his Hat, and return'd them Thanks in a most obliging Manner, telling them he was in great Haste, at which they gave a loud Huzza, and then he said, *Farewel for this Time, my dear Friends*; then, turning to the Nobility and Gentry about him, said, *Shall we not have one Song?* At which he stretch'd out his Hand, and springing his Horse into a full Gallop, went off with, *Will you play me fair, Highland Laddie, Highland Laddie, &c.* an old Scots Song, which gave great Satisfaction to those who heard him.

In a *Gazette Extraordinary*, published *February 5*, was an Express with the following Letters.

Copy of a Letter from his Royal Highness the Duke of CUMBERLAND, to the Duke of Newcastle.

Falkirk, Feb. 1. 1745-6.

My Lord Duke of Newcastle,

IN my last, of the 30th of last Month, I informed you of our Intention to march to the Relief of *Stirling* Castle. When I wrote that, I hoped that the Rebels; flush'd with their late Success, would have given us an Opportunity of finishing this Affair at once, which, I am morally sure, would have been in our Favour, as the Troops in general shew'd all the Spirit that I could wish, and would have retrieved whatever Slips are past: But, to my great Astonishment, the Rebels have blown up their Powder Magazine, and are retired over the *Forth* at *Frew*, leaving their Cannon behind them, and a Number of their Sick and Wounded, besides 20 of our wounded Prisoners, taken at the late Affair, which

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I have found here. I hope to be at *Stirling* To-morrow, from whence I shall be better able to inform you of all this strange Flight.

Brigadier *Mordaunt*, with the two Regiments of Dragoons, and Lieutenant Colonel *Campbell*, with the Highlanders, are in Pursuit of them.

I am your affectionate Friend,

WILLIAM.

This Moment comes in from *Stirling* a Man, who says, *Blakeney* had put Troops in the Town, and that all the Rebels had crossed the *Forth*. I inclose the best Account for the present I could draw up.

Copy of a Letter from his Royal Highness the Duke of CUMBERLAND to the Lord Justice Clerk.

Camp at Falkirk, Feb. 1. 1745.

My Lord Justice Clerk,

I Thought proper to give you an Account of what has happened since I left *Edinburgh*.

Yesterday I marched from *Edinburgh*, with the Army in two Columns, consisting of 14 Battalions, the *Argyllshire* Men, and the two Regiments of Dragoons of *Cobham* and *Mark Kerr*, and quarter'd myself at *Linlithgow* with eight Battalions; and Brigadier *Mordaunt* with six Battalions, at *Burrow-stone-ness*. The Dragoons quarter'd in the adjacent Villages, and Col. *Campbell*, with the *Argyllshire* Men in the Front, towards the *Avon*. A considerable Body of the Rebels were then at *Falkirk*, and some few of them appeared on the Hills between that Place and *Linlithgow*. They gave it out, that they intended to stand another Action with the King's Forces, but at the same Time seem'd very uneasy for their Baggage, which they were endeavouring to secure on the other Side of the *Forth*. They were very much disappointed at the Defence General *Blakeney* had made at *Stirling* Castle, and said, it was impossible for Men to take it.

This Morning early Word was brought, that the Rebels

bels had retired to the *Torwood*, and intended to make a Stand there; and that the rest of them from *Stirling* would join them at that Place.

I reviewed the whole Army this Morning before we marched, who were in the highest Spirits. The advanced Parties of the Rebels retired with Precipitation on the Approach of ours, and our foremost Scouts brought in some Stragglers, who said the Rebels were repassing the *Forth* in a good deal of Confusion, being afraid, as they said, of another Battle, because of the Increase of our Strength, and the great Desertion there had been amongst the Clans, which had much diminished their Numbers. On our March we heard two great Reports, like the blowing up some Magazine, and it was soon confirmed to us; for the Rebels had blown up a very large Quantity of Powder in the Church of *St. Ninians* before they went off.

On my Arrival here I found all our wounded Men, whom they had made Prisoners in the late Action, and in their Retreat had been obliged to leave behind them. And I hear they have left their Artillery at *Stirling* spiked up.

As soon as I came here, I detached immediately Brigadier *Mordaunt* with the *Argyllshire* Men, and all the Dragoons, in Pursuit of them, tho' it is imagined, that most of them will have escaped at the Ford of *Frew*, as they generally make a good deal of Haste when they are going off. They have lost a great many Men at *Stirling*, and say, *It is all over with them*, and they shall make to *Montrose*. One Circumstance in particular is, that Lady *Kilmarnock*, who, till last Night, had always staid at *Callenden House*, went off with them.

I propose to march To-morrow Morning to *Stirling*, and there take Measures for further quieting these Parts of his Majesty's Dominions. *I am, &c.*

Copy of Lord Justice Clerk's Letter to the Duke of Newcastle.

Edinburgh, Feb. 1, 1745-6.

My Lord Duke,

THE Arrival of his Royal Highness the Duke has done the Business, animated our Army, and struck the Rebels with Terror and Confusion. He lost no Time to improve these Advantages, marched the whole Army Yesterday to *Linlithgow*, and the adjacent Places, and continued his March this Morning to *Falkirk*, the Rebels always flying before him. This Morning the Rebels renew'd their Firing against *Stirling Castle*; but General *Blakeney* continuing to make a good Defence, they raised the Siege, and have blown up their Magazine of Powder, and, as believed, have spiked their Cannon, and the whole Army of Rebels have fled with Precipitation, and crossed the *Forth* at the Ford of *Frew*; and his Royal Highness has sent on the Dragoons and *Argyllshire* Men to take Possession of *Stirling*, and remains with the Foot this Night at *Falkirk*. Wishing your Grace Joy at this great and good News, *I am, &c.*

And. Fletcher.

From the *London-Gazette* Extraordinary, Feb. 6.

Late last Night another Express arrived from his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, with Letters dated *Stirling*, February 2, giving an Account, That his Royal Highness arrived there at One o'Clock that Afternoon, without meeting the least Obstacle or Resistance, as Brigadier *Mordaunt* had also done the Night before, but too late to pursue the Rebels. Their precipitate Flight is not to be describ'd: They were all to be at *Perth* the 2d.; where, as their own Men declare, they would not stay for his Royal Highness to come up to them. When the Rebels heard that his Royal Highness was come to *Linlithgow*, they held a Council, and drew out their Men, declaring that they would meet him; but as soon as the Baggage and Can-

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non they lately took were moved off, they told the Country People that they were going to meet a Re-inforcement ; but that, as they could not carry away all the Plunder, they would give it to them, and that it was in St. *Ninian's* Church, where they had made a Magazine of Powder and Ball ; and when the Country People came to fetch it away, the Rebels attempted to set Fire to the Magazine, but fortunately the first Train missed, so that several escaped ; but the second was so soon fired, that many poor People were blown up, and buried in the Ruins.

After the Rebels had crossed the *Forth*, many of the Leaders told their Men to shift for themselves. They talk publickly of going from *Perth* to *Dundee*, and so on to *Montrose* ; and his Royal Highness has sent proper Orders to Rear Admiral *Byng* to prevent their getting off.

As soon as his Royal Highness can get the Bridge at *Stirling* mended, he will follow to *Perth*, and so on whilst the Rebels remain in a Body. About twenty of their Sick have been taken at *Stirling* ; and Captain *Fitzgerald*, of *Monro's* Regiment, and an Ensign of *Lee's*, are retaken.

His Royal Highness is pleased to commend extremely the Behaviour of Major General *Blakeney*, who by his Conduct, as well as Courage, has saved the Castle of *Stirling*, which is a Place of the greatest Importance, from falling into the Hands of the Rebels. The Castle would have held out, but the Provisions and Firing were almost consumed.

A WEEK'S WORK.

SCARCE had the joyless News of *Falkirk's* Day
To *Britain's* Sacred Monarch wing'd it's Way,
When his young Hero mounts the rapid Car,
To save his Country, or her Fate to share :
Intent on this, he ev'ry Lett defies,
The rigid Journey, and more rigid Skies ;
And, what with Wonder latest Times shall hear,
Rais'd *Stirling's* Siege before we thought him there.

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A Report about this Time, was current, and seem'd probable enough, that Lord *Lewis Gordon*, who had been vigorous in raising large Sums of Money, under Pain of military Execution, from the poor People of *Scotland*; upon his being applied to by the Pretender's Receivers, for the Cash, declar'd, he would only pay a Part for the present, and when their Cause had a better Face, he would deliver the Remainder; for that it was high Time to think a little for himself. — 'Twas said, he had collected together nigh 30,000 *l*.

In the *Gazette Extraordinary* were published the following Advices.

Edinburgh, Feb. 5. The Arch of *Stirling* Bridge, which had been broke down by General *Blakeney's* Order, was repair'd by Six o'Clock Yesterday Morning with Timber (mostly provided by the Rebels for the same Purpose) and that Day the Army pass'd over the Bridge. The advanced Guard consisting of the *Argyllshire* Highlanders, and the Dragoons, went on to *Crief*, and the Foot were canton'd at and about *Dumblain*, where his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland* lay last Night, and this Night his Royal Highness intended to lie at *Crief*, and to order his advanced Guard to take Possession of *Perth*, where he intends to be To-morrow.

The Rebels in their Retreat, or rather Flight, divided, Part of them, supposed to be the Clans with the Pretender's Son, took the Road by *Tay* Bridge, and it is said, are to retire to *Lochabar*; the other Part of them, consisting of Lord *Lewis Gordon's* Men, the Remains of the *French*, Lord *Ogilvie's* Men, their low Country Foot, with all their Horse, got to *Perth* on Sunday. On Monday they began their March from thence farther North, and on Tuesday they had all evacuated *Perth*, and are said to have taken the Road to *Montrose*, and to have carried along with them four Pieces of small Brass Cannon. Before the Rebels left *Perth*, they set at Liberty the Sailors of the *Hazard* Sloop, who were Prisoners there, but it is believed they carried Capt. *Hill*, the

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Commander of the said Sloop, and the other Prisoners of Distinction they had at *Stirling*, along with them.

The *Hazard* Sloop sail'd from *Montrose* on the 27th of last Month, and is supposed to be gone Northwards, to take up the Pretender's Son somewhere, possibly about the Place he landed if practicable.

His Royal Highness being determin'd to pursue the Rebels with the utmost Expedition, and so prevent their gathering to a Head again, left *Stirling*, and march'd with his Army to *Crief*, where he arrived *Feb.* 5. intending to proceed the next Day for *Perth*, if the Accounts of the Rebels should direct the Motions of his Army that Way.

The 6th, his Royal Highness arrived at *Perth*, and immediately gave Orders for laying in Magazines of Bread and Forage. Two Detachments of 500 Men each, were sent forward, one to *Dunkeld*, under the Command of Lieut. Col. Sir *Andrew Agnew*, with 120 *Argyllshire* Men added thereto; the other under the Command of Lieut. Col. *Leighton*, to *Castle Menzie*, a Mile on the other Side of *Tay* Bridge. The rest of the Army remain'd at *Perth*, in order to rest the Regiments of Foot, after the great Fatigue they had undergone.

By a Letter dated from *Crief*, *Feb.* 5. Several Prisoners were brought in, who had Letters directed to the Friends of the Rebels. All Accounts agreed, that they were dispersing: To prevent which, their Chiefs attempted to take their Plunder from them, promising to deliver it at a proper Time; but this had no Effect. When the Pretender muster'd up the Remains of his Army at this Place, they amounted to about 3000. The Earl of *Kilmarnock*, with a small Detachment, staid here a Day after the Rest of the Army was gone; but hearing of the Duke's Approach, fled, tho' he had bespoke a Dinner.

Many of the Rebels, seeing the desperate Condition their Cause was reduc'd to, and that inevitable Ruin must be the Consequence of their persisting to support it, sent to the Duke to crave Mercy: To which, it is said,

said, He replied, ' That they might expect all the Mercy that perfidious Rebels, and Disturbers of the Peace of their Country, deserved.'

The following Narrative of the Rebels Retreat by the Way of *Perth*, was published in the *Gazette Extraordinary*.

Upon *Sunday* the 2d Instant, the Rebels came to *Perth*, in straggling Parties on Horseback, from Nine in the Morning to Seven at Night, when Lord *Lewis Gordon's*, Lord *Ogilvy's*, and Sir *James Kinloch's* Men, came in a Body, as did the *French* Picquets about Nine: These last consisted of not above 100 Men, and the Whole amounted to about 1500. About 200 Stragglers follow'd on *Monday*; and the same Day came in from *Crief* 140 Men commanded by Mr. *Robertson* of *Faskilly*, and *Blairfitty*, and brought in with them seven Pieces of Brass Cannon, and four cover'd Waggon: Nineteen Carts with Ammunition came in also on the 2d. The Persons of greatest Distinction, who came in with them, were Lord *Pittsligo*, the Person call'd Lord *John Drummond*, Lord *Ogilvy*, Lord *Kilmarnock*, Lord *Elcho*, Lord *Lewis Gordon*, Sir *John Macleod* and his Brother, Brigadier *Stapleton*, Majors *Nairn* and *Kennedy*, Secretary *Murray*, Mr. *Mitchell*, the *French* Ambassador, and Lord *George Murray*. On *Monday* the 3d, there went for *Dunkeld*, seven Pieces of Brass Cannon, four cover'd Waggon, and 14 Carts with Ammunition, escorted by Lord *Lewis Gordon's* Men: The same Day the main Body of Horse and Foot crossed the River *Tay* in a straggling Manner, and took their Route for *Coupar of Angus*, viz. those call'd the Life Guards, *Pittsligo's*, Lord *Ogilvy's*, and Sir *James Kinloch's*; and several of the above Gentlemen went with them. On *Tuesday* the 4th, the *French* Picquets, about 100 Men who lay in Garrison here, commanded by Colonel *Creighton*, and Mr. *Robertson* of *Faskilly*, and *Blairfitty*, with their 140 Men, accompanied by Lord *Strathallan*, *Gask*, Lord *George Murray*, and the remaining Part of the Gentlemen before-mentioned,

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passed likewise the said River, excepting Secretary *Murray*, who went on *Monday* to Lord *John Drummond's* at *Fainton*, where it is alledg'd the Pretender's Son was, and Lord *Kilmarnock*, the *French* Ambassador so called, *Macleod of Raza*, and another Gentleman, who went in a Coach for *Dunkeld*. This Town was evacuated on *Tuesday* the 4th, between Eleven and Twelve in the Forenoon; about an Hour after march'd through the Town a small Party from *Crief*, and crossed the said River. The Rebels left here 13 Pieces of Iron Cannon, about 8 and 12 Pounders nail'd up; and threw into the River 14 Swivel Guns lately belonging to his Majesty's Sloop the *Hazard*, which were taken out again this Morning: They also threw a great Quantity of Cannon Balls into the River.

Feb. 8. At five in the Afternoon, the Prince of *Hesse*, and the Earl of *Crawford*, safely arriv'd in the Road of *Leith*. They came from *Williamstadt* on the 4th, and had a good Passage. An Express was immediately dispatch'd to the Duke of *Cumberland*, to know in what Manner he would have the *Hessians* dispos'd of.

It may not be improper here to inform the Reader, that by the Treaty of Subsidy, concluded between the King of *Sweden*, as Landgrave of *Hesse*, and the King of *Great Britain*, it is, amongst other Things, stipulated, 'That the *Hessian* Troops which were to pass over into *England*, shall be in the Pay of *Great Britain*; 'that they shall not be employ'd in Men of War, 'nor sent into the Plantations; but that they shall serve 'for no other Purpose, than for the Defence of *Great Britain*; and that when there shall be no farther Occasion for them in that Kingdom, they shall be sent 'back complete; if not, 80 Crowns shall be paid for 'every Horseman that shall be wanting, and 30 for 'every Foot Soldier.' It is also said, 'That 150,000 'Crowns per Ann. shall be paid to the King of *Sweden*, 'so long as the *Hessian* Troops shall remain in the Pay 'of *Great Britain* during the Term of this Treaty, in 'Case those Troops should be dismissed before the De-termination thereof, and that if *England* should have

' need of a greater Number, they should be furnished
' upon the same Footing, &c.

The *Hessians*, a Day or two after their Arrival at *Leith*, landed, and were canton'd in and about the City of *Edinburgh*; they were allow'd to be well-made, proper Men, and well-disciplin'd Troops.

Feb. 9. Capt. *Hill*, late Commander of the *Hazard Sloop* of War, having made his Escape from the Rebels, arriv'd at *Edinburgh*.

The same Day, the Dutches Dowager of *Perth*, was brought to that City under an Escorte of Dragoons, and committed to the Castle; as was likewise the same Night, the Viscountess of *Strathallan*.

His Royal Highness being inform'd of the Confinement of the old Dutches of *Perth*, caus'd it to be declar'd to her, that unless she could prevail with her Son to release all the Prisoners taken by the Rebels, the King's Soldiers should be left at full Liberty to plunder and destroy the *Drummond* Estate; upon which she wrote accordingly, being sensible what Soldiers are capable of when let loose without Controul, especially as they were at this Time extremely exasperated for being oblig'd to suffer the Hardships and Rigours of a Winter's Campaign.

At the same Time his Royal Highness sent to General *Blakeney* at *Stirling* 150 Rebel Prisoners, whom his Army had pick'd up in the Pursuit, and among them three Lieutenants and two Ensigns.

A Letter from *Edinburgh* of the same Date, gave an Account of a black Design that was formed against his Royal Highness; a Fellow that was taken as a Spy, having confess'd, that he was hired to assassinate him.

While his Royal Highness was at *Perth*, he took 400 Arms that the Rebels had left, of whom his Parties daily brought in great Numbers, who all declar'd, that they did not value any General's being sent against them, if the Duke himself had not appeared.

When his Royal Highness took Possession of *Drummond-Castle*, the Duke of *Perth's* Seat, before any of the Provision found there was used, his Highness ordered
some

some of it to be given to Dogs, which it poison'd, and they immediately died.

Letters from the North gave the following Intelligence.

Montrose, Feb. 9. The last of the Rebel Army left this Place Yesterday at Noon; it is judged their Route is for *Aberdeen*. All to the Southward of this Place is now clear of them. It is generally thought the Pretender's Son was here, a Person having been brought into this Town, and kept very privately all *Friday Night* last, and having moved off before Day-light on *Saturday Morning*. The Party here consisted of about 100 Gentlemen, 50 of what they call the Life-Guards, 20 Hussars, about 150 private Men, with Lord *Elcho*. Lord *George Murray* lodged three Miles from this Place on *Thursday Night* last, and the same Day Lord *Pitligo* passed by *Brechin*, and most of the common Men, excepting those of the Clans, went that Road. There were not above 25 of the Men who came from *France*, that returned from *Stirling*, and ten of those remain here in order to throw themselves at the Feet of his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*. This Afternoon at Four o' Clock, two Ships came to Anchor at about the Distance of half a League from this Place, one of which is supposed to be Admiral *Byng*.

Dunkeld, Feb. 9, at Night. By a Countryman just now returned from *Dalnacardoch*, who had been carrying Baggage for the Rebels, there is an Account, That on *Friday Night* about 1000 of the Clans with about 40 Gentlemen on Horseback, 50 Baggage Horses, together with all the Prisoners carried from *Falkirk*, who were in a miserable Condition, some wanting Shoes and Stockings, arrived at *Dalnacardoch* in their Way towards the North. That yesterday their Artillery, with about 80 Cart-Loads of Baggage, was carried off from *Blair*, and it was given out that they were driving them to *Ruthven* in *Badenoch*: That Yesterday in the Afternoon *Lochiell*, and some other Gentlemen, marched Northwards: That very few Men remained about *Blair*, but what belonged to Lord *Lewis Gordon's* Regiment: That the

pretended Prince, and a Number of Gentlemen, continued at *Blair* this Morning, when the said Countryman left that Place. All the Men pressed out of this Country have already made their Escape, and are returned Home. The Rebels as yet continue to keep Out-Guards as far as down the Pass at *Killychranky*.

Perth, Feb. 10. By Advices from *Montrose*, the French, and a Number of Rebels, making together 700, upon seeing the Impossibility of getting from thence by Sea, as Admiral *Byng* watched them so closely, (after nailing and spoiling some Cannon which they could not carry from thence by Land) marched to *Aberdeen* and *Peterhead*. It is not quite certain whether the Pretender's Son is actually at *Blair*, or incognito with his other Party that is gone from *Montrose*, but whatever the Reason of it is, the Rebels give out, that he is every Day hunting and hawking at *Blair*.

The Duke of *Athol* has publish'd a Declaration, requiring all his Vassals to come to *Dunkeld* and *Kirk Michael*, and join the Troops that are sent thither to disarm the Rebels, on Pain of their being proceeded against with the utmost Severity in Case of Refusal. Yesterday General *Campbell* came hither to meet his Royal Highness the Duke, and brought with him four Companies of Western Highlanders. Since writing the above, certain Intelligence is come in, that the Rebels had retired from *Blair*, upon our two Detachments taking Post at Castle *Menzie* and *Dunkeld*. It is now to be hoped, that they are fully prevented from forming a Corps any more, as we shall have Possession of *Blair*, which is the first Place where they can rendezvous. Major General *Campbell* is to be sent to the Western Highlands, whilst his Son remains here with about 600 Highlanders to go upon Parties. As soon as we can lay up our Magazines of Bread, we shall march Northwards by the Coast, to be more at Hand to send Detachments into the Hills, as it will be impossible for the whole Body to go that Way.

The Rebels having, about this Time, printed a News-paper at *Bannockburn*, near *Stirling*, containing

a Journal of their Proceedings, and those of their Friends the *French*, in their Favour; the following Gasconade, inserted in it to keep up the drooping Spirits of their Party, deserves particular Notice, viz. ‘ 20,000 *French* having landed in *Suffex*, in *England*, were attack’d by the Elector of *Hanover*’s Army soon after their Arrival; when the *French* entirely defeated the *English*, and took the Person called Duke of *Cumberland* Prisoner.’

We must trust to the Honour and Veracity of the Writers of the following Letters, for the Truth of the Facts therein related; since it is the best Intelligence we could procure of the Transactions therein mentioned.

Letter from Stirling, Feb. 13.

I Informed you that the Rebels had divided their Army into two Parts, one of which took the direct Road to the Highlands, and were then at *Dunkeld*, a Town about 16 Miles from *Perth*; from thence they marched to *Blair of Athol*. The Duke sent two Parties the 8th Instant, of 500 Men each, to *Dunkeld* and *Castlemenzies*, on the other Side of *Tay-bridge*, which probably hastened the March of the Highlanders from *Blair*, for they left that Place the 10th, carrying with them towards *Inverness* all the Duke of *Athol*’s Cattle, and what Prisoners of ours they had there, whose Usage and Accommodation must be miserable, in the Hands of Savages, that have it not in their Power, if their Dispositions were humane, to make their Captivity tolerable in that Country at this Season of the Year. It is to be feared Lord *Loudon* may not have Forces enough collected to oppose them: But, as he has a perfect Knowledge of the Country, I hope he will not find it difficult to secure himself, at least from their Attacks.

The Strength of that Part, which consists intirely of Highlanders, has been considerably weakened; first, by the Desertion of five hundred *Mac Donalds*, *Glengary*’s Clan, and since by the Departure of the *Camerons*. Their Chief (*Lochyell*) was wounded at the Battle of *Falkirk*, which has since occasioned a

Mortification in the Thigh; he was carried strait home from the *Forth*, when they passed that River, attended by all his Clan. With this Part of the Army are the young Pretender and the Duke of *Perth*.

Our Army in their March from *Stirling* to *Perth* has made Search in several Parties, for Arms, Ammunition, &c. in several Parts of the Country, particularly at the House of the Lord *Strathallan*. I cannot distinguish what they have found in the different Places, but in general, some Parties of the Old Buffs have brought in some Arms, 45 Horses, which were sold for the Benefit of the Captors, and 57 Head of Black-Cattle, which were ordered for the Use of the Army.

On the 11th they continued at *Perth*, where they have apprehended one Dr. *Carmichael*, and several other Persons.

From *Perth* the Army will march to *Dundee*, *Montrose*, and so on to *Aberdeen*; that being the Route the other Part of the Rebels took that went Eastward, commanded by the Lords *Elcho*, *George Murray*, and *Ogilvie*. — They left *Montrose* the 7th at Six in the Morning; their Number I cannot give a certain Account of; but that then there marched 200 Horse, and 500 Foot. There passed through *Brechin* about 2500, and as the last Party of them left that Town on the 9th, it is said they had got all their Body to *Aberdeen* on the 10th. — I shall now conclude with adding these Facts, That they took from *Montrose* with them four Pieces of Cannon, six Pounders; and five or seven hundred Stands of small Arms, and 87 Barrels of Gunpowder from *Brechin*.

At *Montrose* they left behind them 15 Pieces of Cannon, so that they have lost 58 Pieces of Cannon, viz. at *Montrose*, 51; at *Stirling*, 11; at *Down-Castle*, 9; at *Perth*, 10 Cannon and 15 Swivels.

Edinburgh, Feb. 20. The Duke of *Kingston's* Light Horse are all march'd Westward.

Extract of a Letter from Inverness, February 11.

WE are here in great Consternation, expecting the Rebels every Day, and have very little to hope from their Clemency: We are packing up and have sent most of our valuable Effects on board some Ships: Lord President and Lord Loudon are taking all proper Methods to fortify the Town, which is pallisadoed; and they are resolved to defend it. We are in great Concern for the Lord President, who has fortify'd his Seat, the Castle of Culloden, near the Town, where he has 100 Men, and they say will wait for the Rebels there, and oppose them to the last, if they attack the Castle.

Letter from Edinburgh to a Gentleman at Newcastle, February 15.

I Have had the Pleasure of seeing, the Beginning of this Week, our Sovereign's Son-in-Law, the Prince of Hesse, who is a jolly well looking Man; likewise the Prince of Hesseburgh, the Duke of Wolfenbuttle's Son; with a great many German Officers of Distinction, who stay in our Abbey. The Rebels are still flying, and are now thought to be in Aberdeen; 'tis thought the Hessians and Hussars will march Northwards the Beginning of next Week. Our Harbour of Leith was never so full of fine Ships; and there is a great deal of Money circulating in it, and in several Parts of this poor Kingdom. There are several People of the Scullion Kind of the Rebels brought to Leith Prison, this Week, and some of the French: The French Prisoners curse the Person call'd the Duke of Perth, and his Brother, for bringing them to Scotland. Part of the Hessians march'd for Lithgow this Day. 'Tis certain that this Corporation is to present his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland with the Freedom of this Town, in a Gold Box; and that the Mariners here are likewise to present his Royal Highness with the Freedom of their Company in another Gold Box, as just Marks of Esteem from

from grateful Minds to such an illustrious and potent Prince, who has, under God, deliver'd us from Popery and Slavery, and who is still indefatigable in pursuing the late Disturbers of our Peace. Last *Monday* Night the Rebel Prisoners made an Attempt to escape out of *Newgate*, by breaking down a great Part of a Wall; but Day-light appearing before they had accomplish'd their Design, they were oblig'd to desist, and they are now confin'd in the Dungeon.

Extract of a Letter from Edinburgh, Feb. 16.

ON the 10th Instant arrived here Major *James Lockhart* of Col. *Cholmondeley's* Regiment, who having had a Fall from his Horse in the late Engagement, was obliged to be carried into the Town of *Falkirk*, where he was made a Prisoner by the Rebels, and carried to *Stirling*, and thence to *Down Castle*, from which Place he made his Escape.—The Accident of his being taken, having given some malicious People Opportunity to say he fell into the Enemies Hands on Purpose, he desired, on his Arrival, to be tried by a Court Martial, where he was most honourably acquitted; and having received an Order from his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland* to repair to his Regiment, he left this City Yesterday for that Purpose.

Edinburgh, Feb. 17. The Van of the Army under his Royal Highness the Duke, march'd for *Dundee* on *Friday* last, and another Division on *Saturday*, which is extended over a great Part of that Country. His Royal Highness on *Saturday* Morning, attended by Lord *Cathcart*, and a small Retinue, cross'd the *Firth* at *Kinghorne*, in one of the Men of War's Long-Boats; he arrived at *Leith* about three, and was receiv'd by his serene Highness the Prince of *Hesse*, the Earl of *Crawford*, Officers of State, &c. (the Men of War giving the Royal Salute) and dined in the Palace of *Holy-Rood House* in Publick. Having concert'd the Military Operations with Regard to the *Hessian* Troops, he return'd

to the Army Yesterday Morning; the Castle fired a complete Round on his setting out.

As to the Rebels, they shift and straggle from Place to Place to procure Subsistence, so it cannot be positively said where they now are. They have a considerable Body in *Aberdeenshire*, and commit the most enormous Excesses to increase it, putting all to Fire and Sword who refuse to join them.

Edinburgh, Feb. 20. A Gentleman is arrived here from *Cromarty* on *Thursday* last, which is a very small Way from *Inverness*; he reports, that the Earl of *London* had a Body of upwards of 3000 Men, and had taken all possible Precaution for the Security of *Inverness*, in Case the Rebels should move that Way. The Place is stored with Provisions, and Trenches thrown up in proper Places for Defence. The Earl of *Sutherland* is with his Lordship, at the Head of a numerous Corps, and others are daily resorting.

This little Army is now finely equipp'd, having, besides their other Military Accoutrements, receiv'd Broad Swords, &c. by some Men of War from *London*.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer at Perth, Feb. 20.

ON *Saturday* last one Brigade of our Army, consisting of three Regiments of Foot, march'd from hence to *Cowper* in *Angus*, as did this Morning a Captain of the Train, with five Three Pounders and six Mortars, to join them at that Place; the Remainder of the Train of Artillery pass'd the River *Tay* this Afternoon, and have Orders to hold themselves in Readiness to march further upon the first Notice. Another Brigade is to move for *Cowper* To-morrow. By his Highness the Duke's Order, the Captain of the Train, who was blamed for his Misconduct at the Battle of *Falkirk*, and has been Prisoner at *Edinburgh* ever since, was this Day brought under a strong Guard hither: He looks greatly dejected; but what his Fate may be, I will not pretend to say; but which a little Time will discover.

It must be remark'd, that this Captain, is said p. 319

to have bled to Death, by cutting the Arteries of his Arm. This I mention, to correct that Mistake (if it be one, for both Accounts come in private Letters) and, indeed, it is next to impossible, amidst such various and different Accounts, and at so great a Distance, to be always free from Error.

That Part of the Rebels that are gone Westward, amongst which, 'tis thought, the Pretender's Son is, intend, we are told, to besiege *Fort Augustus*, which is situate at a Pass upon the Lake that divides the Eastern from the Western Highlands, and is about the Mid-way between *Inverness*, the most Northerly Fort upon that Lake, and *Fort William*, which stands at the South End thereof. If they should put this Project in Execution, it's not doubted but Lord *Loudon* will be able to give them much Disturbance therein.

Extract of a private Letter from Edinburgh, Feb. 21.

THINGS have quite changed their Appearance here, and Loyalty is once more Triumphant. The third Column of his Royal Highness Duke *William's* Troops are to march this Day from *Perth* to *Montrose*, in Pursuit of the Rebels, who fly from the very Name of *Cumberland*: All honest Men wish the King's Forces may come up with them. — The two Columns which are already marched, were under the Command of the Generals *Huske* and *Mordaunt*. — As to the Rebels, when they quitted *Aberdeen*, they gave out they were to march to *Bamff*, in order to join the other Body under the Command of the Pretender's Son, which they pretended was marching thither through the Country of *Athol*: — But this gains no Credit here, where we are thoroughly satisfied, that in the County where they are, it is impossible for them to subsist; so that instead of combining, they must undoubtedly separate into smaller Parties.

The following Accounts of the Motions of the Rebels and of the King's Forces, are taken from the *Gazette*.

Edinburgh,

Edinburgh, Feb. 19. The Rebel Clans, who took the Road to *Inverness*, are much diminished in their Numbers, occasion'd, as they pretend, by their having detach'd away Parties to bring back their Deserters, and levy more Men. Eight hundred of them were seen at *Ruthven* (in the County of *Badenoch*, on the South of *Invernessshire*) with the Pretender's Son, where they blew up the Barracks, and then proceeded toward *Inverness*. By Letters from *Inverness* of the 11th Instant, Lord *Loudon* had got together 2000 Men there, and was fortifying that Town with a Ditch, placing Ship Cannon at proper Places, and laying in Provisions. He was daily expecting more Men from the Earl of *Sutherland*, Lord *Fortrose*, Lord *Rea*, the *Monroes*, and Sir *Alexander McDonald*. The Lord President had taken up his Quarters at *Fort George*. One of his Majesty's Ships was lying off *Inverness*. Our Army is thought to be moving by this Time towards *Montrose*, and probably some Part of it is already there, where they will find plenty of Provisions and Coals, which were sent by Sea. Since writing the above, we have Intelligence, that the Pretender's Son has been joined again by those Parties of the Clans, who had been separated from him on the March, and had marched with them into *Strath Spey*, the County of the *Grants*, there to wait till joined by the other Rebels coming from *Aberdeen*. Two Hundred *Argyleshire* Men are sent to *Fort William*, to strengthen the Garrison of that Place.

Perth, Feb. 20. By the last and best Accounts we have concerning the Proceedings of the Rebels, we are informed, that the small Party of them which accompanied the Pretender's Son in his Flight, and who had burnt the Barracks at *Ruthven* had proceeded to *Burmont*, but were stopt from going any farther by the River *Findorn*, and had given over their Threats against Lord *Loudon* and *Inverness*. They were starving with Cold and Hunger, and not more than 600 in Number, though they gave out they were above 3000. They talk'd of going into *Grant* of *Grant's* Country, to revenge themselves of that Clan, for taking up Arms for the King.

The other Party of the Rebels that coasted along, have all quitted *Aberdeen*, but about 200, who are left there only to prevent Intelligence, and have 60 of their Hussars out before them at *Stonehive*. The main Body of the Rebels are gone up the River *Spray*, and have found it so swell'd by the Rains and the Thaw, that there are no Fords for them to pass; and the Earl of *Loudon* has, as we hear, drawn all the Boats to the North Shore; so that we have some Hopes of hemming in that Part of them. These last are not in so bad a Condition as the others, as they have been able to live well in the Countries they have gone through.

Perth, Feb. 20. His Royal Highness has put the Troops into Motion in four Divisions; each of which will have two Days halt at *Montrose* in their way to * *Aberdeen*, at which Place and the Neighbourhood of it, the whole will arrive upon the 1st of *March*. The Battalion of *Scotch Fuzileers* will be left here under the Command of Major *Colvil*, the Lieut. Col. Sir *Andrew Agnew* being with the Detachment of 500 Men which is still at *Blair*. Two hundred are posted at *Castle Menzie*, under Capt. *Webster*, to command *Tay Bridge*. The *Hessian* Troops will be order'd to reembark immediately for *Flanders*.

March 4. They write from *Aberdeen* of the 23d past, that on *Friday* the 21st, a Ship of about 150 Tons Burthen, with *French* Colours, came into that Road about six at Night, and fir'd two or three Guns; upon which the Rebels sent off a Boat to her, which return'd about eight, and brought ashore two Officers, who, after some Consultation, went on Board again, and carried seven or eight Boats, with an Intention, as it was thought, to land their Men; but they return'd empty, and the Ship went off, as is said for † *Peterhead*, and some People went from *Aberdeen* to meet them there:

* About 35 Miles.

† *Peterhead*, is a Market-Town and Sea-Port of considerable Trade, on the South Side of the Water of *Ugie*, upon the Promon-

there: It is reported that the said Ship had Money, Arms, Cannon and Ammunition on Board, but it seems was not to deliver the Money, but by some particular Order of one *Boyer*, whom they call a *French Ambassador*, and who is with the Pretender's Son.

That on the 22d, another Ship landed at *Aberdeen* about 130 Men, including five Officers. They were cloath'd with Red turn'd up with Blue. They also landed a Parcel of Saddles, and some Horse Furniture, and some Horsemen's Arms and Breast-plates; many of them are *English* and *Irish*. They carried nine or ten Cart- and twenty Pack Loads of Baggage with them. Upon *Sunday* the 23d they march'd from *Aberdeen*, as did all the other Rebels that were then there, partly by † *Old Meldrum*, and partly by *Newburgh*. Those that march'd from *Aberdeen* last, were commanded by *Moir* of *Stonywood*, being about 100, including Parties they were to get in, and about fifty Horse, whom they call Hussars, under one Col. *Baggot*, a *Frenchman*. Those who landed from the *French* Ship report, that there sail'd five Ships in all from *Dunkirk*, and that the other three Ships were larger, and contain'd more Men, and could not be far from the *Scotch Coast*.

Advices from the more Northern Parts mention, that on *Sunday* the 16th, the main Body of the Rebels were within fourteen Miles of *Inverness*, but had then an advanced Party the Length of the Water of *Nairn*, four Miles South of *Inverness*, where Lord *Loudon*'s advanc'd Party from *Inverness* met them, and a small Skirmish happen'd, but of no Consequence: That on *Monday* Lord *Loudon*'s People retir'd to *Inverness*, and that Day

Promontory called *Buchanness* about 20 Miles from *Aberdeen*. At this Place the Pretender landed in the late Rebellion. It lies within a small Island, called *Calk Inch*, i. e. *Chalk Island*, where there are two little Piers, to receive small Vessels only at High Water; but on the South Side of it is a Bay, or Road, that will contain a hundred Sail of Ships, with good Riding, in eight or nine Fathoms, secured from the North and West Winds by the Head, and from the Easterly by the *Inch* or Island.

† From *Aberdeen* 18 Miles.

the

the Rebels advanc'd within two Miles of that Town; and that thereupon Lord *Loudon* finding he was not able to defend the Town, crossed the Bridge on *Tuesday*, and, by the Ferry of *Kessocks* got over to *Ross-shire*; and that very Day the Rebels got Possession of the Town of *Inverness*: However, a proper Supply of Men was put into the Castle, and Major *Grant* the Governor was determin'd to hold out as long as possible: That those Rebels which went to *Aberdeen*, all crossed the *Spey* on *Tuesday* last, except Lord *Ogilvy* and his Men, who were that Night at a Village called *Keith*, within six Miles (E.) of *Spey*, and are supposed to be by this Time at *Inverness*; and that they had publish'd an Order, declaring it Death to any who should convey Letters to, or correspond with the Friends of the Government. *

Further Accounts from the Neighbourhood of *Inverness* say, that the Rebels were on *Thursday* last attempting to mount their Cannon against the Castle, (Fort *George*) that the Garrison was firing very briskly upon them, and that the Lord President's House had been plunder'd.

Upon these Advices, and the Possibility that the Rebels might attempt to slip again into the Low-Lands, as also the different Accounts receiv'd of Troops coming from *France*, of which one Transport is actually disembark'd, and five of them in all are expected, his Royal Highness the Duke has countermanded the Re-embarkation of the *Hessians*, and has ordered the Transports to proceed immediately to *Shields*, to take on Board the *Dutch* Troops, and to sail with a sufficient Convoy to *Willemstadt*, and after having landed the said Troops, to return to *Leith*. His Royal Highness has also wrote to Prince *Frederick* of *Hesse* to march immediately four Battalions to *Perth*, and two to *Stirling*: *St. George's* Dragoons will be canton'd at *Earn* Bridge; and the two Remains of *Naizon's* and *Hamilton's* Dragoons will be canton'd at *Bannock-burn*, near *Stirling*. With

* In Pursuance of this Order, a poor Man was hanged for carrying a Letter to some Friends of the Government.

this Cavalry, which will be left under the Command of the Earl of *Crawford*, the Prince of *Hesse* will have a sufficient Corps to deal with the Rebels, should they either attempt to avoid the Duke of *Cumberland*, by going South, or to attack the Posts at *Blair*, *Castle Menzie*, &c. and *Bligh's* Battalion are to hold themselves in Readiness to march. His Royal Highness the Duke proposes to be at *Aberdeen* the Day after To-morrow; and upon Advice of the Arrival of the *French* Ships on this Coast, dispatch'd on *Sunday* the *Hound* Sloop, which was at *Montrose*, Northward, in quest of them, with Orders to go to *Aberdeen* and *Peterhead*, and further North, if by any Intelligence there should be Encouragement to come up with any of them; and the *Gloucester* appearing off *Montrose* the 24th, the like Orders were sent to the Captain of her.

Other Accounts from *Aberdeen* make the main Body of the Rebels which march'd for *Inverness*, amount to 4000 Men, or more.

March 8. Letters from his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, dated at *Aberdeen* the 28th of *February*, mention, that Advice had been received there that *Fort George* had been taken by the Rebels. They have published a Paper, importing, that they propose to lie still till Spring, and then to assemble a great Army of Highlanders, and make a fresh Irruption. Sir *James Grant's* People were in Arms for the King, headed by his Son, Mr. *Lewis Grant*, who with 300 of his Men, was within eight Miles of *Aberdeen*. His Royal Highness was preparing to march up to the Rebels at *Inverness*. Capt. *Dyves* of his Majesty's Ship the *Winchelsea*, had destroy'd the Dogger which lately landed the *French* Soldiers, with Saddles, &c. at *Aberdeen*. Lord *Loudon* and Lord *President* were on the 22d of *February* at *Balnagown*, [in *Ross-shire*] waiting his Royal Highness's Orders.

March 10. This Day an Express arriv'd from his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, with the following Intelligence.

Aberdeen, March 5. The whole Army arriv'd at
this

this Place by the End of last Week, and we shall have within these four or five Days a Recruit of 500 recover'd Men from *Edinburgh* and *England*, besides the Regiment of *Bligh*, which is coming up by Sea; and as the *Hessians* are moving forwards towards *Perth*, the *Scotch* Fusileers are also to come up this Way from that Place, as soon as the first Division of *Hessians* draws near it; and the Duke of *Kingston's* Regiment of Horse is within a March of us. The Day after his Royal Highness came hither, he detach'd Lord *Ancram* with 100 Dragoons, and Major *Morris* with 300 Foot under his Command, to a Castle at the Head of the River *Don*, 40 Miles from hence, call'd *Corgarf*, and situated in the Heart of the Rebellion, in order to get Possession of a Quantity of *Spanish* Arms and Powder which were lodg'd there: His Lordship took them without Resistance, the Rebels having quited the Castle upon his Approach; but as they had driven the Horses out of the Country, he was forced to destroy most of the Arms, and 30 Barrels of Powder. Lord *Aberdeen* [Earl of] is here, and shews the greatest Zeal for his Majesty's Service. Lord *Findlater*, [Earl of] and his Son-in-law, Mr. *Grant*, are also come hither, the latter of whom offers to bring out 600 of his People arm'd, which he will do as soon as every thing is ready for our March.

Two Days ago his Royal Highness receiv'd a Letter from Lord *Loudon*, dated *Balnegamar*, Feb. 22. wherein it is mentioned, that upon *Sunday* the 18th the Rebels lay within eight Miles of Lord *Loudon* at *Inverness*; upon which his Lordship march'd out with 1500 Men to beat up their Quarters, and got half Way undiscover'd, when a Detachment, which he had sent to prevent Intelligence, going a nearer Road, contrary to Orders, fired about thirty Shot at four Men, which alarm'd the Country, and threw the Body along with Lord *Loudon* into Confusion, during which a great Number of his People dispersed, so that it was necessary to march back to *Inverness*, from whence his Lordship would have join'd his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, but the Rebels changing their Situation, made that impossible,

possible, and his Lordship therefore finding himself at the same Time unable to defend the Place with the Numbers that remained with him, threw two of the independent Companies into the * Castle, with a sufficient Quantity of Provisions; and having put on Ship-board what Arms and Ammunition could be spared, on *Tuesday* at Twelve march'd out of *Inverness*, and crossed the Ferry at *Kessock* without the Loss of a Man, though the Rebels were in Possession of one End of the Town before he left the other. From thence he crossed into *Cromartie*, in order to have it in his Power to cross the *Firth of Murray*, and join his Royal Highness in case his Army had been so far advanced, but the Rebels increasing, obliged him to cross at *Tair*, in order to put himself behind the River in a defensible Post.

The last and best Accounts we had of the Rebels, were, that Lord *Lewis Gordon*, with the Person call'd Lord *John Drummond*, were at *Gordon-Castle*, † on this Side the *Spey*, with about 100 Men, just to cover their Quarters. The main of their Body, which they call 2000, is on the other Side of the River, making a Shew of retrenching themselves, though they have but two Pieces of Cannon with them, and those without Carriages, which they coasted along from *Montrose* hither.

The Pretender's Son is still at *Inverness*, with 3 or 4000 of the Clans, according to their own Reckoning, so that if a Stand is made at all, it will be probably there. We move but slowly; being obliged to carry Magazines of all Sorts of Provisions with us, which incumbers and retards us. The March from hence to *Inverness* will take some Days to form, as that of the Highlanders, of whom we shall have a considerable Body, must be concerted and settled at the same Time; but we shall be again in Motion as soon as possible.

March 14. This Afternoon an Express arriv'd from his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, with the following Advices.

* Fort *George*.

† About 50 Miles from *Aberdeen*, and 40 from *Inverness*.

Aberdeen, March 9. Information has been receiv'd, but we are not certain of the Truth of it, that 4 or 500 of the Rebels, with the *French* Picquets, were gone to Fort *Augustus*, and had taken the old Barracks, and that they expected to take the old Castle in a very few Days. They still pretend that they will defend the Passage of the *Spey*. The Pretender's Son is himself come to † *Elgin*, and is at present very ill there. The Person call'd Lord *John Drummond*, with the Remains of his Regiment, and the few *French* Horse lately landed, is at *Gordon Castle*: Their Low Country People, whom they set at 2000, are at *Elgin*, *Fochabers*, and other Places on both Sides the *Spey*. They are intrenching themselves, and preparing † Herissons and Crow Feet to spoil the Fords, and they give out that their Clans are coming behind them. His Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland* has ordered Lord *Loudon* to come and join the Army with all his Highlanders. As soon as the great Snow, which fell last Night, is a little run off, we shall march from hence. The Day before the Pretender's Son's Arrival at *Elgin*, some People unknown were shipp'd off in a little Fishing Vessel at *Portsoy*, which little Harbour is still in the Power of the Rebels. Three of the King's Ships are cruizing in the narrow Frith of *Murray*, which, it is hoped, will effectually prevent any Attempt which may be made by the *French* of assisting the Rebels at *Inverness*. The Disposition and Cantonment of our Troops are so contiguous, that we have no Reason to apprehend any Surprize. At this Time the whole of our Infantry is within the Towns of Old and New *Aberdeen*. At *Forfar*, where each of our four Divisions lay a Night, three *French Irish* Officers were conceal'd in the Town during the whole Time, and after all our Troops were pass'd thro', they were

† Ten Miles beyond *Gordon Castle*.

† The Herisson, or Hedge Hog, is like the Chevaux de Frise.

permitted to beat up for Volunteers there. *

A Design was form'd at *Montrose*, for the Country People to come down and rescue the Rebel Prisoners; but fortunately *Kingston's* Regiment being there, prevented the Affair, and the Prisoners are now ordered under a Guard to *Stirling*. By Advices from *Edinburgh*, upon *Bligh's* Regiment being embark'd to join our Army, some disaffected Persons had formed a Design to rise and break the Prison Doors; whereupon *Leigh's* Regiment has been ordered to march from *Berwick* to *Edinburgh*. The *Monroes*, *Sutherlands*, and the rest of the well-affected Northern Clans, are joined with Lord *Loudon*, and will come with him. The Duke of *Gordon* arriv'd this Evening at our Head Quarters, from his own House, (50 Miles) which he left Yesterday, on Foot, in the most secret Manner he could, the Rebels who have lived upon his Estate, having constantly watched his Grace ever since they have been there.

Aberdeen, March 14. Our Apprehensions about † Fort *Augustus* were well grounded, for we have now pretty certain Intelligence that it is fallen into the Rebels Hands, and that the Garrison, consisting of three Companies of *Guise's* Regiment, are Prisoners of War. The Rebels are laying in their Magazines and Stores there, and have actually blown up Fort *George*; in doing which, they have blown up their chief Engineer, Col. *Grant*. The Precautions we have taken for the Security of Fort *William*, will probably be of use, as our Accounts

* This and what follows, shews the Affection of that Part of the Country for the Rebels.

† Fort *Augustus*, is a regular Fortification, which was built by General *Wade*, near the South End of *Lochness*, to awe the Highlanders, and prevent them from disturbing his Soldiers, whom he employ'd in making a Road here, which with extraordinary Pains they carried through Mountains, Mosses, and Morasses, that seemed, as it were inaccessible, and made a most convenient Highway, which, considering its Consequences, as well as Difficulty, exceeds the Military Ways of the *Romans*.

of the Rebels assure us, they have actually invested that Place †; from which we are however assured, that they cannot cut off our Communication by Sea. 50 Men of *Guise's*, under the Command of a Captain and Lieut. will by this Time be arrived at *Dun Staffage*, from whence they can easily throw themselves into Fort *William*; some other Troops have been also ordered thither.

All the Advantages the Rebels will have gained by taking Fort *George* and Fort *Augustus*, and the Retreat of Lord *Loudon*, will be drawing the Seat of the War amongst the Hills, and protracting it a little Time; and the only Junction they have gained there, is some few of the *Mackenzies*, headed by the Lady *Seaforth*, but the Lord of that Name is with Lord *Loudon*, as is likewise Mr. *Mackintosh*, whose Wife is likewise in the Rebellion.

By all the Intelligence we have been able to get, it seems, that there are few or none of the Clans now in *Murray*, or on this Side the Country; and that all they have on the *Spey*, are the *Lowlanders*, and the greatest Part of the *French*.

Major Gen. *Bland* marched two Days ago to *Inverary* and *Old Meldrum*, one marched towards the *Spey*, with the *Royal's*, *Barrel's*, *Price's* and *Cholmondley's*, *Kingston's* Horse, and *Cobham's* Dragoons. He has the *Campbells* before him, with the Laird of *Graunt*, and 100 of his Followers.

Fort William, March 4. We have Advice here, that a Party of the Rebels, amounting to about 1000 Men, is at *Glenavis*, within two Miles of us, and that their Train of Artillery is to be to Morrow at *Highbridge*,

† This Fort was erected in Honour of King *William III.* (as the Village is called *Mary burgh*, in Honour of his Queen *Mary*) to curb the Highlanders, who, upon all Revolutions, used to be very unruly. Its Garrison over-awed the neighbouring Highlanders, when they armed for the Pretender in 1715. It is so situated, that if it be ever so much straitned by a Blockade, or Siege, by Land, 'tis open to the Sea, and may thereby receive constant Supplies.

fix Miles from this Fort. We have heard of the taking of Fort *Augustus*, and expect to be attacked, but Governor *Campbell* is determined to defend the Place to the utmost of his Power. For some Days past there have been some small Parties of Rebels posted on each Side the Narrows of *Carron*, in which, on *Saturday* last, they took one of the Boats belonging to the *Baltimore* Sloop, as she was coming from *Scalleshall Bay*, and sent the Crew Prisoners to their Head Quarters. As soon as we had Intelligence of this Accident, a Council was called, consisting of Land and Sea Officers, and a Resolution taken to send a strong Party to dislodge the Rebels. In Consequence thereof, early this Morning Capt. *Askew* of the *Serpent* Sloop, sent his Boat with 27 Men in it, another Boat of the *Baltimore's* with 24 Men, and a Boat belonging to Fort *William* with 20, down the Narrows, where they all arrived by Day-light. Capt. *Askew's* Men landed first, and were immediately attack'd by a Party of 80 Rebels, who fired upon them, but without doing them any Damage; and upon the rest of the Men belonging to the Boats coming up, the Rebels fled. Our People pursued them, burnt the Ferry-houses on both Sides of the Water, and a little Town with about 12 Houses in it, a Quarter of a Mile distant from the Ferry-house on the North Side, and destroyed or brought off all their Boats. Two of the Rebels were killed in this Affair, and several wounded. It was very lucky that our Boats went down as they did, for there was a Boat with a Party of Militia in it, that was coming hither from *Stalkirk Castle*, which would probably have fallen into the Hands of the Rebels, but for the Skirmish before-mentioned.

Dunstaffnage, March 6. It was expected that the Rebels would have got their Guns up to Fort *William* last Night. *Ellanstaiker Castle, March 7.* Yesterday Capt. *Frederick Scott* came hither from *Dunstaffnage*, but could not get any farther, the Rebels having guarded both Sides of the Narrows of *Carron*, for two Miles on this Side Fort *William*. Last Night our Centries saw several Lights, which they concluded belong'd to the Rebels

Parties

Parties marching towards Fort *William* from *Strath Appin*, which is near the Rock on which this Castle stands, and *Appin House* not a Mile from this.

Capt. *Scott*, however, soon found Means of throwing himself into the Fort, the Defence of which, under the Governor, he undertook and directed afterwards.

Journal of what passed at Fort William from the 14th to the 27th of March.

March 14. **B**EGAN to heighten the Parapets of our Walls on the Side where we apprehended the Rebels would attack us. This Work continued the whole Week through, till the two Faces of the Bastions were raised to seven Feet high.

15th. A Detachment of the Garrison, with some Men belonging to his Majesty's Sloops of War, went in armed Boats to endeavour to destroy *Killmady Barns*, commonly called the *Corpoch*: The Rebels thereupon flocked down in great Numbers. We fired some Swivels from our Boats. Several Small-shot were exchanged. We had a Sailor killed, and three Men wounded. The Tide failing, this Scheme miscarried.

Tuesday 18. The *Baltimore*, Capt. *Richard How*, went up towards *Killmady Barns*, in order to protect the landing of our Men; he fired several Shot, and threw some Cohorn-Shells, and set one Hovel on fire, but could not attempt landing, for the Rebels were intrenched by a hollow Road or Rill, and in great Numbers. The *Baltimore's* Guns being only four Pounders, had no Effect on the Stone Walls of these Barns, which the Rebels had loophol'd. We brought our People back without any Damage.

19th. We heard that a Man, whom we fired at last *Sunday* with a Swivel, was Engineer in Chief of the Rebels, and was dangerously wounded; also heard that we had killed four Rebels at *Corpoch* Yesterday. Three Centinels and a Drummer of *Guise's* Regiment made their Escape from the Rebels to us; they were taken at *Fort Augustus*.

20th. Several Parties covering our Sodd Diggers had Skirmishes with the Rebels upon the neighbouring Hills; but as both Sides skulked behind Craigs and Rocks, we received no Damage, and believe we did as little. This Evening about Eleven o'Clock the Rebels opened the Siege by discharging 17 Royals or 'small Bombs of five Inches and a half Diameter, weighing about 16 and 18 Pounds each, and loaded with 14 Ounces of Powder, from a Battery erected on a small Hill called the *Sugar-Loaf*, about 800 Yards off; which, because of the Distance, did no Execution, many falling short: And there were returned from the Garrison against the Rebels, eight Bombs of 13 Inches Diameter, six Cohorns, one 12 Pounders, five 6 Pounders, and two Swivels.

On *Friday* the 21st the Rebels finding the Battery too far off, erected a new one at the Foot of the *Cow-Hill*, about 400 Yards off, from which, betwixt Twelve and Four in the Morning, they discharged 84 of their Royals, which did little Damage, save penetrating thro' the Roofs of several Houses, beating down a few Floors, and slightly wounding two Men of *Ollir's* Company, and a young Man belonging to the Garrison: And there were returned against them 20 Bombs, nine Cohorns, three 6 Pounders and two Swivels.

On the 22d the Rebels opened their Battery of Cannon, from *Sugar-Loaf* Hill, consisting only of three Guns of 6 and 4 Pounders, but discharged only seven Times, and that without doing any Damage. About Twelve o'Clock of this Day, they sent a *French* Drum towards the Fort, who upon his Approach beat a Parley, and being ordered to come near the Walls, Capt. *Scot*, our Commander, ask'd him what he came about, to which he answered, *That General Stapleton, who commanded the Siege, by Directions from the Pretender's Son, had sent him with a Letter to the commanding Officer of the Garrison, requiring him to surrender.* Capt. *Scot* answered, *That he would receive no Letters from Rebels, and that he was determined to defend the Fort to the last Extremity.* The Drummer being returned to the Rebels with this Answer,
a close

a close Bombarding ensued on both Sides for some Hours; at last we silenced them by beating down their Battery. About Ten that Night the Rebels opened a second Bomb-Battery near the Bottom of the said *Cow-Hill*, about 300 Yards off, from which, and their Battery upon the *Sugar-Loaf Hill*, they discharged before three in the Morning 194 of their Royals, and 6 Cannon against us, but without doing any further Damage than penetrating through some few Roofs. We did not return them one Shell, but kept all our Men within Doors, except the Picquet to stand by the Fire Engine, the Governor and most of the Officers being upon the Ramparts.

Sunday 23. As soon as Day-light appeared, we fired 23 Bombs, two Cohorns, 12 Pounders, seven 6 Pounders, and six Swivels at the Rebel Batteries. Some of which must have torn up their Platforms. They, in Return, fired several Cannon upon us, but did no Harm, save shooting off the Leg of *Donald M^cIndeor* of *Ballinbay's* Company. About three this Afternoon some Vessels appeared with Supplies for us, and as soon as they had dropp'd Anchor, the Garrison all at once discharged eight 12 Pounders, two 6 Pounders, two Bombs and several Cohorns against their Battery, which were so well levelled, that not only a great Part of their Battery was beat down, but they visibly occasion'd the greatest Confusion amongst them. The Men from the Ships saw several of the Rebels fall. We understand they had given out, that they would burn this Place to the Ground in four Hours after their last Battery was erected. All this Evening the Rebels were employed in erecting another Work or Battery, under the Cover of their Cannon, about 300 Yards off, at the Foot of the *Cow-Hill*, which was spied from the Topmast of one of the Ships.

Monday 24. We fired but little, and the Rebels but little also. We employed the greatest Part of this Day in getting our Provisions on Shore.

Tuesday 25. At Day-break we sent out a Party to a Place about six Miles off, to bring in some Cattle.

The

The Rebels fired a good deal this Morning, and we plyed them a little with our Mortars and Guns. About Three in the Afternoon, our Party returned with 29 good Bullocks and Cows. This Evening we sent off another Party of 40 Men for another Prize of Bullocks, to pass the Narrows of *Carron*, and get off all they could from the Rebels Estates.

Wednesday 26. We fired slowly at their Batteries on the Hills, and as they only fired from two Guns, we concluded we had dismounted the third. This Afternoon our Boats returned with Cattle and Sheep from the Country near *Ardshields*; they also brought in four Prisoners, one of which was wounded. The Party burnt two Rebel Villages on *Appin's* Estate. This Night Capt. *Scott* went out and damm'd up some Drains near our Walls, in Hopes of rainy Weather, to make a small Inundation; and with some Pioneers raised the Glacis, or rather the Parapet, to seven Feet; for want of Pallisadoes we could not make a right Cover'd-Way, but still this prevented the Rebels from seeing the Foot of our Walls.

Thursday 27. At Day-break the Rebels open'd their new Battery of four Embrasures, but only with three Guns Six-pounders, with which they fired very briskly. We plied them well with our Mortars and Guns, and silenced one Gun before Eight in the Morning; about Nine we set their Battery Magazine on fire, which blew up. Their Fire was mostly laid at our Buildings, which they could not reach very low. In eight Days Siege, and pretty smart firing with Cannon, and 300 six Inch Shells thrown at us, we have had but one Man killed, seven wounded, and two bruised.

Edinburgh, April 5. By Express from the Isle of *Skie*, by way of *Inverary*, Lord *Loudon*, Lord President, Mr. *M'Leod*, with about 900 Men, arrived there the 26th of *March*; they are safe from the Enemy, as there is a Ship of War to guard the Coast. An Express is arrived from *Perth*, by which we are informed, that upon the 3d Instant, by Five o'Clock in the Morning, the Earl of *Crawfurd*, with a Party of Dragoons, ar-

rived at *Blair Castle*, and was followed by the Duke of *Athol*, and both were received by Sir *Andrew Agnew*; that the Rebels were retired to *Ruthven*; and that upon the 4th, the Prince of *Hesse* set out from *Dunkeld* for *Blair* with all the Cavalry and Hussars, and was followed by 1000 Foot.

Whitehall, April 12. Late last Night arrived an Express from *Edinburgh*, dispatch'd the 8th Instant, and brought the following Account of the raising of the Siege of *Fort William*.

Fort William, April 1. The 31st of *March* Captain *Scott* ordered twelve Men out of each Company to march out to the *Craigs*, about a hundred Yards from the Garrison, where the Rebels had a Battery; which, after some Dispute, and the Loss of one Man only, viz. Serjeant *Duncan Steward*, of the *Argyllshire* Troops, they rushed in upon and made themselves Masters of. They brought in three Brass Field Pieces Four-pounders, and two of the Cohorns, from which the Rebels threw their Shells, and brought off another Brass Cannon, a Six-pounder; which being too heavy to drag in, they spiked and left under the Walls, whence they afterwards dismounted it by a Cannon Shot. The other large Cannon and Mortars on that Battery they likewise spiked and left there, and brought in two Prisoners.

The Rebels still continue with five Cannon they have mounted, to give all the Uneasiness in their Power, having destroyed the Roofs of most of the Houses, but we don't mind that, while the Men are safe.

Ellanstalk, April 4. Yesterday the Rebels left their Batteries, and raised the Siege of *Fort-William*. Capt. *Scott* is in Possession of eight Cannon and seven Mortars, which they have left behind them.

As the Rebels carried a Furnace with them, they threw in a great many red-hot Bullets, and some bearded Pieces of Iron, a Foot long, and an Inch thick, which they designed should stick in the Timber-work, and set it on Fire.—We took in all four Brass four Pounders, four Iron Six pounders, nine Mortars, and their Furnace, which, with the Brass Guns, they took from
Sir

Sir *John Cope*; and during the Siege, buried only six Men. — Their Batteries were prodigiously strong, some of them being 27 Feet from the Embrasure to the other Side. — The Besiegers were about 1500, commanded by Brigadier *Stapleton*, and, under him, by *Cameron* of *Lochiel*, and *Clanronald*, with three or four more Chiefs of the *Macdonalds*, *Stewarts*, and *Camerons*.

Aberdeen, March 19. His Royal Highness having received Intelligence on *Sunday* the 16th Instant, that *Roy Stuart* was at * *Strathbogie*, with about 1000 Foot and 60 Hussars, sent Col. *Conway*, with Orders to Major General *Bland*, to attempt to surprize them; and if he should not succeed in that, to attack them: And his Royal Highness ordered Brigadier *Mordaunt*, with four Battalions, and four Pieces of Cannon, to march by Break of Day on *Monday* Morning to *Old Meldrum*, in order to sustain Major General *Bland*, if there should be Occasion. On *Monday* the 17th, Major General *Bland* marched towards *Strathbogie*, and was almost within Sight of the Place, when the Rebels had the first Notice of his Approach: Upon which they abandon'd the Town, and fled with the utmost Precipitation towards *Keith*. Our Van Guard pushed the Rear of the Rebels a good Way beyond the River *Deveson*; but as the Night was coming on, and the Evening was wet and hazy, Major General *Bland* order'd the Troops to quit the Pursuit: Notwithstanding which, the Volunteers, viz. the Marquis of *Granby*, Col. *Conway*, Capt. *Halden*, and several others, continued to pursue the Rebels, at least two Miles; whose Panick was so great, that it was concluded they would not halt long in a Place, till they had passed the *Spey*.

The Earl of *Loudon* remains at *Dornith*, in the County of *Sutherland*, having been joined by 310 Men, in four Companies, from the Earl of *Sutherland*, besides Serjeants, Corporals and Drums.

An Account is received from the Earl of *Crawfurd*, that two or three small Parties, posted at different

* 34 Miles.

Places in the Neighbourhood of *Athol*, have been surprized by the Rebels, and the Men either killed or taken Prisoners.

Perth, March 19. The Prince of *Hesse* went to *Dunkeld* on Friday last, and came hither on Saturday. There are Accounts, that a Party of *Argyllshire-men*, under the Command of *Glenure*, quarter'd at the Foot of *Kanach*, were attack'd by a Party of Rebels on Monday the 17th Instant, at Two o'Clock in the Morning, and either killed or taken Prisoners. Orders have been received at *Pitlochry*, six Miles below *Blair*, signed by some of the Rebels, to raise the Men in *Athol*; and the Rebels have placed Guards all the Way between *Blair* and that Place, which stops all Communication between *Dunkeld* to *Blair*. The Rebels have surprized two Parties of the *Argyllshire-men*, which were posted at *Blairfettie* and *Kennochan*, one three Miles, the other six Miles above *Blair*. The Party at *Cushiville*, three Miles from *Castle Menzies*, is said to have retired to the Garrison there. It is added, that Lord *George Murray*, with a Body of the Rebels, has actually attack'd the Castle of *Blair*; and that there was another Body of them within three Miles of *Castle Menzies*. So far the *Gazette*.

The Retreat of Lord *Loudon* to *Cromartie*, to take Shelter in that important Place, (as before mention'd) and thereby preventing its falling into the Hands of the *French*, was judg'd the best Step that could have been taken at that Juncture; as Nature seems to have formed the Haven there for the Reception and Security of Fleets, it being the finest, and indisputably the safest in *Britain*; that is, most capable of being strongly defended, either by ourselves or an Enemy: For it is scarce more than Pistol-Shot over at the Entrance, betwixt Rocks that are almost naturally impregnable, yet expands itself within to an Extent, and with a full Depth of Water, that are hardly any where else to be met with, and has a Bottom the clearest in the World, and most proper for Anchorage. Neither *Portsmouth* nor *Chatham*

Chatham can compare with it for natural Strength.

While his Royal Highness lay with the Army at *Aberdeen*, he was constantly employ'd in disciplining his Soldiers, settling the Route which was most proper for the Army to take, preparing Magazines of Provisions, &c. in order to march to the Rebels at *Inverness*, who, by the Preparations they were making, seem'd determin'd to stand a Battle at that Place.

An Order was likewise publish'd by his Royal Highness, commanding all those who had been press'd into the Rebellion, to quit that Service immediately, and return to their Allegiance.

At *Forfar*, an Order was published from all the Pulpits, signed by the Duke of *Cumberland*, requiring all such as had been engaged in the Rebellion, forthwith to deliver up their Arms, Designations, and Places of Abode, with a Promise of Recommendation to the Royal Mercy for such as should comply; but the Disaffected put bad Constructions on his merciful Design; and tho' many complied, yet others persisted in their Rebellion.

Private Letters from *Montrose* mention'd, that several Inhabitants of that Place had been taken into Custody for being concern'd in the present unnatural Rebellion; amongst whom was an eminent Practitioner in Physick, well known to many of the learned Part of the World. Also, that there had been no Election of Magistrates for that Place, as should have been according to Custom; upon which his Royal Highness thought fit to appoint proper Persons to act in that Capacity, till such Time as his Majesty's Pleasure should be signified.

The Rebels began now to gather to a Head again, great Numbers, who had gone from them, having rejoin'd them from their respective Clans. This Re-union of them, it's said, was owing to a Scheme calculated by a Gentleman of his own Accord, to prevent any such Insurrections for the future, by transporting them to *America*. Lord *Lovat* getting Notice of this, procured the Scheme in Writing, translated it into the
Highland

Highland Language, shewed it to the Rebels, told them that the Duke was coming to put it in Execution, and admonished them to rise and defend their Liberties, Properties, Wives and Children; and it seems they pursued the Advice.

The following Extract of a Letter from the young Pretender to his Father, as it appear'd in the *Utrecht Gazette*, gives a Detail of what had passed among the Rebels in *Scotland*, since the raising of the Siege of *Stirling*, wth a List of the Troops under his Command, which makes them above 20,000; and Copies were handed about accordingly among the Nobility and Cardinals at *Rome* with great Satisfaction. He tells his Father, ' That the Arrival of the *Hessian* Troops in ' *Scotland*, and the Coming up of the Reinforcements ' sent to the Duke of *Cumberland*, were the principal ' Reasons which made him determine to give over the ' Siege; that the Difficulty which his Troops had to ' subsist in the Situation in which they then were, had ' also made him resolve to march Northward; that ' he had divided his Troops in three Columns, one of ' which marched under his Command thro' *Athol* and ' *Badenoch*, towards the Shire of *Murray*, whilst the ' other two directed their Course thro' the Shires of ' *Perth*, *Angus*, *Merns*, and *Marr*, with Design that ' all the Three should meet again upon the Rivers ' *Spey* and *Findorn*, in order to possess themselves of ' the important Post of *Inverness*; that he had taken all ' possible Care to conceal the Design of his March ' from the *English* Troops, so that they were persuaded that his Army made this Motion with no other ' View but to disperse; that by moving Northwards ' he had another Advantage in View, which was, that ' of his facilitating his being joined by the Succours he ' expected from the Western Coast of *Scotland*, as ' well as from the Islands of *Mull* and *Skey*; that as ' Sir *Alexander Mackdonald*, whose Seat was in the ' last of these two Islands, remained inflexible to all his ' Solicitations, he had required nothing more of him, ' than that he would continue neutral; that he had ' offered

‘ offered the same Expedient to other Landholders who
 ‘ had refused to act in his Favour ; that several Inhabi-
 ‘ tants of the Isle of *Skey*, who were not Vassals to Sir
 ‘ *Alexander Mackdonald*, had promis’d to join him ;
 ‘ that he had receiv’d the like Assurances from several
 ‘ of the Clans upon the Coast of *Affynt* and *Caithness* ;
 ‘ that the Lord *Lovat* and his Son continued firmly at-
 ‘ tached to him, and that they neglected nothing that
 ‘ could contribute to the Advancement of his Cause ;
 ‘ that his principal Attention, since his being in *Scot-*
 ‘ *land*, had been to preserve Union and Concord
 ‘ among the Chiefs of his Army, and flatter’d himself
 ‘ with having succeeded therein, since no one of them
 ‘ had as yet forsaken him ; that they had given him a
 ‘ new Demonstration of their Attachment, when his
 ‘ Army left *Perth*, in signing an Association, by
 ‘ which they engaged, in the strongest Manner, ne-
 ‘ ver to abandon his Interest : That, moreover, what-
 ‘ ever might be the Success of his Enterprize, he was
 ‘ resolv’d to die Sword in Hand, rather than desist
 ‘ from what he had undertaken ; that the Succours of
 ‘ Arms, Money, and Ammunition, sent to him from
 ‘ *France* and *Spain*, continued to arrive ; that some of
 ‘ them had, indeed, the Misfortune to be taken by
 ‘ the *English* ; but that Loss, he hoped, would soon be
 ‘ repaired by the Arrival of those he expected.’

But no greater Stress is to be laid on these Allega-
 tions than is consistent with Probability, and Facts bet-
 ter attested.

LETTER from Keppoch and Lochiel to Mr. Stewart
 of Invernakeil, dated Glenturs, March 20, 1746.

S I R,

Yesternight we received a Letter from *Clunie*, giving
 an Account of the Success of the Party sent by his
 R—H— (*the Pretender*), under the Command of Lord
George Murray, to *Athol* ; a Copy of which Letter we
 thought proper to send you inclosed ; and as you happen,
 for the present, to lie contiguous to the *Campbells*, ’tis
 our

our special Desire, that you instantly communicate to *Airds* the Sheriff, and other leading Men among them, our Sentiments, (which, God willing, we are determined to execute) by transmitting this our Letter, and the inclosed Copy, to any the nearest to you.

It is our Opinion, that of all Men in *Scotland*, the *Campbells* had the least Reason of any to engage in the present War against his R——— H———'s Interest, considering they have always appeared in Opposition to the R———l Family since the Reign of *James VI.* and have been guilty of so many Acts of Rebellion and Barbarity during that Time, that no injured P——ce but would endeavour to resent it, when God was once pleased to put the Power in his Hands. Yet his present M———y, and his R——— H——— the P——— R——g——t, were graciously pleased, by their respective Declarations, to forgive all past Miscarriages to the most virulent and inveterate Enemy, and even bury them in Oblivion, provided they returned to their Allegiance; and, tho' they should not appear personally in Arms in support of their R———l Cause, yet their standing Neuter would entitle them to the good Graces of their injured Sovereign. But, in spite of all the Lenity and Clemency, that a P——ce could shew or promise, the *Campbells* have openly appeared, with their wonted Zeal for Rebellion and Usurpation, in a most officious Manner. Nor could we ever form a Thought to ourselves, that any Men, endow'd with Reason or common Sense, would use their fellow Creatures with such Inhumanity and Barbarity as they do; and of which we have daily Proofs, by their burning of Houses, stripping of Women and Children, and exposing them to the open Fields and Severity of the Weather, burning of Corn, houghing [*hamstringing*] of Cattle, and killing of Horses: to enumerate the whole would be too tedious at this Time. They must naturally reflect, that we cannot but look upon such Cruelties with Horror and Detestation, and with Hearts full of Revenge, will certainly endeavour to make Reprisals; and we are determined to apply to his R——— H———, for Leave and an Order

Order to enter their Country, with full Power to act at Discretion, and, if we are lucky enough to obtain it, we shall shew that we are not to make War against Women, and the brute Creation, but against Men, and as God was pleased to put so many of them in our Hands, we hope to prevail with his R—— H—— to hang a *Campbell* for every House that shall hereafter be burnt by them.

Notwithstanding the many scandalous and malicious Aspersions, industriously contrived by our Enemies, they could never, since the Commencement of the War, impeach us with any Acts of Hostilities, that had the least Tendency to such Cruelty, tho' we had it in our Power, if barbarous enough to execute it.

When Courage fails against Men, it betrays Cowardice to a great Degree, to vent the Spleen against Brutes, Houses, Women, and Children, that cannot resist. We are not ignorant of their villainous Intentions, by the intercepted Letter from the Sheriff *Airds*, &c. which plainly discovers, that it was by their Application, that their General *Cumberland* granted Orders for burning, &c. which he could not be answerable for to the *British* Parliament, being most certain that such Barbarity could never be countenanced by any Christian Senate.

(Sign'd)

DONALD CAMERON, of *Lochiel*.
ALEX. M'DONNELL, of *Ketpoch*.

I cannot omit taking Notice, that my People have been the first that have felt the cowardly Barbarity of my pretended *Campbell* Friends; I shall only desire to live to have an Opportunity of thanking them for it in the open Field.

(Sign'd)

DONALD CAMERON.

On the News of the Rebels endeavouring to force the Castle of *Blair*, which was garrison'd by Sir *Andrew Agnew* with a Corps of about 300 Men, the two *Hessian* Battalions that were left at *Stirling*, came forward to *Creif*, March 19. The 24th the four Battalions

at *Perth* marched, and encamped that Night at *Nairn* House, about half way to *Dunkeld*. The 25th 600 Men marched into that Place. The 26th the rest marched from *Nairn*; so that on the 27th there were three Regiments in *Dunkeld*; and the two from *Crief* encamp'd at the Bridge of the *Tay*. When the Rebels, under the Command of Lord *George Murray*, came before the Castle, Sir *Andrew* offer'd them Battle, which they refus'd; but their Body increasing, he took to the Castle; which he defended with the greatest Bravery and Resolution, 'till *April* the 3d, when he was reliev'd by the Earl of *Crawford*, with a Party of Dragoons, upon whose Approach the Rebels retired to *Ruthven*; and the Earl, with the Duke of *Athol*, were received in the Castle by Sir *Andrew*, who, with his Garrison were reduc'd to the last Extremity, being oblig'd to eat Horse-Flesh for several Days. On the 4th the Prince of *Hesse* set out from *Dunkeld* for *Blair* with all the Cavalry and Hussars, and was follow'd by 1000 Foot. The Siege of this Castle being thus happily rais'd, the Prince of *Hesse* return'd to *Perth* the 7th, intending to encamp there with all the six *Hessian* Battalions, except 500 Men who were order'd to remain at *Tay Bridge*.

Now I am upon the Article of Sieges, I must not omit that of the Barracks of *Ruthven*, tho', in Point of Time, it should have been related before.

Perth, Feb. 27. Last Night Lieutenant *Mulloy*, of Colonel *Lee's* Regiment, came to this Town from *Ruthven* in *Badenoch*, who commanded that Garrison; from him we have the following Particulars. The 30th of last *August*, he was attacked by by 350 of the *Camerons* and others of the Clans, he made a brave Defence with fourteen Men only; the Clans were commanded by Col. *Cameron*, *Lochiel's* Brother, *Lochgarry*, and Col. *Sullivan*, they kept him and a small Party in Action about four Hours, he only lost one Man; of the Enemy were killed, died of their Wounds and disabled, fourteen. Colonel *Cameron* acknowledged he had nine
Holes

Holes in his outside Coat, which he told the Lieutenant, after the Surrender of the Garrison the 11th Instant, upon the following Conditions.

General *Gordon* (*Glenbucket*) sent a Message to the Lieutenant on the 10th Instant, upon the Approach of about three Hundred of the Highland Army to the Village of *Ruthven*, desiring he would surrender the Garrison, and that he should have favourable Conditions. The Lieutenant answer'd, that it was not consistent with his Honour to do so, and that he would not give up his Garrison, until he was besieg'd in Form, and that he could not see yet but that he was able to make a good Defence. This was about Eight o'Clock in the Morning. About Three in the Afternoon, some Cannon appear'd in the Village, which was planted against the Garrison, under Cover of some Huts, and discharg'd briskly three Shot against the Garrison; finding that there was no Flag of Truce hung out, and that the Lieutenant was resolv'd to defend, Col. *Grant* was sent with the following Summons, conducted by *John Macpherson*, Deputy-Barrack-Master.

' These are by his Royal Highness's Order. I send
' you this to desire you will surrender without Loss of
' Time to give up the Barrack, and so render yourselves
' Prisoners at Discretion, or these are to certify you are
' to expect no Mercy.'

GORDON.

The Answer.

S I R,

I Don't see but that I am in a Condition to make a good Defence in my Garrison. Still I know I cannot stand a long and regular Siege, especially against Cannon, yet I am resolv'd, to the last Extremity, in every Respect to sustain the Character of a Gentleman, and to answer the Expectation and Confidence of my Royal Master, with Regard to what he has committed to my Trust.

To be brief, I will not surrender until your Prince's

A a a 2

Approach

Approach to this Place, and then upon the following Conditions only:

1st, That my Men and I be humanely treated, as I am well inform'd of the Revenge and Threats denounced against us by the Clans who attacked this Garrison last *August*. 2dly, That we shall not be rifled or pillaged, and that your Prince grant me my Parole of Honour, and set my Men at Liberty, as he has done other Prisoners hitherto, considering the Difference betwixt Prisoners of this Kind, and those taken in the Field of Battle. General *Gordon*, an experienced humane Officer, can't deny this reasonable Entreatment, and upon Performance thereof, I will deliver the Keys of the Garrison to your Prince, upon giving a Guarantee to fulfil the above Conditions.

Further, I permit General *Gordon* to send his Horses and Grooms to my Stables this Night, without Arms; all I require for my Honour and Security on this Head, is, that Col. *Grant* may be permitted to stay as Hostage in my House until the Prince's Arrival.

Six o'Clock at Night.

MULLOY.

To which General Gordon answer'd.

S I R,

I Receiv'd your Proposals, which I think too high to propose your giving the Keys to none but the Prince; I think my having his Commands to attack your Barrack is sufficient, upon your surrendering, to receive the Keys from, and if you rightly consider and ponder the Thing, you shall find it to your Advantage.

I have again troubled Col. *Grant* to shew you, that I understand you are afraid of Maltreatment, and risking your Honour in giving up the Keys immediately to me: To avoid all Scruples of this Kind, and to shew you that I am resolved to treat you with all Humanity and civil Usage, if you give up your Arms to me this Night, and suffer 20 or 30 Men, for whose civil Behaviour towards you and Men I shall answer, you shall live peaceably in the Barrack until the Prince come, from whose Lenity

you

you may expect all good Treatment.

These shall be the last Conditions you'll have from me, and shall be very sorry if you force me to do what you may repent of and will not be agreeable to me; for any Thing more I refer to Colonel Grant.

Ten o'Clock at Night.

GORDON.

The Answer.

S I R,

I Receiv'd Yours concerning my delivering up my Arms this Night, and receiving Men into my Garrison, I cannot comply to it. To-morrow Morning at Ten o'Clock, if you make the Demand, and give a Gurantee to fulfil your Letter, and let me continue in Possession of my Room and Kitchen, and Provisions, with the like Liberty for my Men, until your Prince comes, I shall then comply to render you my Arms, and receive 16 Men only, for whose Conduct towards me and Men you'll be answerable.

Eleven o'Clock at Night.

MULLOY.

The above Articles were agreed to at Twelve o' Clock next Day, the 11th. The Lieutenant had but twelve Men, whereof three were useless.

Return we now to his Royal Highness, whom we left at *Aberdeen*, where he was detained by the Severity of the Weather, which prevented him, for some Time, from prosecuting his Designs against the Rebels. But tho' this might a little retard the Execution of his Projects, yet, in the Main, it contributed not a little, to put a finishing Stroke to the Rebellion. For now he had Leisure to recruit and strengthen his Army, exercise his Men, and instruct them in that Kind of Discipline that was necessary for them to be Masters of, to put them upon an equal Footing with their Highland Adversaries. Here he could deliberate with his Officers what were the fittest Measures to be taken to secure the two
principal

principal Passages in the Northern Provinces of *Scotland*, in such a Manner, that it was equally impossible for the Rebels to maintain themselves in their present Situation, or to break out again, in order to steal a fresh March to the South. Now the Gentry and Nobility, inhabiting that Part of the Country, had an Opportunity of paying their Respects to the Duke, and manifesting their Duty and Allegiance to the Royal Family.

The following Extract of a Letter from *Aberdeen*, will give the Reader some tolerable Idea of the Figure which the Duke made while he continued there.

HIS Royal Highness is in good Health, and all Degrees of People are charmed with his Deportment; so that the Disaffected cannot help saying, his Presence alone is equal to an Army, and our Friends, when they see him equally attentive to Business and Diversion, and as solicitous to please as to execute his Office, ask, Whether the Duke was sent down to civilize, or subdue the North? And we answer plainly, He is come to do both. The late bad Weather has afforded him Leisure enough for the former, and as the Air grows warmer, he will infallibly take the necessary Measures for performing the latter; and, till the Season would allow, even *Cæsar* himself must have staid.

In another Letter from a Gentleman at *Aberdeen* to his Friend in *London*, the Writer says, speaking of the Duke, —

I Attend his Court daily, not to ask any Thing, but to hear and admire his good Sense and Virtue, which appears in all he says and does. He has been here above fourteen Days, and I protest I have not heard him say a mean Thing all the Time I have been to wait at his Levee. If he continues to have great Occasions, such as he has already had, of exercising his Parts, I am convinc'd he will turn out one of the most accomplish'd Princes of our, or any Age; for he appears to be thoughtful, wise, sedate, and good-natur'd, as well as brave. He seem'd

to

to be much pleas'd with the Appearance of our Ladies at the Ball he gave them, and enter'd with much Spirit and good Humour into the Country and *Scots* Dances. He saluted about 200 Ladies there, and made them very happy in his frank and easy Carriage. About 100 Ladies had the Honour of supping with him, at a magnificent Entertainment prepared in our publick Library.

But his Royal Highness did not gain the Esteem and Affection of the People, merely by his Affability and obliging Behaviour; but likewise by maintaining the strictest Discipline in his Army, and by causing Justice to be done to every one who justly complain'd of any Injury offer'd them by his Soldiers; as is evident from the following Instances.

Some detached Parties having plunder'd the House of Mr. *Gordon* of *Cowbardie*, who is in the Rebellion, his Lady, the Lord *Forbes's* Daughter, petitioned by her Father, to his Royal Highness for Redress, who, upon Enquiry, finding the Complaint just, declared that there never was any Order given for taking more than the Cattle and Forage of the Rebels, and the Rest to be left to the Decision of the Law; and immediately ordered the Restitution of every Thing that had been taken away, and presented the Lady with a Purse of 100 Guineas, and gave her his own signed Protection.

One *Daniel Hart*, of the late Sir *Robert Monro's* Regiment, having took six Guineas of the Wife of *Francis Ross*, Merchant, in *Aberdeen*, to protect her House and Shop from being pillag'd, his Highness order'd him to be tried by a Court Martial, by which he was adjudg'd to be cashier'd, and render'd incapable of ever serving under his Majesty in any Capacity whatever.

His Royal Highness likewise order'd a Fort to be built at *Aberdeen*, to be garrison'd by the *Scots* Fuzileers, under the Command of Capt. *Crosby*, in order to secure the Town from any Insults from *Glenbucket's* People, or others.

While his Royal Highness lay at *Aberdeen*, he was continually sending out Parties to scour the Country,

and

and get Intelligence of the Motions of the Rebels. In one of these Expeditions, a Captain of Highlanders, whom General *Bland* had detach'd with a Party of 70 Highlanders, and 30 of *Kingston's* Men, to *Keith* from *Strathbogie*, was surpriz'd, and his whole Party lost, except a Cornet, five of *Kingston's* Men, two Horses, and one Highlander, who made their Escape. The Rebels marched from *Fochabers* in the Night, surrounded *Keith*, and enter'd at both Ends. On the first Alarm, the Party drew up in the Churchyard, and defended themselves for above half an Hour. This Misfortune, however had one good Effect, viz. that it taught the King's Troops better Discipline for the future; for this Party had Orders to join the General again that Night, but on false Notice that the Rebels had passed the *Spey*, they thought themselves secure.

Lord *Loudon* likewise met with a little Misfortune, some of his People being surpriz'd by the Rebels at *Dornoch*, in the following Manner. The Rebels having collected a Number of fishing Boats at *Findorn* and in the *Murray Firth*, put four Men in each of them, and taking Advantage of a thick Fog, which lasted eight Days, coasted round *Torbotness* to *Tayne*, in *Ross-shire*, where lay many of their Men; of whom they embarked to the Number of 12, or 1500, with the Duke of *Perth*, Lord *Cromarty* and *Clanronald*; and on *March* 20, at eight in the Morning, crossed the Ferry, and landed on the *Sutherland* Side, about two Miles from *Dornoch*, and surprized and made Prisoners 60 of Lord *Loudon's* Regiment, among whom were Major *Mackenzie*, Capt. *Sutherland* of *Forse*, the Laird of *Mackintosh*, and Adjutant *Robert Grant*.

The King's Army was divided into three Cantonnements; the whole first Line, consisting of six Battalions, the Duke of *Kingston's* Horse, and *Cobham's* Dragoons, were at *Strathbogie*, within 12 Miles of the *Spey*, under the Command of the Lord *Albemarle*, and Maj. Gen. *Bland*. The Reserve, consisting of three Battalions, with four Pieces of Cannon, under the Command of Brig. Gen. *Mordaunt*, lay at *Old Meldrum*, half Way between

between *Strathbogie* and *Aberdeen*. And the whole second Line, consisting of the six remaining Battalions, and Lord *Mark Kerr's* Regiment of Dragoons, were at *Aberdeen*.

His Royal Highness being inform'd, that the Earl of *Airly*, Father to Lord *Ogilvie*, was raising his Men to join the Rebels, sent Capt. *Hewett* with 100 Men to take Possession of his House, and to make him Prisoner in it, until his People should bring in their Arms, and behave as became good Subjects; which soon had a good Effect, and Numbers brought in their Arms. His Highness likewise order'd Major *La Lausille*, with 300 Men, to go to *Glensfisk*, which is one of the most rebellious Parts, to attack all he should find in Arms against the Government, and to burn the Habitations of such who had left them and were with the Rebels. This had the desired Effect, for immediately all the Rebels inhabiting *Lochabar*, upon hearing the News, deserted, and went Home.

March 11. The Weather still continuing bad, and the Waters of the *Spey* so rais'd that they were impassable, the Army was oblig'd to remain in their Cantonments; however the Duke resolv'd to march on the first favourable Opportunity.

The Rebel Army was at this Time very much distress'd for Want both of Provisions and Money, their Men having had no Pay for seven or eight Days before; which occasion'd a great Desertion among them, 200 of *Stoneywood's* Men having left them, as their Chief were attempting to embark them at *Findorn*.

A Party of the Rebels came down to the Earl of *Finlater's* House at *Cullen*, with an Order from the Pretender's Son to burn the House, unless his Steward and Tenants immediately paid the Cess and Levy that they demanded.

About this Time the Rebels fitted out a Ship at *Findorn*, on Board of which they propos'd to carry off the Remainder of their Prisoners to *France*; and the Person they call'd the *French* Ambassador, actually arrived there in his Coach, and had waited four Days for an

Opportunity of embarking.

The Weather now beginning to clear up, it was expected that the *Spey* would be fordable in a few Days; and the South Wind brought up their Firing and Provisions; so that the Duke's Army was ready to march upon the first Advice that they could cross the *Spey*, which he was daily sending out Parties to reconnoitre.

By Advices from *Ardoch* of the 31st of *March*, his Royal Highness was inform'd, that Lord *Loudon*, and the Men under his Command, were arriv'd in the Isle of *Skey*, and were joined by Sir *Alexander Macdonald* of *Slate*, and, as said, by the Lord *Fortrose*; upon which his Highness sent a large Quantity of Meal thither for their Support.

By a Letter from *Blair Castle*, *April* 5. his Royal Highness was inform'd, that the Rebels, said to be 2000 in Number, had besieged that Place seventeen Days; that the Garrison consisted but of 300 Men, and had but 24 Charges of Powder and Ball each; that their Allowance of Provisions to each Man, was but 12 Ounces of Bread, and three of Cheese for 24 Hours, and had a great Scarcity of Water all the Time. The Rebels cannonaded the Place Night and Day, and sometimes with red-hot Balls, which set it on Fire three Times, but the Garrison got it extinguish'd, tho' they every Moment expected to be blown up; but the *Hessians* happily coming to their Relief, the Rebels precipitately fled.

Give me Leave to add here (tho' it be a small Digression) a Clause out of the Earl of *Chesterfield's* Speech, made to the Parliament of *Ireland*, at the Close of their last Sessions, *April* 11, 1746. — 'The Rebellion, ' which rather disturb'd than endanger'd the King's ' Government, has been defeated, tho' not yet totally ' suppress'd; but as those flagitious Parricides, who were ' abandon'd enough to avow, and desperate enough ' to engage in, the Cause of *Popery* and *Tyranny*, ' have already been repuls'd and pursued by the Valour ' and Activity of his Royal Highness the Duke, there

' is

‘ is the strongest Reason to believe that he will soon
 ‘ complete the Work which he has so gloriously begun,
 ‘ and restore the Tranquillity of the Kingdom. This
 ‘ Attempt, therefore, to shake his Majesty’s Throne,
 ‘ will serve to establish it the more firmly, since all *Eu-*
 ‘ *rope* must now know the unanimous Zeal and Affection
 ‘ of his Subjects, for the Defence and Support of his
 ‘ Person and Government; and those Hopes are at
 ‘ last extinguish’d with which the Pretender has so long
 ‘ flatter’d, and (as it now appears) deceived himself;
 ‘ even the Manner in which he has been assisted by those
 ‘ Powers, who encourag’d him to the Attempt, must
 ‘ convince him, that he has now been, what he ever
 ‘ will be, the occasional Tool of their Politicks, not
 ‘ the real Object of their Care.’

April 8. His Royal Highness, with the Army, marched from *Aberdeen*, and encamp’d the 11th at *Cullen*, where Lord *Albemarle* joined him, and the whole Army assembled; the 12th they marched to the *Spey*, and pass’d it with no other Loss than that of one Dragoon and four Women, who were all drown’d.

This River, by its Rapidity, Quantity of Water, Breadth, and at most Seasons unfordable, seem’d to be the Pass where the most strenuous Opposition would be made; and accordingly, on the Approach of his Royal Highness, the Rebels appeared in a Body of about 2000, and, by their Dispositions, seem’d determin’d to dispute the Passage with the King’s Army. His Highness immediately order’d some Pieces of Cannon to be pointed, and dispos’d his Troops for fording the River, and making the Attack; but the Rebels unus’d to face the Duke of *Cumberland*, fled with the utmost Precipitation. Their Hussars stopp’d, being tolerably well mounted: But the Duke of *Kingston*’s Horse, entering the Water, they fled likewise; and one of *Kingston*’s Horsemen was shot thro’ the Coat. — That Night his Royal Highness reach’d *Elgin*, which is only 28 Miles from *Inverness*, and the Country so plain

and easy, that there was no Difficulty for the Army to act.

The Account given in the *Gazette* of this Passage of the *Spey*, is as follows. *Spey Mouth, April 13.* Maj. Gen *Huske* was detach'd in the Morning with 15 Companies of the Grenadiers, the Highlanders, and all the Cavalry, and two Pieces of Cannon, and his Royal Highness went with them himself. On their first Appearance the Rebels retired from the Side of the *Spey* towards *Elgin*; whereupon the Duke of *Kingston's* Horse immediately forded over, sustained by the Grenadiers and Highlanders; but the Rebels were already got out of their Reach before they could pass; the Foot waded over as fast as they arrived; and tho' the Water came up to their Middles, they went on with great Chearfulness.

The Duke, with his Army, were now in full March to meet and engage the Rebels, who, he was inform'd, were encamp'd at *Culloden* Heath; where on the 16th, he found them and gave them a terrible Overthrow. But before we relate the Particulars of that Battle, it will be necessary, (as the Order of Time requires it) to give an Account of another memorable Defeat, which on the 15th one of their Chiefs, the Earl of *Cromarty*, receiv'd by some of the Loyal Clans.

It must be remark'd, that the Earl of *Cromarty* was very active for the Rebels, and was so powerful in those Parts north of *Inverness*, as to oblige the Lord *Rea* to leave his Country, being threaten'd with Fire and Sword, unless his Men should submit, and deliver up their Arms; the Lord *Rea* retired by Sea to *Leith*, and good Part of his Men to *Tongue*, where they had the good Fortune to surprize the Crew of the *Hazard* Sloop. Being afterwards reinforc'd by some of the *Monroes*, and the Militia of *Sutherland*, they engaged the Earl at *Golspy*, and took him, and his Son Lord *MacLeod*, &c. Prisoners; as appears by the following Narrative which was attested by Ensign *O Mackay*, and by him deliver'd the Earl of *Sutherland*, April 15.

Ensign *John Mackay*, of the Earl of *Sutherland's* Militia,

litia, having kept a private Intelligence with some Persons in his Lordship's House at *Dunrobin*, it happened on the 15th of *April* last, that the said *Mackay* having got the proper Signal from the Top of the Tower of that House, ran with 26 Men to the Water of *Golfry*, and as the Body of the Rebels, consisting of near 400, had marched some Distance before Lord *Cromarty*, &c. *Mackay*, with 26 Men, got between the Officers and the main Body, and, by firing briskly on them, first drove back the Officers to *Dunrobin*, where they secured the Gate, and by ringing a Bell on the Tower, sounding a Trumpet, and displaying a white Flag, they gave the Alarm to their Men to return to their Relief. In the mean Time *Mackay* had dispatched five Men to call Lord *Sutherland's* Men from the different Corners where they were stationed, to come to his Assistance, and at the same Time placed the Remainder in three Divisions, so as to divert the Enemy till the rest should join him, and firing briskly on them in their Return to *Dunrobin*, obliged some to take to a Boat for their Safety, and the rest perceiving the Militia coming down from the Hills in such Numbers that they despair'd of Success, directly made the best of their Way to the little Ferry; but Lord *Sutherland's* Men pursued them so close, that by Water and firing they killed about 50 of them, and took 165 Prisoners, after which they returned to *Dunrobin*, where *Mackay* directly asked Leave to speak to the Earl of *Cromarty*, which being granted, he told him plainly, that if he did not surrender the House, the Numbers that were without would blow it up, and run all Hazards of their Master's Displeasure; upon which Lord *Cromarty* asked half an Hour to consider of it. In the mean time *Mackay* went down Stairs, and told the Guard that was in the House, that it was needless to keep their Arms any longer, as their Officers had surrendered; on which they delivered them to *Mackay*, who put them in the Porter's Lodge and secured the Key, then got Possession of the Key of the Gate, called in Lord *Sutherland's* Men, went up Stairs and told Lord *Cromarty*, &c. that there was no
more

more Time for Delays, so disarmed and took them Prisoners, and sent a Letter of Advice to Capt. *Dove* of the *Hound* Man of War, who received them all Prisoners, and brought them to *Inverness* where the Camp was.

We come now to give a Relation of the Battle of *Culloden*; a Battle which will for ever stand recorded in the *British* Annals as an eternal Monument of *English* Bravery, when animated and encourag'd by the Presence and Conduct of a General who, as he is himself a Stranger to Fear, never fails to reward the Prowess even of the meanest Soldier.

The Army being drawn up, facing the Enemy, and ready to engage, his Royal Highness, calling the Officers and Soldiers about him who were nearest, bespoke them in the following Terms, as affirm'd by one of the Officers who heard him, and took down his Words in Writing.

Gentlemen and Fellow Soldiers,

‘ I Have but little Time to address myself to you, but
 ‘ I think proper to acquaint you, that you are
 ‘ instantly to engage in Defence of your King and
 ‘ Country, your Religion, your Liberties, and Pro-
 ‘ perties; and through the Justice of our Cause, I make
 ‘ no Doubt of leading you on to certain Victory.
 ‘ Stand but firm, and your Enemies will soon fly be-
 ‘ fore you: But if there is any amongst you, who
 ‘ thro’ Timidity, are diffident of their Courage or Be-
 ‘ haviour, which I have not the least Reason to suspect;
 ‘ or any others, who through Conscience or Inclina-
 ‘ tion, cannot be zealous or alert in performing their
 ‘ Duty; it is my Desire, that all such would imme-
 ‘ diately retire; and I further declare, that they shall
 ‘ have my free Pardon for so doing; for I had much
 ‘ rather be at the Head of one thousand brave and re-
 ‘ solute Men, than ten thousand amongst whom there
 ‘ are some who, by Cowardice or Misbehaviour, may
 ‘ dispirit or disorder the Troops, and so bring Dishonour
 ‘ and Disgrace on an Army under my Command.’

Here

Here follows an Account of the Battle at *Culloden*,
as published by Authority.

Inverness, April 18.

ON *Tuesday* the 15th the Rebels burnt *Fort Augustus*, which convinced us of their Resolution to stand an Engagement with the King's Troops. We gave our Men a Day's Halt at *Nairn*, and on the 16th marched from thence, between four and five, in four Columns. The three Lines of Foot (reckoning the Reserve for one) were broken into three from the Right, which made the three Columns equal, and each of five Battalions. The Artillery and Baggage follow'd the first Column upon the Right, and the Cavalry made a fourth Column on the Left.

After we had marched about eight Miles, our advanced Guard, composed of about 40 of *Kingston's*, and the Highlanders led by the Quarter-Master-General, perceived the Rebels at some Distance making a Motion towards us on the Left, upon which we immediately formed; but, finding the Rebels were still a good Way from us, and that the whole Body did not come forward, we put ourselves again upon our March in our former Posture, and continued it to within a Mile of them, where we again formed in the same Order as before. After reconnoitring their Situation, we found them posted behind some old Walls and Huts, in a Line with *Culloden-House*. As we thought our Right entirely secure, General *Hawley*, and General *Bland*, went to the Left with the two Regiments of Dragoons, to endeavour to fall upon the Right Flank of the Rebels, and *Kingston's* Horse was order'd to the Reserve. The ten Pieces of Cannon were disposed, two in each of the Intervals of the first Line, and all our Highlanders (except about 140 which were upon the left with General *Hawley*, and who behaved extremely well) were left to guard the Baggage.

When we were advanced within 500 Yards of the Rebels, we found the Morass upon our Right was ended, which left our Right Flank quite uncovered to them;

them; his Royal Highness thereupon immediately order'd *Kingston's* Horse from the Reserve, and a little Squadron of about 60 of *Cobham's* which had been patrolling, to cover our Flank; and *Pulteney's* Regiment was order'd from the Reserve to the Right of the *Royals*.

We spent above half an Hour after that, trying which should gain the Flank of the other; and his Royal Highness having sent Lord *Bury* forward within a hundred Yards of the Rebels, to reconnoitre somewhat that appear'd like a Battery to us, they thereupon began firing their Cannon, which was extremely ill serv'd and ill pointed; ours immediately answer'd them, which began their Confusion. They then came running on in their wild Manner; and upon the Right, where his Royal Highness had placed himself, imagining the greatest Push would be there, they came down three several Times within a hundred Yards of our Men, firing their Pistols and brandishing their Swords; but the *Royals* and *Pulteney's* hardly took their Firelocks from their Shoulders, so that after those faint Attempts they made off; and the little Squadrons on our Right were sent to pursue them. General *Hawley* had, by the Help of our Highlanders, beat down two little Stone Walls, and came in upon the Right Flank of their second Line.

As their whole first Line came down to attack at once, their Right somewhat out flank'd *Barrel's* Regiment, which was our Left, and the greatest Part of the little Loss we sustained, was there; but *Bligh's* and *Sempil's* giving a Fire upon those who had out flank'd *Barrel's*, soon repuls'd them, and *Barrel's* Regiment and the Left of *Monroe's* fairly beat them with their Bayonets: There was scarce a Soldier or Officer of *Barrel's*, and of that Part of *Monroe's* which engaged, who did not kill one or two Men each with their Bayonets and Spontoons.

The Cavalry, which had charged from the Right and Left, met in the Centre, except two Squadrons of Dragoons, which we miss'd, and they were gone in pursuit of the Runaways: Lord *Ancram* was order'd

to pursue with the Horse as far as he could; and did it with so good Effect, that a very considerable Number was killed in the Pursuit.

As we were in our March to *Inverness*, and were near arrived there, Major General *Bland* sent the annexed Papers, which he received from the *French* Officers and Soldiers surrendering themselves Prisoners to his Royal Highness, Major General *Bland* had also made great Slaughter, and took about 50 *French* Officers and Soldiers Prisoners, in his Pursuit.

By the best Calculation that can be made, 'tis thought the Rebels lost 2000 Men upon the Field of Battle, and in the Pursuit. We have here 222 *French*, and 326 Rebel Prisoners, as will appear by Lists hereunto annexed. Lieutenant Colonel *Howard* killed an Officer, who appeared to be Lord *Strathallan*, by the Seal, and different Commissions from the Pretender found in his Pocket.

'Tis said Lord *Perth*, Lord *Nairn*, *Lochiel*, *Keppock*, and *Appin Stuart*, are also killed. All their Artillery and Ammunition, of which a List is also annexed, were taken, as well as the Pretender's and all their Baggage. There were also 12 Colours taken.

All the Generals, Officers, and Soldiers, did their utmost in his Majesty's Service, and shewed the greatest Zeal and Bravery on this Occasion.

The Pretender's Son, it is said, lay at Lord *Louat's* House at *Aird*, the Night after the Action. Brigadier *Mordaunt* is detached with 900 Volunteers this Morning into the *Fraziers* Country, to attack all the Rebels he may find there. Lord *Sutherland's* and Lord *Rea's* People continue to exert themselves, and have taken upwards of 100 Rebels, who are sent for; and there is great Reason to believe Lord *Cromarty*, and his Son are also taken. The *Monroes* have kill'd 50 of the Rebels in their Flight. As it is not known where the greatest Bodies of them are, or which Way they have taken in their Flight, his Royal Highness has not yet determined which Way to march. On the 17th, as his Royal Highness was at Dinner, 3 Officers, and about 16 of

Fitz James's Rogiment who were mounted, came and surrender'd themselves Prisoners.

The kill'd, wounded, and missing of the King's Troops, (as by the annex'd List) amount to above 300.

The *French* Officers will be all sent to *Carlisle*, till his Majesty's Pleasure shall be known.

The Rebels, by their own Accounts, make their Loss greater by 2000 than we have stated it. Four of their principal Ladies are in Custody, *viz.* Lady *Ogilvie*, Lady *Kinloch*, Lady *Gordon*, and the Laird of *McIntosh's* Wife. Major *Grant*, the Governor of *Inverness*, is retaken; and the Generals *Hawley*, Lord *Albemarle*, *Husk* and *Bland*, have Orders to enquire into the Reasons for his surrendering of *Fort George*.

P. S. Lord *Cromarty*, Lord *McCleod* his Son, with other Prisoners, according to the inclosed List, are just brought in from *Sutherland*, by the *Hound Sloop*, which his Royal Highness had sent for them, and they are just now landing.

Translation of a Letter from the Officers in the Service of his most Christian Majesty, who were at Inverness the Day of the Battle of Culloden, to Major General Bland.

Inverness, April 16.

S I R,

THE *French* Officers and Soldiers, who are at *Inverness*, surrender themselves Prisoners to his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, and hope for every Thing which is to be expected from the *English* Generosity. Sign'd

Cusack

Marquiss de Guilles

d'O'Brien

Murphy

Debau

McDonald.

To the commanding Officer of the Troops of his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*.

Translation

Translation of the Parole of Honour signed by the Officers in the Service of his most Christian Majesty, with their Names, Titles, &c.

Inverness, April 17, 1746.

WE the under-written, in the Service of his most Christian Majesty, acknowledge ourselves Prisoners of War of his *Britannick* Majesty; and we engage ourselves upon our Parole of Honour, not to go out of the Town of *Inverness*, without a Permission from his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*. In Witness whereof, we have signed this, and have thereunto set the Seals of our Arms. Done at the head Quarters at *Inverness*, April 17, 1746.

Stapleton, Brigadier of the Armies of the most Christian King, and Lieut. Col. of *Berwick's* Regiment.

Jean M'Donall, Col. of *Fitz James's* Regiment.

Marquis de Guilles, Captain in the Marine Regiment.

N. B. This is the Person who was called by the Rebels the *French* Ambassador.

Francois Nugent, Captain of *Fitz James's* Regiment of Horse, appointed to exercise the Function of Quarter-Master in the *French* Troops in *Scotland*.

Patrick Nugent, Captain of *Fitz James's* Horse.

N. Comerford, Captain of *Bulkley's* Regiment.

Cusack, Captain of *Dillon's* Regiment.

Richard Bourke, Captain of ditto.

Jean M'Donagh, *Mich. Burke*, Lieuts. of ditto.

Edouard de Nugent, Captain of ditto.

Carbery Fox, Lieut. of ditto.

Thomas M'Dermott, Capt. of *Rothes's* Regiment.

Dudley M'Dermott, Lieut. of ditto.

Peter Taaffe, Lieut. of *Rothe's* Regiment.

Delaboyde, Captain of *Berwick's* Regiment.

Patrick Clergue, Capt. of ditto.

Thomas Gould, *Pierre O Leily*, Lieuts. of ditto.

Robert Stack, Capt. of *Lally's* Regiment, being wounded, *Murphy* sign'd for him.

Richard Murphy, Capt. of ditto.

Miles Swiny, *Pat. Sarsfield*, *J. Grant*, Lieuts. ditto.

Jean O Brian, Capt. of the Regiment of *Paris*, Mil.
O Donohou, and *Douglas*, Cpts. Royal Scotch Regiment.

Alexander Gordon, Chaplain of the *French Troops*.

Pierre Colieno, 2d Captain of a *Spanish Ship*.

Barnaval, Lieut. of *Fitz James's* Regiment.

Robert Shee, Capt. of ditto. Horse.

Thomas Bagot, Capt. of ditto.

Mark Bagot, Adjutant of ditto.

Alexander Geoghegan, Capt. of *Lally's* Regiment.

D' Andriou, Officer of Artillery.

Jean Nugent, Lieut. of *Fitz James's* Horse.

De Cooke, Cornet of ditto.

John Dillon, Capt. of *Dillon's* Regiment.

Thomas Scott, Voluntier in *Bulkley's* Regiment.

Du Saussay, French Engineer.

D' Horton, Capt. of the Royal Scotch.

Dicconson, *Nairne*, *Damary*, Lieuts. of ditto.

O Danil, Lieut. of *Bulkley's* Regiment.

Charles Guillaume Douglass, Capt. in *Languedoc*.

Jean St. Leger, Capt. of the Royal Scotch.

Eugene O Keafe, Lieut. of *Berwick's* Regiment.

Charles Bodin, Officer of Artillery.

Philippe Molloy, Quarter Master in *Fitz James's*.

Lord Lewis Drummond, Capt. of the Royal Scotch.

Return of the Rebel Officers now Prisoners in Inverness,
April 19, 1746.

Colonels, *Lord Kilmarnock*, *Francis Farquharson*,
Mac Lachlan. Major *James Stuart*.

Captains, *James Farquharson*, *Andrew Wood*, *Alexander Coming*, *Sprowell*, *Alexander Buchanman*. Lieut.
George Gordon.

Ensigns, *Dunc. McGregor*, *Ja. Lindsay*, *Ja. Hay*.

Engineer, *John Finlayson*.

Chaplain, *George Law*.

Deputy Pay Master, — *Nairn*.

Surgeons, *George Lowther*, *John Rothery*.

Life-guard, *Sir John Wedderburn*.

Return

Return of Ordnance and Stores, taken at and since the Battle of Culloden.

| | | |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>Inverness,</i> | } Ordnance, Brass 1 half Pounder | 3 |
| <i>April 19.</i> | | 3 Pounders 11 |
| | | 4 Pounders 4 |
| | | Iron 4 Pounders 4 |
| | | Swivels, Brass 6, Iron 2 8 |
| | | <hr/> 30 |
| Firelocks of different Kinds | <hr/> | 2320 |
| Broad Swords and Blades | <hr/> | 190 |
| Musquet Cartridges | <hr/> | 1500 |
| Shot for Ordnance of different Natures | | 1019 |
| Musquet Shot | <hr/> | 500 wt. |
| Barrels of Powder | <hr/> | 37 |
| Ammunition Carts | <hr/> | 22 |
| Besides smaller Stores, some Tents, Cantines, Pouches and Cartouch Boxes, Pistols, Saddles, &c. | | |

Return of the killed and wounded at the Battle of Culloden, of the King's Army, April 16, 1746.

Names of the Officers killed and wounded.

Captain Lord Robert Kerr, killed.

| | | | |
|------------------|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| <i>Barrell's</i> | { | Lieut. Col. Rich, | } <i>Wounded.</i> |
| | | Capt. Romer, | |
| | | Lieut. Edmonds, | |
| | | Ensign Campbell, | |
| | | Ensign Brown. | |

Wolfe's. Ensign Bruce, Wounded.

| | | |
|----------------|---|--------------------------|
| <i>Price's</i> | { | Capt. Grossette, Killed. |
| | | Capt. Simpson, Wounded. |

Bligh's. Lieut. Trapaud, Wounded.

| | | | |
|---------------------|---|-----------------|-------------------|
| <i>Late Monro's</i> | { | Captain Kineer, | } <i>Wounded.</i> |
| | | Lieut. King, | |
| | | Lieut. Lort, | |
| | | Ensign Dally, | |
| | | Ensign Mundock, | |

Late

Late *Ligonier's*. Capt. *Spark*, Wounded.

Battereau's. Capt. *Carter*, Wounded.

Loudon's. Capt. *J. Campbell*, Wounded, since dead.

Militia. Capt. *Colin Campbell*, Wounded, since dead.

| HORSES. | Killed, | Wo. | Total. |
|-----------------------------|---------|-----|--------|
| <i>Kingston's</i> Horse, — | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| <i>Cobham's</i> Dragoons, — | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| <i>Mark Ker's</i> Dragoons. | 4 | 15 | 19 |

Rank and File, Officers included.

| | Killed. | Wo. |
|---------------------------------------|---------|-----|
| The Royal Scots — | 0 | 4 |
| Lieut. General <i>Howard's</i> — | 1 | 2 |
| Lieut. General <i>Barrel's</i> — | 17 | 108 |
| Major General <i>Wolfe's</i> — | 0 | 1 |
| Major General <i>Pultney's</i> — | 0 | 0 |
| Brigadier <i>Price's</i> — | 1 | 9 |
| Brigadier <i>Bligh's</i> — | 4 | 17 |
| Royal North <i>British</i> Fuzileers | 0 | 7 |
| Brigadier Lord <i>Sempill's</i> — | 1 | 13 |
| Major General <i>Blakeney's</i> — | 0 | 0 |
| Brigadier <i>Cholmondeley's</i> — | 1 | 2 |
| Brigadier <i>Flemming's</i> — | 0 | 6 |
| Late <i>Monro's</i> — | 14 | 68 |
| Late <i>Ligonier's</i> — | 1 | 5 |
| <i>Battereau's</i> — | 0 | 3 |
| Artillery, Gunner 1, Men 5 | | 6 |
| Lord <i>Loudon's</i> Regiment — | 6 | 3 |
| <i>Argyleshire</i> Militia — | 0 | 1 |
| Cavalry, { <i>Kingston's</i> Horse, — | 0 | 1 |
| { <i>Cobham's</i> Dragoons — | 1 | 0 |
| { <i>Mark Kerr's</i> Dragoons. | 3 | 3 |

Killed 50 Wou. 259
Missing 1

Lif

List of Prisoners taken in Sutherland, the 15th of April, embarked on Board his Majesty's Sloop the Hound, Capt. Dove, Commander.

The Earl of *Cromarty*, and his son Lord *M^cLeod*.

Lieut. Col. *Kendal*, in the *Spanish* Service.

Capt. *M^cKenzie*, Brother of *Ballon*.

Capt. *Roderick M^cCulloch* of *Glaslich*.

Lieut. *Roderick M^cKenzie*, Brother to *Keppoch*.

Lieut. *Alexander M^cKenzie*, Brother to *Dundonald*.

Lieut. *Alexander M^cKenzie* of *Corry*.

George St. Clair of *Gees*.

Heñtor Campbell in *Caithness*.

Heñtor M^cKenzie.

Lieut. *James Macrac*, in the *Spanish* Service.

And One Hundred and fifty-two private Men.

The foregoing Account is drawn up in too general Terms, to give a distinct Idea of the Battle; and therefore I shall add the following, which has been allow'd to be the most exact of any yet published.

ON the 16th of *April*, between four and five in the Morning, the King's Army marched from *Nairn*, in four Columns, and after marching about eight Miles, a Detachment of *Kingston's* Horse, and of the Highlanders, having advanced a-head of the Army, discovered the Van of the Rebels moving towards them; on Notice whereof, his Royal Highness the Duke commanded the Army to form in the following Order of Battle: The three Battalions of the second Line defiled to the Left of the respective Battalions in the Van; that is to say, *Barrel's* to the Left of *Monro's*; *Scotch* Fuzileers to the Left of *Price's*, and *Cholmondeley's* on the Left of the Royal: Then marching up, formed the Front Line of six Battalions; between each of them two Pieces of Cannon. At the Head of this Line, and in the Center the Earl of *Albemarle* commanded; on the Right Wing three Squadrons of Horse, commanded by Major General

neral *Bland*; on the Left three other Squadrons, commanded by Lord *Ancram*.

The second Line consisted of five Battalions, placed to face the Openings of the Front Line, with three Pieces of Cannon placed between the first and second Battalion, on the Right and Left of the same Line, that if the Enemy either broke through the Center, or out-flank'd either the Right or Left of the Front, they might conveniently play upon them.

To support both, and as a final Reserve, was placed the remaining four Battalions, Wing'd on the Right and Left by *Kingston's* Horse.

In this Disposition the Army continued some Time; but the Body of the Rebels not advancing, it fell into Marching Order again; which continued until the Front were within a Mile of the Enemy: Then formed again into fighting Order as before.

The Rebel Army formed their Front in thirteen Divisions, being so many Clans under their respective Chiefs, with four Pieces of Cannon placed before their Center, and the same Number on each Wing. The Center was headed by Lord *John Drummond*; the Right Wing by Lord *George Murray*, and the Left by the Person who calls himself Duke of *Perth*. To support the Front Line occasionally, and covered by some Stone Walls, on the Right was dispos'd *Fitz James's* Horse, and four Companies of *French* Picquets, on the Left one Body of Horse, made up with the young *Italian's* Guards, some *Hussars*, and the *Perthshire* Squadron, and five Companies of Lord *John Drummond's* Foot. Open to the Center of the front Line was the young *Italian*, placed with his Body Guards. In his Rear a Line of Reserve, consisting of three Columns: The first on the Left, commanded by Lord *Kilmarnock*; the Center Column by Lord *Lewis Gordon* and *Glenbucket*; and the Right by *Roy Stuart*. Next, and directly in the Rear of *Glenbucket*, was the Regiments of *Perth* and *Ogilvy* stationed, as the final Reserve.

In this Order the Rebels began firing on the King's Army, about two o'Clock, with their Cannon, which
being

being ill served, did little Execution. The firing was returned by the King's Army with such Success, as put the Rebels in great Disorder. They dislik'd this Way of Fighting, and therefore made a Push on the Right of the King's Army, where his Royal Highness waited to receive them in Person. This they did in a Kind of Bravado to draw the King's Troops forward; but finding themselves deceived, they turned their whole Force to the Left, and the Weight of their Fury fell chiefly on *Barrel's* and *Monro's* Regiments, where they attempted to flank the King's Front Line; but *Wolfe's* Regiment advancing, entirely defeated their Design: In the mean Time, the Cannon kept playing upon them with Cartridge Shot. General *Hawley*, with some Highlanders, had opened a Passage through some Stone Walls to their Right, for the Horse, which advanced on that Side, while the Horse on the King's Right wheel'd off upon their Left, dispers'd their Body of Reserve, and met in the Center of their Front Line in their Rear; when being repulsed in the Front, and Numbers cut off, they fell into a universal Confusion. The Horse on their Backs made a dreadful Carnage; the Foot mov'd only in due Order; but *Kingston's* Horse from the Reserve, galloped up briskly, and falling in with the Fugitives, did excellent Execution; the rest the Reader is to guess: Having only left to observe, that on the Appearance of the two Bodies of Horse and Dragoons advancing from the King's Right and Left, upon the Rebels Body of Reserve, the young *Italian*, never made the least Motion to oppose them; but instantly wheel'd off with his Guards to the Right, and rode full Gallop through, between *Glenbuck's* and *Stuart's* Columns; and, as some say, never looked back till he arrived at *Aird*.

The different Dispositions of these two Armies was in some Measure owing to their respective Situations. The King's Army was to fight uncovered; the Rebels covered, behind Walls: But when their Impatience to get out of the Way of the King's Cannon, pushed them on attacking, they necessarily either lost the Benefit

of their Reserve, or the Reserve must lose the Benefit of the Cover ; which they not chusing to do, the Impetuosity of the Front carried them too far from their Reserve ; and then having no Guard in their Rear, the Horse from the King's Right and Left easily did this Business.

On the other Hand, the Disposition of the King's Army was, perhaps, as just as the Mind of Man was capable of contriving. If one fail'd, a Second supported ; and if that fail'd, a Third. The Enemy could no way take Two Pieces of Cannon, but Three must play directly upon them ; nor break One Regiment but Two was ready to supply that Place. If the Rebels were repuls'd, they were routed ; if any Part of the King's Army broke, they rallied and were supported. Had the King's Army attack'd, it might not have been so well ; because then the Rebels would have been close and covered ; and, consequently, the breaking of them more difficult.

Success is sometimes the Effect of Accidents ; but in this Case, chiefly of Skill. If his Royal Highness did not form the whole himself, it is immaterial ; he that knows when he is well advised, is a Judge of what's right ; and to pursue good Advice, is one of the distinguishing Characteristicks of a great General.

But notwithstanding the last Remark in the above Letter, I have been assured, from good Authority, that the Lines and Dispositions for Action, were wholly the Contrivance, and form'd by the sole Skill and Judgment of the Duke, who is allow'd to have a Genius entirely military, with a Spirit scarce to be equall'd.

The following Extracts from private Letters, containing some Particulars in relation to this Battle and Victory, not taken Notice of in the foregoing Accounts, are therefore inserted here.

Extract of a private Letter from Inverness.

AS to the young Pretender, he kept during the whole Action in the Corps de Reserve, and when he perceived

ceived the Clans, who were his sole Dependance, to give Way, not daring to pass thro' this Town, he forded the River a Mile above it up to the Neck.—Our People having buried 2000 of the Rebels, 225 more, or thereabouts, are taken Prisoners, most of whom are terribly wounded. Over and above the Cannon taken in the Field of Battle, we have met with 12 Pieces in this Town, and all the Pretender's Son's Camp Equipage. It is generally believed a great many of their Chiefs are killed, by the Appearance of our Soldiers, who are strutting about in rich laced Waistcoats, Hats, &c. *Lochiel*, the greatest Vil—n in the whole Rebel Army, is known to be among the Slain; an Honour too great for him.—The Day of the Battle the Pretender issued Orders to his People to give no Quarter, so certain was he of Conquest. We have several Parties out, who almost hourly send in wounded Rebels and Booty; and Yesterday in particular there were brought in 300 Head of Cattle, and a great Number of Sheep and Horses which the Rebels had with them. We have it just now reported here, that Lord *Kilmarnock* will be sent out with a considerable Force, in order to take the Pretender, in which if he succeeds, it is said he is to be pardoned, and to have his Estate returned to him.—I cannot omit the most remarkable Instance of Bravery and Affection ever known, *viz.* that there is not a Soul, either Horseman, Foot, or the People even employed in attending and driving the Train Horses, or any one, in what Capacity soever of our whole Army, but what has behaved in the Time of Action, at their respective Stations, with the utmost Bravery and Intrepidity.

P. S. The Rebels were not less than 12,000 strong at the first Onset.—When the Action was over, his Royal Highness rode thro' the Army and thanked the Officers and Soldiers, in his Majesty's Name, for their firm and vigorous Behaviour. There was a general Shout, and *Flanders, Flanders!* repeated, *We'll follow your Royal Highness against any Enemy.*—As there had been an Opinion industriously propagated at *Edinburgh*, and elsewhere, among the Soldiers, to intimidate them,

that the Highlanders, with their broad-Swords and Targets, were irresistible, being more than a Match for Troops not armed in that Manner, his Royal Highness had taken great Pains to undeceive his Men, and convince them that a Regiment of *English* Foot, with Musket and Bayonet, was much superior to a Highland Regiment, notwithstanding their Pistols and Targets. — This had accordingly so good an Effect, that the Highlanders could not break them.

Edinburgh, Monday, April 21.

ON *Wednesday* Morning last at five of the Clock, his Royal Highness marched from *Nairn* (12 Miles from *Inverness*). The Army had several Alarms; but at last the Rebels form'd about a Mile and a half South of the Lord President's House of *Culloden*, which is within four Miles of *Inverness*, and about five Minutes past One the Cannon began to play, which continued very close on both Sides, for about 25 Minutes; it was visible that our Artillery had the Advantage of that of the Rebels, as it was better served, and did very great Execution. The *Frasers* and *Macdonalds*, which composed their Right Wing, made an Attack on his Royal Highness's Left, and endeavoured to get in Sword in Hand; but were so well received, and the Fire so close and regular, that on the second Discharge, they fell into the utmost Confusion, and fled over an adjacent Hill. The whole Body of the Rebels followed their Example, and immediately took to their Heels, by different Roads, some towards *Badenoch*, others towards *Fort Augustus*, and several by the Roads that lead to *Ross-shire*. The Duke's Army moved regularly forward, and the *Campbells*, Duke of *Kingston's* light Horse, with the whole Dragoons pursued, and did great Execution. When the Dispatches came off, the Pursuit was not over, tho' it had been continued quite thro' the Town of *Inverness*, where the Streets ran with Blood. On the Field of Battle there were about 1000 of the Rebels killed, and as many by the *Campbells* and Dragoons in their Flight. Lord *George Murray* is wounded, and with Lord *Nairn*
fled

fled toward *Badenoch*. The *French* Picquets were at *Inverness*, and on his Royal Highness's Approach surrendered Prisoners at Discretion — One of the Prisoners declared, that the Rebels at the Beginning of the Action were above 7000 strong. — What adds to this great and most joyful News, his Royal Highness, tho' in the Heat of the Action, is safe and in perfect Health. — The Battle was so desperate, that the Soldiers Bayonets were stain'd and clotted with the Blood of the Rebels up to the Muzzles of their Muskets. — *A Letter from the Army adds*, That General *Barrel's* Regiment gain'd the greatest Reputation imaginable in the late Engagement; the best of the Clans having made their strongest Efforts to break them, but without Effect, for the old *Tangierines* bravely repulsed those Boasters, with a dreadful Slaughter, and convinced them that the Broad Sword and Target is unequal to their Musket and Bayonet, when in the Hands of Veterans, who are determined to use them. — After the Battle there was not a Bayonet in this Regiment but was either bloody or bent.

Edinburgh, April 22. The Particulars which we have hitherto learn'd of the Victory obtain'd by his Royal Highness the Duke are, that the Battle did not last above half an Hour, during which Time no Quarter was given on either Side, and was exceeding bloody; that 1000 of the Rebels lay dead upon the Spot, and about 200 were kill'd and wounded on the King's Side. The Regiments which distinguish'd themselves most, were *Barrel's* and *Monro's*; and it is particularly remark'd, that the *Scots* Regiments behav'd with an Extraordinary Bravery. The Earl of *Ancram* sav'd Lord *Kilmarnock's* Life, who is now a Prisoner. The greatest Part of the Rebel Chiefs are kill'd or taken. The young Pretender is said to be wounded, and had fled by *Inverness* pursued by the Light Horse.

*A Copy of the Rebels Orders before the Battle of Culloden;
found in the Pocket of one of the Prisoners.*

Parole.

Roy Jaques.

IT is his Royal Highness's positive Orders, that every Person attach himself to some Corps of the Army, and remain with the Corps Night and Day, until the Battle and Pursuit be finally over, and to give no Quarter to the Elector's Troops, on no Account whatsoever. This regards the Foot as well as Horse. The Order of Battle is to be given to every General Officer, and every Commander of a Regiment or Squadron.

It is requir'd and expected of each individual in the Army, as well Officer as Soldier, that he keep the Post he shall be allotted; and if any Man turn his Back to run away, the next behind such Man is to shoot him.

No Body, upon Pain of Death, is to strip the Slain, or Plunder until the Battle is over. The Highlanders to be in Kilts, and no Body to throw away their Guns.

Sign'd,

George Murray, Lieut. General.

After the Fatigue of the Battle was over, his Royal Highness retired to a Place near the Field to refresh himself. He had not sat long, before he took a serious Walk to view the Multitudes that lay dead on the Ground. He was follow'd by some of his Attendants, who observ'd him in deep Meditation. He laid his Hand upon his Breast, and with his Eyes lifted up to Heaven, was heard to say, *Lord, what am I! that I should be spared, when so many brave Men lie dead upon the Spot!* — An Expression of such deep Humility towards God, and Compassion towards his Fellow Creatures, as is truly worthy a Christian Hero.

By comparing the several Accounts that were given of this Victory, it's evident, that the Loss of the Rebels, kill'd, wounded, and taken Prisoners, amounted to 4000, or upwards.

It was likewise assur'd in several Letters, both before and since the Victory, that in the March from *Aberdeen*

deen to *Inverness*, his Highness took the Pains to confer with every Battalion of Foot, on the proper Method of using the Musket and Bayonet to Advantage against the Sword and Target; and that the Success of the Engagement was unanimously ascribed to the seasonable Instructions of his Royal Highness.

It was likewise affirm'd, that the Advantage taken of attacking the Enemy in Flank, by which they were in a great Measure depriv'd of the *Athol* Men, upon whom they greatly depended, was owing to the personal Penetration of the Duke; who, notwithstanding, consulted the General Officers before Orders were given for that Purpose to the Horse and Dragoons; after which they broke down a Park Dyke, and coming upon the Flank of the Enemy, mowed them down like Grass, which soon made them desist, and fly with the greatest Precipitation.

As the following Letter, from an Officer in the Army at *Inverness*, to his Friend in *London*, contains some Particulars not mentioned in the preceding Accounts of this Battle, it will not, I believe, be thought superfluous to give it a Place here.

WE drew up in Line of Battle twice on our March, and each Time we thought we were near the Enemy; though, I suppose, the Duke's Reason for doing it was to let the Men see they were to engage that Day, and that the Lines, when there was Occasion, might the more readily form.

On our Approach near the Enemy, the Army was formed in an Instant; and his Royal Highness rode along the Lines, speaking to every Battalion, yea, almost to every Platoon. Had you seen him, as I did, you could never forget him. His Presence and intrepid Behaviour was enough to inspire the most pusillanimous with Courage; and undoubtedly had a wonderful Effect. *Depend*, (said he to the Men as he rode by me) *depend, my Lads on your Bayonets: Let them mingle with you; let them know the Men they have to deal with.* We were now within Sight of the Enemy, who appeared

peared very regularly drawn up on a rising Ground. — We remained viewing each other for some Time, when the Enemy made some Motion as if they intended to attack our right Flank; which occasioned the Duke to cause the two Battalions on the Right of the near Line, to march up to the Right of the Front, to secure that Flank. At about a quarter after One, the Enemy began to cannonade us, aiming, it's believ'd, their first Shot at the Duke's Person, whom they might easily distinguish by their Glasses; but our Cannon soon returned the Compliment, and you might easily perceive it put them into some Disorder. Whether this occasioned them to alter their Measures I don't know, for, by their Disposition, it rather appeared they intended we should attack them; but their Cannon, after some Discharges without any great Effect, ceased firing, and their front Line advanced on us with great Swiftneſs, and great Appearance of Resolution, inclining, as they came on, towards our Left; our Cannon, loaded with Grape-shot, playing on them the whole Time with great Execution. We received them with the full Discharge of the Fire of our front Line, and kept such a brisk and continual Fire on them, that it was impossible for Men, whose Dependance was chiefly on their Swords, and who therefore fired very little, and that very badly, to sustain it; however, their Right being composed chiefly of Gentlemen, and being very numerous, purposely for the Attack of our left Flank, on which they intended to make their greatest Effort, broke in on *Barrel's* Regiment, notwithstanding their Fire, but they received them very gallantly at the Point of their Bayonets; and the Regiment on the Left of the second Line sustaining *Barrel's*, the Rebels at last gave Way, in the greatest Hurry and Confusion imaginable; and scarce was their Flight begun before they were out of our Sight, their Rear-Line never offering to sustain them: But our Horse and Dragoons, who, during the Action, were posted in the Rear, pursued them very briskly, and cut down great Numbers, without the least Opposition. — Every Body allowed

lowed, who saw them dead in the Field of Battle, that Men of a larger Size, larger Limbs, and better proportioned, could not be found. They promised each Man of their Army Five Pounds, if they got the Victory. — They were 9000 Men, whereof 4800 were Highlanders; and, I am confident, we were not 7000. — A Day or two after the Battle, large Detachments were sent out, who killed some, and brought in several Prisoners, among whom was the Lady *Mackintosh*, a Woman of a masculine Spirit, who raised the Clan of that Name, notwithstanding her Husband was in Lord *Loudon's* Army. She behaved quite undaunted, and with great Unconcern. She said we had made a sad Slaughter of her Regiment, for that all her Officers were killed, except three. — Our Men got the Plunder of the Field, but it was not very considerable, excepting Broad-Swords and Firelocks; and the Duke gave every Soldier 1*s.* for a Broad-Sword, and 2*s.* 6*d.* for a Firelock; as also 16 Guineas for each Standard or Colours taken.

But let us leave the Duke for a while, pursuing the Rebels, and making all possible Advantages of their Rout and Confusion; and take a Trip, once more, to *London*; where the News of the Duke's glorious Success being arrived, an universal Joy was immediately spread over the whole City, all Ranks and Degrees of People, the Rich and the Poor, the Bond and the Free, every one in the highest as well as the lowest Capacity of Life, were all unanimous, in expressing their Pleasure and Satisfaction on this joyful Occasion, and in ascribing due Praises to his Royal Highness, the glorious Instrument in the Hand of Providence, in delivering them from despotic Tyranny, and the Miseries of Subjection to the Papal Power. Even the Disaffected either hid themselves from a Sight that was obnoxious to their Eyes, and Poison to their Souls, or put on an Air of Complacency too forc'd and affected not to discover the Chagrin and Vexation that reign'd in their Hearts.

It is not in the Power of Words to describe, or a Volume to contain, the numberless Instances of Exultation, Loyalty, and unfeigned Acknowledgments of the People, on this surprizing and almost unexpected Turn of Affairs in their Favour. Some imperfect Idea we may conceive of it from the numerous Addresses, sent from all Parts of the Kingdom, to congratulate his Majesty on the Success of his Arms against the Rebels under the Conduct of his Son the brave Duke of *Cumberland*. It would be endless to insert them all, and therefore I shall confine myself to those only which were made to his Majesty by the Two Houses of Parliament, and the City of *London*.

The humble Address of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled,
April 28. 1746.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, beg Leave, with Hearts full of the most unfeigned Joy, to congratulate your Majesty on the happy Success with which it has pleased Almighty God to bless your Arms against the Rebels.

When we consider the Value and Extent of that Happiness which this execrable Rebellion was formed to take from us, our holy Religion, our Laws and Liberties, and the great Support of them all, your Majesty's mild and gracious Government, and the Protestant Succession in your Royal House; when on the other Hand we consider the insupportable Miseries designed by the wicked Authors of this detestable Scheme to be brought upon this Nation, our Thankfulness to Heaven, and the Transports we feel in our Breasts on this Occasion, are raised beyond the Power of Words to express.

The just and wise Use which your Majesty has made of those necessary Measures, which were taken to strengthen your Hands in this Conjunction, for the
Defence

Defence of your Majesty's Crown, and the Protection of your People, demands all the Returns of Gratitude, Zeal, and Affection, which the most faithful Subjects can pay to the best of Kings; and the unprovoked Treason and Perfidy with which this Rebellion has been begun, and obstinately carried on, as well as the many Calamities this Nation has suffered from it, call for exemplary Justice against those Disturbers of our Peace.

It is with the greatest Pleasure and Admiration we behold in how eminent a Manner this signal Victory has been owing to the Valour and Conduct of his Royal Highness the Duke. If any Thing can add to our Joy on such an Event, it is to see a Prince of your Majesty's Blood, formed by your Example, and imitating your Virtues, the glorious Instrument of it. And happy should we be in any Opportunity of testifying the high Sense we have of such illustrious Merit.

The Bravery, Fidelity and Firmness, by which the Officers and Soldiers of your Majesty's Army have distinguished themselves on this Occasion, give us the utmost Satisfaction; and will, we doubt not, convince your Enemies, how much they have to fear from such Troops led on by such a Commander.

May the divine Providence continue to preserve your Majesty's precious Life, and to prosper your Councils and Arms with Success; and permit us, in the most solemn Manner, to renew the strongest Assurances to your Majesty of our most zealous and vigorous Support and Assistance entirely to extinguish this Rebellion, absolutely to crush this last desperate Effort of a Popish abjured Pretender, and to improve the Consequences of it to add Stability to your Throne.

His Majesty's most gracious Answer.

My Lords,

THE Success of my Arms against the Rebels is the more agreeable to me, as it gives such universal Satisfaction to all my loving Subjects. Your Joy on this Occasion is

E e e 2

a fresh

a fresh Mark of your Zeal and Affection for me, and my Family; and the Approbation you express of the Services of my Son the Duke, gives me great Pleasure. You may depend on my utmost Care to improve this Success, to re-establish the Tranquillity and Security of my Kingdoms.

The humble ADDRESS of the House of Commons to the King.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and lawful Subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain*, in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to congratulate your Majesty on the great and important Success, with which it has pleased Almighty God to bless your Majesty's Arms, under the Command of his Royal Highness the Duke against the Rebels.

It is with Hearts full of Duty and Gratitude, we acknowledge your Majesty's Wisdom and paternal Attention to the Interest and Welfare of your People, so strongly expressed by your Majesty, in the Choice of that General, whose Birth, and try'd Abilities, marked him out to defend the Liberties and Constitution of *Great Britain*, and so sensibly felt by your People, in the happy Consequences of that Choice.

And as we think the Defeat given to the Rebels, an Event, which must immediately produce the most desirable Effects upon the whole State of our Affairs, at Home and Abroad; so we doubt not, but, in its remoter Consequences, it will tend to the future Peace and Tranquillity of your Majesty's Reign, to the firm Establishment of your Majesty and your Royal Posterity, upon the Throne of these Kingdoms, and to the effectual Security of the Religion, Laws, and Liberties of *Great Britain*.

Thus, by a Fate, not uncommon to the Devices of Rebels, and Traitors, those wicked Attempts which have been levelled against the Protestant Succession, and the happy Constitution of this Country, under the
Blessing

Blessing of Providence, prove, in the Result, the most effectual Means of confirming both.

We beg Leave to assure your Majesty, that your faithful Commons, truly sensible of the great Benefits, this Nation has received from the eminent Courage and Conduct of his Royal Highness the Duke, upon this Occasion, are desirous, and will be ready to give his Royal Highness such distinguishing Marks of publick Gratitude, as shall be most agreeable to your Majesty, and are justly due to his superior Merit.

His Majesty's most gracious Answer.

GENTLEMEN,

I Return you my hearty Thanks for this Address, so full of Affection to me and my Family. The Satisfaction I feel at the Success of my Arms against the Rebels, is greatly increased by your kind Expressions towards my Son the Duke, and your Approbation of his Services on this Occasion. I will not fail to improve this Advantage to the utmost of my Power, towards establishing, upon a lasting Foundation, the future Security and Happiness of my People.

The humble ADDRESS of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, beg Leave to approach your sacred Person with our most sincere and hearty Congratulations upon the late glorious Success of your Majesty's Arms; which, under the Command of his Royal Highness the Duke, has defeated the Rebellious Attempts of your deluded Subjects, assisted by the most inveterate Enemies to the *British* Constitution.

Permit us, Sir, to return our most unfeigned Thanks
to

to your Majesty, for the Appointment of his Royal Highness the Duke, to this important Service; whose Conduct and Bravery, so early conspicuous, have, by the Blessing of the Almighty, produced this our happy Deliverance; a Glory reserved for one of your illustrious Family, endowed with those Princely Qualities, which render him amiable to those under his Command, and formidable to his Enemies.

As Disgrace and Ruin has fallen on the Heads of those wicked Persons who have been Confederates in this abhorred and detested Rebellion for the Subversion of our happy Constitution, and depriving us of all that is dear and valuable to us; so (we trust) that by the divine Providence from their Disappointment and Destruction, Stability will redound to your Majesty's Throne, Unity of Affection to your Royal Person and Family, and Glory to your Government, over a free and happy People.

May a Series of Success attend your Majesty's Arms, until Tranquillity be restored to *Europe*, and your Subjects firmly established in the Possession of their just Rights of Trade and Navigation.

Give us leave to add, that it shall be always our firm Resolution, as it is our indispensable Duty, to oppose every Attempt of the common Disturbers of the Peace of *Europe*, against the Rights of your Crown, and that Happiness which we hope this Nation will ever enjoy under a Succession of Protestant Princes of your Majesty's Royal House.

To which Address his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious Answer.

I Thank you for this affectionate Address. The Satisfaction you shew in the Success of my Arms, against the Enemies of our happy Constitution, and in the Conduct of my Son the Duke, is a fresh and most agreeable Mark of your Duty to me, and Zeal for my Government.

The Parliament, however, did not think their Grattulations to the Father on the Success of his Arms under his Son, sufficient to express their Duty, and the Fulness of Joy with which their Hearts over-flow'd, unless they likewise made their Acknowledgments to Him who had been the sole and immediate Instrument in procuring them those Blessings which now gave them such agreeable Sensations ; therefore,

The House of Peers unanimously resolved that the Thanks of that House be given to the Duke of *Cumberland*. This Resolution was accordingly drawn up in the following Terms.

April 29.

R*esolved*, that the Thanks of this House be given to his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland* for the great and eminent Services performed by him to his Majesty and his Kingdoms against the Rebels, and that his Royal Highness be assured of the just Sense which this House has, in how distinguish'd a Manner the late Victory was owing to his Valour and Conduct, and to his indefatigable Zeal, Activity, and Labours in the Cause of his Royal Father, and of his Country, and of our ardent Wishes that his Royal Highness may have the Glory entirely to complete the great Work which he has so successfully begun and carried on. — *Order'd*, That the Lord Chancellor transmit the same to his Royal Highness.

COPY of his Royal Highness the DUKE'S LETTER to the Lord Chancellor, dated from Inverness.

My Lord Chancellor,

May 7, 1746.

I Could not possibly have received a more welcome and affecting Proof of that distinguished Zeal and Loyalty which the House of Lords have constantly shewed to his Majesty's Person and Government, than by their favourable Acceptance of my Endeavours for the publick Service; and I desire you will lay before the House my
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sincere Acknowledgments for the Regard they have shewn me on this Occasion.

The Resolution and Firmness expressed by every Officer and Soldier in his Majesty's Army under my Command, deserve the highest Commendations; and the Guilt and Terror of that unhappy, infatuated Multitude, who vainly hoped, by unprovok'd, tumultuary Arms, and a contemptible foreign Assistance, to shake an Establishment founded in the Hearts of his Majesty's Subjects, afforded us so easy a Victory, that I can only express my Gratitude for the favourable Impressions with which the News of it was received by the House of Lords, whose good Opinion and Thanks I shall ever esteem as one of the most honourable Testimonies and Rewards that any Action of mine could receive.

I have only to add my Thanks to yourself, for the obliging Manner in which you have executed the Commands of the House of Lords, and for all the good Wishes with which you have accompanied them, of the Reality of which I am firmly persuaded.

My Lord Chancellor,

Your most affectionate Friend,

WILLIAM.

The House of Commons likewise, equally sensible of the great Services his Royal Highness had done his King and Country, came to the following Resolution.

Resolved, *Nemine contradicente*, That the Thanks of this House be given to his Royal Highness the Duke, for the eminent and very important Services performed by him to his Majesty and the Kingdom against the Rebels, particularly in the late great Defeat of them in *Scotland*, by his Majesty's Forces under his Royal Highness's Command.—*Ordered*, That the said Thanks be transmitted to his Royal Highness, by Mr. Speaker.

*COPY of his Royal Highness the DUKE's LETTER to
Mr. Speaker, dated from Inverness, May 7, 1746.*

Mr. Speaker,

I Desire you would acquaint the House of Commons with the just Sense I have of the Regard they have been pleased to shew me upon this Occasion, and to assure them, that nothing can be more agreeable to me than their Congratulation upon the Success of his Majesty's Arms, which is so authentick a Testimonial of their steady Zeal and Loyalty for his Majesty's Person and Government.

Their Esteem and Approbation of my Endeavours in the publick Service, fill my Wishes ; and it will always be my Study to deserve the Continuance of their good Opinion.

I cannot enough extol my own good Fortune, in being placed by his Majesty at the Head of an Army, which expressed all along the best Affections and the greatest Ardour, and crowned all by the Resolution shewn by every Officer and Soldier in the Day of Action, to which, under God, our Success was owing.

I return you my Thanks for the Cordiality and Affection with which you have executed the Commands of the House of Commons.

Mr. Speaker,

Your most affectionate Friend,

WILLIAM.

But the House of Commons, not content with mere verbal Acknowledgments, soon gave a more substantial Proof of their high Sense of the Duke's eminent Services for the Publick ; as will appear by what follows.

*His Majesty's Message presented this Day to the House of
Commons.*

GEORGE R.

May 13. 1746.

THE Desire which his Majesty's faithful Commons have expressed, to shew some publick Mark of their Approbation of the Services performed by his dear-

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ly beloved Son the Duke of *Cumberland*, towards suppressing the Rebellion, and preserving our happy Constitution in Church and State, has given his Majesty the greatest Satisfaction. His Majesty is therefore persuaded that upon this Occasion he complies with the Inclination of this House, in recommending to their Consideration the settling an additional Revenue upon his said Son and his Issue Male, with such Provisions as shall be judged proper.

Wednesday 14. Pursuant to his Majesty Message of the 13th, the Commons voted (*Nem. con.*) that an additional Revenue of 25,000*l.* be settled on his Royal Highness *William*, Duke of *Cumberland*, and on the Heirs male of his Body, for the signal Services done by his Royal Highness to his Country, to be issuing and payable out of the Duties and Revenues composing the Aggregate Fund.—His Royal Highness had before only 15,000 *l. per Ann.* payable out of the Civil List.

The Preamble to this Act, which settled a Revenue on his Royal Highness, is to the Purpose following.

May it please your most Excellent Majesty,

WHEREAS by the glorious Success with which it has pleased Almighty God to bless your Majesty's Arms, under the auspicious Conduct of your dearly beloved Son the Duke of *Cumberland*, We may reasonably hope for a happy and speedy End of the present wicked and unnatural Rebellion. In Return therefore for your Majesty's unwearied Care, and affectionate Concern for the Safety of your People, of which the exposing a Life so justly valuable to your Majesty, is a most endearing Proof; We beg leave to offer your Majesty the warmest Assurances of that Duty and Loyalty, which must ever flow from Hearts full of Gratitude and Affection; and that we may in some Measure express the deep Sense we have of the indefatigable Labour his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland* has undergone, and the eminent Services he has performed to your Majesty, and his Country, We most humbly beseech your Majesty, that an additional Revenue may be settled on
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his Royal Highness, and his Issue Male; which Provision, we pray Almighty God, by the long Continuance of his illustrious Line, may remain as a lasting Monument to all Ages of our Respect, Gratitude, and Affection to his Royal Highness the Duke, to whose distinguished Courage and Conduct (under God and your Majesty) we owe the pleasing Prospect of being delivered from the Horrors and Desolation that must have accompanied the Continuance of this unnatural Rebellion: Wherefore your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the &c. &c. do most humbly beseech your Majesty, that it may be enacted, that, &c.

The Lord Mayor and Citizens of *London*, in a Court of Common Council held for that Purpose, resolv'd to present his Royal Highness with the Freedom of the City in a Gold Box, to be decorated and embellish'd in the richest Manner; the Lord Mayor and Citizens of *York* did the same; and several other Corporations testified their Respects to his Highness the same Way: So great was the Impression which the Duke's important Services to the Nation had fix'd on the Minds of the People in general, that he was universally look'd upon as their Deliverer from all those horrible Mischiefs which a successful Rebellion must have over-whelm'd them with.

The Lord Mayor and others, Commissioners and Trustees for the Management and Disposal of the Money collected on the *Veteran's Scheme*, remitted 5000*l.* to his Royal Highness, to be given to the Soldiers as a Reward for their Bravery at the Battle of *Culloden*. In Return to which his Royal Highness wrote a very elegant Letter to his Lordship, acquainting him that he had received the 5000*l.* appointed by the Committee of the *Veteran's Scheme*, for the Use of the Soldiers who should distinguish themselves most in the Field of Action; and that he intended to dispose of it in the following Manner, *viz.* 4000*l.* to the common Men, and the other 1000*l.* to Non-commission'd Officers, such as Corporals, &c. if agreeable to his Lordship and the Committee. Upon which his Lordship called a

Council, and laid the Letter before them; and they immediately came to a Resolution to return his Royal Highness Thanks for the Honour he had done them, and to desire he would dispose of the 5000*l.* as they at first intended, and they would immediately raise another 1000*l.* for the Non-commission'd Officers.

Thus was the Duke loaded with Honours by the Chief of the Nation, and almost idoliz'd by the Populace. And now having seen what Reception the News of his Victory over the Rebels met with at Court, from the Parliament, the City, and Country, let us take our Leave of *England*, and once more visit his Royal Highness; whom we shall find busily employ'd in taking the most prudent Measures for utterly extinguishing every remaining Spark of the Rebellion.

Having omitted, in its proper Place, an Account of the retaking the *Hazard* Sloop, (an Affair attended with happy Consequences, and therefore very proper to be known) I shall insert it here.

Edinburgh, April 9. Lord *Rea*, who arrived at *Leith* Yesterday, gives the following Account of taking the above Ship.

On the 25th of *March* the *Hazard* Sloop was observ'd by Lord *Rea* and his People sailing up the *Tongue* Bay, and was soon followed by Capt. *O'Brien* in the *Sheerneys*, who immediately attack'd her. In the Engagement the *Hazard* Sloop had several Men killed, besides a good many wounded, and not being able to maintain the Fight, she run a-shore on the Shallows, where the *Sheerneys* could not follow, and there landed her Men and Money. Lord *Rea*'s Sons, with some other Officers, gather'd what Men they could together, attack'd those that landed from the *Hazard* Sloop, and, after killing five of them, took the rest Prisoners, and seized the Money, said to be 12,500 Guineas; but one Chest of it was missing, and another broke. Lord *Rea* and his Friends being apprehensive of a Visit from the Rebels, embark'd with their Treasure and Prisoners, and arriv'd on Sunday Night at *Aberdeen* with the *Hazard* Sloop; and in passing the *Orkneys*, Capt. *O'Brien* brought along

along with him the *Boston Ship*, that was treacherously seized by Capt. *Sinclair* for the Rebels.

The losing this Ship was a prodigious Disappointment to the Rebels; for it was with the Hopes and Expectations of the Money brought in her, that their Chiefs kept up the Spirits of their Followers, who, having had no Pay for some Time, wou'd have dispers'd and gone Home, had they not had the strongest Assurances of being made Amends out of this *French Cargo*. 'Tis true, they kept the Knowledge of this Misfortune from their Men as much as possible, and perhaps, hurried them on to venture a Battle sooner than they intended, that, in Case they should come off Victorious, their Men might be the less sensible of what they suffer'd by the Loss of the *Hazard*. But their Defeat at *Culloden*, and losing at the same Time, the only Means they had keeping their deluded Followers together, put a final End to all their rebellious Projects.

April 21. Mr. *Grant*, with 800 of his Followers, join'd the Duke at *Inverness*, who order'd them to be quarter'd in the *Mackintoshes* Country. At the same Time, they deliver'd up to his Royal Highness the Lord *Balmerino*; who, after the Battle of *Dumblain* in 1715, deserted to the Rebels at *Perth*. He was then Capt. *Elphinstone*, of *Shannon's* Regiment of Foot.

All the *French* Officers and Soldiers who were left at *Inverness*, were made Prisoners; and on the 28th were shipp'd off for *Newcastle*. Almost all the Pretender's Son's Servants came in and submitted to the Duke; and as they were all *French*, and had not been with him before he came to *France*, his Royal Highness gave them Passports to go home. Lord *Sutherland* remain'd with 8 or 900 of his People in the Head of the *Frazers* Country. Lord *Loudon* with 1300 Men, were in the Isle of *Skey*, and order'd by his Royal Highness to land in the Country of the *Glenranolds*, and to march up to Fort *Augustus*. Lord *Cobham's* Regiment marched for *Montrose*, to guard the Sea-coast.

April 25. The Number of Prisoners at *Inverness* was continually increasing. The Prisons at *Aberdeen*, *Montrose*,

trose, and *Stirling* were filled, and Prisoners were daily brought into *Perth*, *Dumfermling*, *Dundee*, *Irwine* and *Dumfries*. The Marquis of *Tullibardine*, and an *Italian*, who call'd himself *Mechell*, and said he had been 30 Years in the Service of the Pretender, surrender'd to Mr. *Buchanan*, Justice of the Peace, who committed them to the Castle of *Dumbarton*. The Marquis and his Companion fled thro' *Ross-shire*, endeavouring to make the Sea-coast, or find a Passage to the Isle of *Mull*; but their Horses tiring, and the Marquis being in a very bad State of Health, they went, *April 27.* to the House of *William Buchanan*, Esq; and surrender'd.

About the same Time, Detachments from the *Edinburgh* Regiment were sent out a-long the South Side of the *Firth*; and at *Queens-ferry* seized one *Robert Murray*, a Writer in *Edinburgh*, a Life-guard Man in the late rebel Army.

One *James Hay*, a Scotsman, who call'd himself a Captain and Paymaster of Lord *John Drummond's* Regiment, surrender'd himself to Lord Justice Clerk, who committed him to the Castle at *Edinburgh*. He said, that the *French*, viz. *Drummond's* Regiment, the *Irish* Picquets, and *Fitz-James's* Horse, at the Time of the late Battle, amounted to between 6 and 700 Men; that of the first, 50 were killed in the Battle, and of the second, about 100. Also, that he parted from Lord *John Drummond* at *Ruthven*, who took the Money belonging to the Regiment from him, and divided it amongst his Officers, desiring every one to shift for himself, as he intended to do.

General *Campbell* marched towards *Lochabar*, in order to clear that Country of the Rebels, who were dispersed all over it, and had begun to rob and plunder.

William Murray, Esq; Brother to the Earl of *Dunmore*, surrender'd himself to a Justice of the Peace in the Shire of *Mearns*.

Lord *Pitligo*, with many of the Foot that follow'd him, lurk'd about the Coast of *Buchan*, in hopes of making their Escape to *France*.

The Misery and Distress of the fugitive Rebels was in-

inexpressible, Hundreds being found dead of their Wounds, and thro' Hunger, at the Distance of 12, 14, and even 20 Miles from the Field of Battle.

May 1. His Royal Highness being informed, that Numbers of the Rebels after their Overthrow at *Culloden*, had dispers'd themselves over the Country, and retired to their respective Homes, still keeping Possession of their Arms, without giving the least Marks of quitting their traiterous Disposition; his Highness issued out a Proclamation, requiring all Magistrates and Officers of the Law, to make Search for, and commit such Persons when found, in order to Trial, to seize and secure their Arms; and to take Information from the Ministers of the established Church of *Scotland*, touching the Behaviour of the Inhabitants within their respective Parishes, and of the Haunts and Places of Abode of such Rebels as may be lurking in their several Neighbourhoods, &c. And likewise, that the said Magistrates and Officers of the Law do make strict Search and Enquiry after such Persons as have harboured and concealed any Rebels, and to commit them to Prison, in order to Trial.

May 4. Capt. *Noel* of the *Grey-hound* Man of War, cruizing about the North of *Scotland*, had an Account of two large Ships being at *Loch Noua*. Upon which, in Company with the *Baltimore* and *Terror*, he stood in for the *Loch*, and a little after four, crossed pretty close to the Commodore, gave him a Broad Side, and maintain'd the Engagement till nine; but his own and the Sloops Rigging being very much shatter'd, he was obliged to retire. One of the *French* Ships carried 34 Guns, 21 of which were 9 Pounders, the other carried 32, 12 of them 9 Pounders. These Ships had landed several Chests and Barrels, containing Arms, Ammunition, and a considerable Quantity of Money: The last Article the *French*, when they understood the bad Condition of the Pretender's Affairs, would have took on Board again, but the Rebels understood the Value of it too well to part with it so; and immediately carried it up into the Country, out of the Reach of their *French* Friends.

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The Rebels were now so totally dispers'd, either by the Parties which the Duke sent out after them, or by the Submission of those Clans that had hitherto stood out, that there seemed no more Work for his Royal Highness to do, more than to settle Order in the Country, which for nine Months successively had been so terribly harass'd by these Highland *Banditti*, that it look'd more like a Wilderness, the Habitation of Savages, than the Residence of a civilized Society; as also to give due Course to the Laws and Execution of Justice, which had been so long interrupted.

As to the young Pretender, nothing certain could be said of him, when I concluded this History. Some Accounts sent him off with the two *French Ships* above-mentioned, in Company with Lord *John Drummond*, the Duke of *Perth*, &c. Others affirm'd, that indeed he did go on Board one of those Ships, but on their being so vigorously attacked by Capt. *Noel*, he thought proper to go ashore again, and that he secreted himself in the Highlands, till his Friends could procure him a Vessel to carry him to *France*; or whether he perished in the *French Ship*, which was sunk by an *English Sloop of War*, off of *Scotland*, about the 9th or 10th of *June*; Time only, that great Revealer of Secrets, must discover whether there is any, or what Truth in these various Reports.

F I N I S.

The Reader is desired to correct with his Pen the following Errors, which have escap'd the Press; it being almost impossible to avoid such kinds of Mistakes in a Work of this Nature.

E R R A T A.

PAGE 13. last Line, for 9th of *August*, read 20th of *July*. P. 25. l. 20. for *August*, r. *September*. P. 64. l. 5, from the Bottom, for *Effects*, r. *Estates*. P. 151. dele the Paragraph beginning *November 12*. P. 193. l. 4. for 90, r. 9. P. 194 l. 3. for *Loss*, r. *Cess*. P. 308. l. 17. dele of. P. 311. l. 9. from the Bottom, for *was*, r. *a*.

